

CZAR'S STEAM YACHT IS READY FOR HIS ESCAPE

GORKY INTERPRETS BLOW FOR FREEDOM

Continued From First Page

DYNAMITE ANSWERS MASSACRE
Special Cable to The Globe
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 5 a. m.—If widespread and united perpetration of violence against government constitutes revolution, then revolution has begun in Russia. This has been a fearful night. The tramp and clatter of soldiers, who, armed to the teeth, patrolled the streets, have mingled with the sound of an occasional shot and detonation of deeper and more sinister explosions.

For revolution, challenged with massacre, has replied with dynamite. Everywhere in the suburbs where are soldiers or government buildings bombs are being thrown. A state of siege prevails, and the people have been warned that they leave their houses at the risk of being shot.

Many frightened inhabitants are flying from worse horrors that impend or are barricading themselves in their houses. Others are marooned in hotels.

MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL

Armed bodies of men are marching hither from various quarters. Twelve thousand strikers on their way from the Capiloff works have beaten back a detachment of troops told off to deal with them and are reported to be advancing on St. Petersburg.

A bomb was thrown among a regiment of Cossacks near the Winter palace and killed several.

Revolutionists hourly grow bolder. There seems every prospect of revolution throughout the empire, and this unhappy city is threatened with a reign of terror that may equal that of the French revolution.

NEXT OUTBREAK AT MOSCOW

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The most startling feature in the situation tonight is the news that several factories in Moscow have closed and that the workmen in the old capital of Moscow are repeating the tactics of their fellow workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and mill to mill, demanding that the establishments be shut down.

The whole city is reported in a state of great excitement over the news of the blood shed here yesterday, which has precipitated immediately the strike that had been planned for Wednesday. Moscow has more workmen and fewer troops than St. Petersburg and besides is just now the heart of the liberal movement, and the danger of bloodier occurrences there than have been witnessed here are proportionately greater.

WILL OUTDO ST. PETERSBURG

A rising at Moscow is also more likely to have greater results industrially and politically than that in St. Petersburg. According to private reports, the workmen in several other big cities, notably Khar'kov, where large locomotive works are located, have completed plans for a general suspension of work.

Moreover, reports are current that the workmen, who otherwise would be forced back into the shops or starve, have received assurances of financial support from the sources which hitherto have furnished the sinews of war to the liberal and socialistic agitation, but have never before been in touch with the labor movement.

MAY FORCE PEACE WITH JAPAN

If the strike becomes general all over Russia, and especially if the railroads are drawn into it, it might immediately force the nation to make peace with Japan.

The situation appears grave from every standpoint; but tonight the authorities, although apparently somewhat bewildered, declare their purpose to stand firm, maintaining that it is their first duty to preserve order and scouting the idea of actual revolution.

So far the authorities are concerned with the public sentiment abroad, where they declare exaggerated reports create a false impression.

CZAR WILL MAKE CONCESSION

There are extremely significant reports tonight that Emperor Nicholas, in making the decision at the extraordinary meeting of the council of the empire at Tsarskoe-Selo today to declare St. Petersburg in a state of siege, announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to calming them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide the questions of the demands of the strikers, especially the one affecting hours of labor, which Russian law fixes at eleven. The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed but selected by the laboring men themselves. This would be the first concession to the representative principle.

According to reports, the emperor will also promise to investigate yesterday's events in St. Petersburg.

ONLY BLANK SHOTS

Today there was no repetition of the deplorable occurrences of yesterday, with the exception that a single blank volley was fired to awe a crowd near the Warsaw station. No bullets were fired. The military everywhere had a firm grip on the situation, and the police used every precaution, such as forbidding the sale of petroleum and advising the people to remain indoors.

The tension, which was somewhat relaxed in the morning, continued to increase during the day. Conditions appeared to be ominous when shortly after dark the workmen in two electric light plants walked out, refusing triple pay to remain, and plunged half the city into utter darkness, including the Nevsky prospect, which is in the fashionable residence quarter. The water supply also was cut off and a veritable panic ensued. Tales that dynamite was in the possession of the strikers and that it was their purpose to sack and burn the town had been in circulation and many people were terror stricken. Reserve troops were called out to guard the darkened portion of the city. The people still in the streets, except a few strikers and roughs, fled to their homes. Police officers visited every house and store, ordering all not to venture out at their peril and to turn out the lights in their front windows.

BOARD THEIR WINDOWS

Shopkeepers and even private house owners boarded or barred their windows and doors. After about four hours soldiers from the engineer corps with the aid of German engineers from factories started up the plants. When the lights were turned on, except for the patrolling cavalry and infantry, the streets were deserted.

At midnight, when life in the Russian capital is usually bright, St. Petersburg resembled a city of the dead invaded by a hostile army. The facades of the buildings were black and every restaurant and place of amusement was closed. The only sound to be heard was the deadened patter of the hoofs of the cavalry horses and the tramp of marching men over the snow, as the emperor's legions moved to and fro.

The guards at the palaces of the grand dukes are especially heavy and over 20,000 troops are massed at Tsarskoe-Selo.

ON THE NEVSKY PROSPECT

The factory and mill districts of the city were practically deserted today. The strikers had no plans of demonstrations and no special meeting points had been arranged. The absence of any definite objective led the strikers to drift toward the principal thoroughfare, the Nevsky prospect.

As the day wore on the crowd in the Nevsky prospect became dense and the authorities, possibly fearing that the cars might be converted into materials for barricades, stopped street railway traffic and reinforced the already considerable number of cavalry patrols.

Towards 5 o'clock, driving up the Nevsky prospect, the correspondent saw the blaze of camp fires in the palace square, with troopers sitting around them. The Nevsky prospect itself was ablaze with light. Strikers and curiosity seekers promenade the two miles of sidewalk between the admiralty and the Nicholas station, and squadrons of hussars and cuirassiers rode up and down in endless procession. The crowds seemed peaceful enough, the watchword evi-

IMPERIAL FAMILY TO FLEE

LONDON, Jan. 24.—There is much curiosity as to the intentions of the Russian imperial family. There are rumors that they are going to the Crimea, Copenhagen or some other place until the storm has blown over. According to the Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, Emperor Nicholas yesterday went to Gatchina.

dently being, "Don't abuse the troops." The only shouts heard were a few isolated hurrahs.

LIGHTS GO OUT

Suddenly the electric lights in the upper section, between the bazaar called Gostinny Dvor and the Nicholas station, were extinguished and the thoroughfare was plunged without warning into utter darkness, which was not, relieved even by lights in shop windows, as all the stores were closed.

A deathly silence prevailed, heightened by the rustle of hundreds of feet on the snowclad sidewalks, the muffled tread of squadrons and the lugubrious hammering of shopkeepers taking precautions against possible attack by boarding up the windows of their stores with rough lumber. The curious hastily scurried into adjoining streets as best they could through the inky darkness. Only a fringe of sullen strikers and rough characters remained, the police warning all to get home as soon as possible. The only bright spot was a blaze of light from the courtyard of the Annickhoff palace, whence the empress dowager yesterday fled to Tsarskoe-Selo. Beyond stood the dark, grim palace of Grand Duke Sergius.

ATTACK NEWS VENDORS' STALLS

The crowd was particularly dense around the approaches to the Nicholas station. Here in the darkness marauders attacked a few news vendors' stalls, but a row of infantry around the station buildings discouraged violence. Other disturbers broke numerous windows in the Gostinny Dvor and the kiosks at the corner of the Annickhoff palace garden.

A bench torn up from the adjoining park was placed in the roadway to trip up cavalry. Some policemen were roughly handled and disarmed in side streets, but there was no firing. On the Nevsky prospect troopers were clearing the sidewalks of loiterers, using the flats of their sabers and causing a general scamper. This continued until 9 o'clock, when the lights were again turned on and revealed the Nevsky prospect almost deserted.

SAYS THERE IS NO CZAR

It is reported that mills and factories will start up tomorrow. Some of the industrial managers believe that the worst is over here.

Father Gopon's message to his followers tonight was: "The czar does not exist. No longer pray for liberty."

RUSSIAN NATION IS SIMPLY OUTRAGED

Semenoff Declares Tidal Wave of Blow Will Sweep Czar From Throne

Special Cable to The Globe

PARIS, Jan. 23.—"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is the comment of the course of the St. Petersburg authorities made by Semenoff, the famous Russian refugee. He added:

"I am in Paris representing my countrymen who are asking for liberty and justice at the hands of the czar, who instituted The Hague tribunal simply to begin war upon Japan. At least the Russian nation is simply outraged, according to honest minded Russians. The czar is weak minded, living in medieval ideas. He believes, like the kaiser, in the divine right of kings. The czar's policy of tutoring his subjects as if they were little children is an insult to the nation. This first outbreak with bloodshed is only the precursor of a tidal wave of blood that will sweep the czar from his throne. "The nihilists are using the war to achieve ends which might otherwise have been delayed a hundred years. They are fomenting in Russia American republican ideas and desire to create similar condition."

RUSSIAN EXILES IN NEW YORK SYMPATHIZE

Revolutionists at Home Are Promised Undivided Support

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary movement crowded Clinton hall tonight and turned what was intended to be a lecture into a revolutionary meeting. The lecture was to have been given by Charles Schidowaky, who came to this country for the purpose of enlisting sympathizers with the movement, under the auspices of the Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia.

When the meeting was called by the chairman, I. Mintz, he announced that owing to the uprising in Russia, the meeting would resolve itself into a sympathetic one with that movement. This was received with enthusiastic applause. After speakers had addressed the meeting, the speaker in sympathy with the revolutionary cause in Russia, the following resolutions were passed:

"We, Russian exiles of New York city, assembled at a meeting of revolutionary socialists, having received with joy the message of a popular uprising in Russia, express the hope that the struggle now waging will result in a victory for liberty over despotism. We also take this opportunity of assuring the heroes at home that their brother socialists and revolutionists in this country and elsewhere, no matter to what factions they belong, pledge their support in the heroic struggle now being waged for liberty and socialism."

EMPEROR HIMSELF OVERTHROWS AUTOCRACY

Russian Law Expert Is Convinced Armed Revolt Will Follow

Special Cable to The Globe

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The famous Russian law expert, Prof. Reussner, leader of the liberal movement in Russia, declares he is convinced that armed revolt must follow, as he believes it certain that revolutionary socialists have accumulated weapons and bombs and that part of the army is sure to fraternize with the population. Even the regiments of the guard are not to be depended on by the czar, he says. The professor declares he knows of one regiment at least which will not fire upon the people under any circumstance whatsoever. Revolution in the palace itself must also be apprehended.

"The czar himself," the professor added, "yesterday overthrew autocracy, which has perished."

Strike Spreads at Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (8 p. m.)—Employees of the Broomfield Metal works to the number of 1,000 met this afternoon and declared that they were unable to continue at work, because their St. Petersburg comrades had asked them to strike. They immediately left the works, formed a procession, marched through the streets and begged their fellow workmen in all industrial establishments to join in the movement. A majority of those who thus were requested to quit work complied. Afterward the strikers visited the Sylin printing works, the largest establishment of the kind in Moscow and belonging to the millionaire publisher Sylin,

and induced the men employed there to strike. The works closed at 5 p. m.

Dofy the Censorship

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The editors of four newspapers, the Russ, the Viedomsti, the Novosti and the Grashandin, declare their intention as soon as they return to work and they are able to resume publication openly to defy the censorship in the matter of strike news and Sunday's affairs. They drew up a letter to the censor today, saying they felt the gravity of the situation demanded that they print the facts without minimizing or glossing them over.

The Novos Vremya and other papers, however, refused to join and the letter was not sent, but the editors of the four papers named agreed to adopt the course indicated.

Expects Constitutional Monarchy

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—John C. Carel, former American consul general in Russia, today declared that in his opinion no revolution is imminent in Russia. "I do not believe," said Mr. Carel, "that there is any widespread conspiracy to unseat the czar. I believe Russia will be made a constitutional monarchy within twenty-five years. The czar is not ready for it now."

Not in State of Siege

TIFLIS, Jan. 23.—The rumor of a revolt of troops in the Caucasus, and that Tiflis is in a state of siege, is untrue.

Soldiers Mutiny

PARIS, Jan. 23.—An instance of the wild rumors afloat in the Russian capital is shown by the story telegraphed to the Petit Journal here that 50,000 armed strikers marched on the city marine barracks, and that the men stationed there mutinied. Another correspondent says Emperor Nicholas is reported to have gone on board the royal yacht Standart.

Navy Yards Ablaze

SEVASTOPOLE, Jan. 23.—The vast admiralty works were ablaze today. The fire broke out shortly after the second signal for work was given at 7 a. m. The flames burst simultaneously from different parts of the works and the whole building was so quickly enveloped that men in the upper part barely escaped by jumping out of the windows. Energetic measures prevented the flames extending to the docks. The fire was under control at 1:30 p. m. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Strikers to Storm Market

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—A report has gained currency that the strikers intend to storm the market on Vassill Ostroff and seize the provisions there.

THEY'LL MIX WHEAT

Moody's Favorable Opinion Due in a Day or Two

Globe Special Washington Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Attorney General Moody will send to the treasury department tomorrow or next day his formal opinion on the subject of mixing Canadian wheat with American. The opinion has been submitted to the president and cabinet and has the administration approval. It sets forth the provisions of the Dingley act touching rebates and will be a guide to the secretary of the treasury in enforcing the regulations.

Reports to the department are that the millers are satisfied with the working of the regulations so far as formulated. —Walter E. Clark.

SKELTON GOES ULSTAD ONE CHILD BETTER

Minnesota Hopes Mr. Roosevelt Will O. K. His Sixteen Children

Globe Special Washington Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt is now expecting a group of photographs of the sixteen children of George Skelton, of Moose Lake, Carlton county, Minn., who has written to Senator Nelson saying he can do better than Farmer Ulstad, of Lac qui Parle county, who had but fifteen. All Skelton's progeny are living. He hopes to be honored with the approval of President Roosevelt. —W. E. C.

MAXIME GORKY



Leader of Revolution Who Describes Awful Conditions in St. Petersburg

CZAR IS TOO WEAK FOR THIS CRISIS

Ex-Ambassador White Thinks Important Changes Cannot Be Long Delayed

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Russia, says:

"If the czar is a weak man, as the present emperor is, he can do very little. A weak man cannot know anything about the intricacies of government, and he is surrounded by grand dukes, women, etc., who tell him what they want him to believe and keep all the truth away from him which they do not wish him to hear. The main difficulty is that the emperor is supposed to do all the thinking for 140,000,000 of people scattered over the largest territory possessed by any government in the world, with various sorts of different races, religions and ideas, and this no man can do and, least of all, in a time like this."

The simple fact is that the evils of the old system have now become intolerable. And when you add to that fact the sending off of immense numbers of the best young men in the country to an utterly useless and wicked war, with the pressure of taxation which grinds the people to the dust, you have a situation which none but the very strongest ruler in all human history can cope with. The czar has no strength of character, no proper education and is hopelessly unfit to grapple with the situation. No doubt the worst of the features of the situation have been kept from him.

Mr. White said it was not unlikely the advisers of the emperor would try to follow out the policy of Emperor Nicholas I, who had the ring leaders of the insurrection of eighty years ago shot, hanged or sent to Siberia. He did not believe, however, that important changes in Russia could long be delayed.

Predicts Failure of Revolution

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23.—No immediate good results from the troubles in St. Petersburg are anticipated by Dr. J. M. Crawford, of this city, former consul general at St. Petersburg, who says of the Russian workmen:

"Their demand to see the emperor and make their complaints to him personally is considered preposterous by the Russian bureaucracy. The soldiers will now down the workmen when they get violent and directly the peasants and laborers will be harmed by the revolution. But indirectly their cause will be helped. Their complaints will probably bring to the light the real conditions of the Russian people. Ordinarily the Russian laborers are singularly contented beings. But they are finally aroused when their violence equals their former complacency. They have imbibed some of the spirit of the American and German strikers and have a right to desire to improve their lot. The emperor no doubt feels some anxiety for those unfortunate, but it is ridiculous to imagine that he would meet a mob of a hundred thousand workmen and make a concession to one wild-eyed anarchist in the mob to end the czar's life. The soldiers will obey orders and the military is more powerful than the strikers. There will be no French revolution. Even though the czar desires to make concessions to the bureaucracy around him would restrain him."

Apology From Cassini

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, said tonight:

"Human life is sacred the world over and public peace is of predominant importance and vigorous measures are sometimes necessary to preserve order. There is a great industrial strike in progress. Because their demands have not been forthwith granted the strikers have endeavored to storm the emperor's own palace in an effort to gain an audience with his majesty. There was only one thing to be done—to fire with ball cartridges. That stopped the strikers and they fled in every direction."

"There is a great deal of difference between a riot and a revolution, and Americans will not understand the Russian people for their emperor still abides. When violence has been suppressed and order restored the strikers through the proper channels will be given a hearing; their demands will be considered and all that justly and expeditiously can be done in their behalf will be immediately forthcoming. The demonstrations are not against the war; there is no revolution in Russia, nor will there be."

Viennese Read the Signs

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The occurrences of Sunday in St. Petersburg have made the deepest impression here upon

all classes and are practically the sole topic of discussion.

This afternoon's papers printed page after page of St. Petersburg dispatches, practically excluding all other news. The lack of a repressive censorship in Russia and the fact that the whole story apparently was telegraphed from St. Petersburg were commented upon and declared to be unprecedented. The feeling prevails in anti-Russian quarters that open revolution has begun, and that there is no telling where it will end.

Diplomatic circles here are deeply concerned over the St. Petersburg news. It is believed, however, that the present disorder will soon be put down by the troops now in St. Petersburg, but in some quarters it is believed that so doing will only increase the bitterness of the rage of the people and in nowise improve the situation or put a stop to the growth of the revolutionary spirit.

All the newspapers comment on the occurrences in St. Petersburg as extremely serious and deeply significant, and the movement of the people of St. Petersburg toward the winter palace is compared to the march of the people of Paris on Versailles in 1789. It is declared the emperor's answering the people's petition with the bullets and sabers of his soldiers will irretrievably widen the breach between him and his subjects.

Examines Financial Phase

New York, Jan. 23.—Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City Bank of New York and formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, said that American interests in Russia were extensive. He pointed out, however, that Russia owes France over \$1,800,000,000, and said:

"Anything that should seriously undermine feeling in regard to the security of that vast sum would be a tremendous shock to the world's credit. It is on the Paris bourse that we must look for a reflection of a deeper sentiment of the St. Petersburg situation. The direct effect on our security markets is not so great, but it would be indirectly affected through Berlin. Berlin is the market for Russian securities and of American securities as well, and there might be some selling of American issues if the Russian situation lead to a serious situation on the Berlin bourse."

WIFE DIES, MAN GOES

She Kills Herself and He Lacks the Nerve

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—A man and woman registering as "E. S. Terry and wife, Chicago," engaged quarters at the Elms hotel in this city, Jan. 12. Today Mrs. Terry's dead body was found lying on the bed in their room and a note, supposed to have been written by Mr. Terry, with directions regarding the disposal of two bodies, was found in the room. Mr. Terry is said to have left the hotel today and it is believed by the police that a double suicide has been committed and the man lost his nerve. It is said the woman swallowed carbolic acid. Mrs. Terry was apparently about twenty years of age.

The note found in the room reads: "Send body to Mrs. Parker, 3307 Vernon avenue, Chicago."

A second note was found crumpled on the floor, reading: "Send bodies." Indicating intention of a double suicide. It is said the couple informed Mrs. Parker of their intention to commit suicide. Upon receipt of the letter Mrs. Parker is said to have telephoned to Milwaukee ordering the arrest of the couple. It was not until after the telephone message had been received that the woman's body was discovered.

Up to a late hour tonight Terry had not been apprehended. E. A. Groves, brother of Mrs. Terry, reached Milwaukee tonight and called at police headquarters. In the police records Groves identified a picture of Terry bearing the name of Arthur H. Milligan, alias Smith, alias Brown, said to be wanted in Boston for larceny.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—"We are too divinely happy to live. When you receive this letter we will be on the road to heaven."

The foregoing is a letter received today by Mrs. J. Parker, the mother of Mrs. Florence Terry whose body was found in Milwaukee hotel. The Terrys were married ten days ago and were on their honeymoon. E. A. Groves, a brother of the dead woman, notified the Chicago police immediately. A message was sent to the Milwaukee police and it was upon the investigation resulting that the suicide was discovered. Terry is said to be thirty-four years old, sixteen years his wife's senior, and practically a stranger to the young woman's family.

COTTON MILLS MAY BE CLOSED AGAIN

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—At a conference with Treasurer Shumway, a committee representing the weavers and carders in the cotton mills requested the reduction notices be taken down. Mr. Shumway said the request could not be granted and that unless the employees returned to work within twenty-four hours the plan would be closed for an indefinite period.

LA FOLLETTE TAKES PLACE OF QUARLES

Governor of Wisconsin Is Finally Nominated for the Senate

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—Gov. Robert M. La Follette was tonight, in the Republican caucus, chosen for United States senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles. The governor received 65 votes out of 107 on the informal ballot, which was made formal. Upon a motion to make the nomination unanimous a few members rose to their feet and voted against it. Following is the detailed vote:

LA FOLLETTE	65	CHAS. M. WEBB	4
QUARLES	3	JOHN J. ESCH	2
Assembly	60	Senate	4
Total	65	Total	10
Assembly	3	Senate	2
Total	26	Total	4
Assembly	1	Senate	1
Total	2	Total	2

DEMOCRATS SUPPORT DAVEY RAILWAY BILL

Minority Members Caucus on Measure Touching Rate Making Only

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—At a caucus tonight, attended by about 135 of the minority members of the house of representatives, a resolution was agreed to by nearly a unanimous vote to support the bill introduced by Representative Davey, of Louisiana, extending authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix railroad rates.

The bill was agreed on by the minority members of the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

It is very short, providing that when the commission shall find, after due hearing, a rate is unreasonable, it shall name a reasonable rate in its place; that this rate shall go into effect after twenty days' notice and shall remain in effect until set aside by a competent court of review; and that the case may be tried in any court taking jurisdiction upon the facts and testimony adduced before the commission.

The caucus did not undertake to deal with any but the rate-making phase of the transportation problem. The private car question was not considered. The resolution adopted was presented to the caucus by Mr. Williams, the minority leader. Many speeches were made.

Mr. Rainey (Ill.) represented a minority in the caucus favoring the Hearst bill or some modification thereof. He was given control of the time on that side.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.) was the principal speaker on the side championing the Hearst bill or some modification thereof. All substitute resolutions were voted down before the adoption of the Williams resolution, which stands as the caucus action.

CLEVELAND TESTS THREE-CENT FARE

Number of Patrons Benefited the First Day Is Small

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Cleveland Electric Railway company, which operates every street car line in the city, today inaugurated a test of 3-cent fare within a limited zone. The zone district extended two miles in all directions from the business center. No transfers are given on 3-cent fare cars. If the plan meets with popular approval it will be permanently adopted.

The result of the first day's experience showed that the percentage of street car patrons benefited by the 3-cent fare was small. One explanation of this was that many of the passengers were not considered fare cars passengers would board the 3-cent cars regardless of their destination. The Cleveland Electric Railway company \$1,000 a day for extra crews on the cars.

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