Sumpter, Georgia, in 1864, no less than 10,000 died.

"If it were not for the virus manufacturers who are financially interested, and the medical men who are slaves to the superstition of precedent, vaccination would have been abolished a generation ago. There is not a single scientific, or even a moderately reasonable theory to bolster up this criminal and murderous imposition."—Bernard Macfadden, Editor Physical Culture Magazine.

Through constant misrepresentation, the public have been led to accept vaccination as valuable to protect them from or render smallpox less dangerous, and on that ground laws have been placed on the statute books compelling innocent and healthy children to submit to vaccination in order to enter school, with the result that hundreds have died and become invalids for life. Whenever such a case occurs the medical men say the virus was impure or not properly applied, and when death results of vaccination they rarely give a certificate except for the final cause.

"Joseph F. Rinn,
"President Brooklyn Philosophical Association."

"It has not ben successful and will never be, as long as the world remains, to eradicate smallpox by vaccination."—Dr. J. Albu, Lazarus hospital, Berlin.

"The pathological identity of cowpox and syphilis, especially in their secondary symptoms, combined with the researches of Dr. Hubert Boens, of Brussels, leaves small room for doubt that by far the larger number of cases of so-called 'spontaneous cow-pox' were the result of syphilitic inoculation by syphilitic milkers, so that cow-pox vaccination did not merely carry syphilis as an accident, but cow-pox itself of the genus syphilis."—Dr. M. R. Leverson, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

"Thoughtful dentists suggest vaccination is a probable cause of the early decay of teeth in this age."—Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson of London.

William E. Gladstone, the famous English statesman, was strongly opposed to the crime of compulsory vaccination. He said: "I always feel a strong repulsion to seeing the clear, pure skin of a child made to break out into pustules. I dislike the idea of vaccination being compulsory. I don't like the idea of the state stepping in between the parents and the child. The state is generally a very bad nurse."

"Vaccination is utterly opposed to the whole teaching of sanitary science, and is one of the most terrible blunders."—Professor A. R. Wallace.

Professor Charles Ruata, M. D., professor of hygiene and professor of materia medica in the University of Perugia, says: "The sound principles of hygiene teach us to get rid of every kind of filth, and not to modify our sound body in order that it may be proof against all the dirtiness of the surroundings. Vaccination is for this reason against the good teaching of hygiene, and against the laws of nature."

The vaccinators are, in my opinion, the most stupid and most dangerous creatures under the sun."—Dr. Vivefoy of Rouen, France.

"Vaccination helps to spread smallpox." Dr. Kiehl of Haag, Germany.

"We now run the constant danger that has been manifested very unpleasantly in several localities of vaccinating children and grown people with these imported vaccine points, and communicating the foot-and-mouth disease, which is just about as bad as the small-pox—as I have said, these points are used to vaccinate people as against smallpox, and they have communicated other disease, because the cases have been reported, and they are so well-known and so widely diffused everywhere that it has become an object of serious concern to the medical profession."—Senator Money in the United States Senate, February 25, 1909.

"The mercenary and cowardly promotters of our present vicious legislation seldom do not dare to enforce the vaccination of adults. The children of the wealthy are often hidden from assault; not so, however, the children of the poor—many intelligent parents are deceived (through ignorance of the law in several states) and incur the pollution rather than have their children grow up in ignorance."—J. M. Hodge, M. D.

"Vaccination impairs the defensive strength of nations. Medical official statistics in support of the doctrine of vaccination are completely worthless and irrelevant and the evil done during the past 75 years can never be completely undone."—Prof. Siljestrom, Sweden.

"It may be well for us if our children do not finally reproach us," writes Rector Cardew, Oxford university, of vaccination.

"I was visited by a chaplain who had had smallpox himself after vaccination. For my refusal on the death of my third child, to accept vaccination for the fourth I was sent to prison."—Mr. Nye, Chatham.

"I am convinced that vaccination is the greatest mistake and delusion in the science of medicine; a fanciful illusion in the mind of the discoverer; a phenomenal apparition of scientific foundation, and wanting in all the conditions of scientific possibility."—Dr. Josef Herman, head physician of the Imperial hospital, Vienna, 1858 to 1864.

"I found those were right who had represented the cowpox experiment as a splendid delusion."—Dr. Chas. MacLean.

"All with eyes and ears must know that crowds of the vaccinated are attacked by and die of smallpox."—Dr. J. Mackenzie, M. D., P. R. C. P., Edinburgh.

There are only a few physicians who believe that vaccination is beneficial, or a preventive of smallpox, while there are hundreds of distinguished scientists who condemn this practice and say that it polutes the blood and is the chief cause of cancer, syphilis and tuberculosis.

"Every day vaccination laws remain in force children are being poisoned, diseased, crippled, tortured, maimed and killed by this barbarous and cruel malpractice inherited from our ignorant and superstitious forbears of a pre-scientific age."—Dr. J. W. Hodge, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

John Bright, another English statesman, said: "I have always felt that the law which inflicts penalty after penalty on a parent who is unwilling to have his child vaccinated is monstrous and ought to be repealed."

In 1902 the health department of New York city advised unanimously against compulsory vaccination.

"In each and every community where vaccination ceases and instead strict sanitation is accomplished, the disease smallpox disappears, there are no exceptions."—C. F. Nichols, M. D., Boston.

"While utterly powerless for good, vaccination is a certain cause of disease and death in many cases, and is the probable cause of about 10,000 deaths annually, by five innoculable diseases of the most terrible and disgusting character. The register general of London reports 200 deaths yearly from vaccination among children alone. The English Digest of Parliamentary Returns No. 488, session 1878, records 25,000 deaths of children from diseases of vaccination to occur annually. Hyncheman dissected over 100 children whose deaths were caused by vaccination. No smallpox cases presented a post-mortem more hideous."—Dr. Alfred R. Wallace of England, the distinguished scientist and co-discoverer with Darwin.

"What can be more shocking than after vaccination has killed one child to compel the parent to yield up a second to the same treatment."—Prof. Hewmay, England.

Dr. Constantine Hering, one of the pioneers of homeopathy: "It is an intolerable tyranny to compel vaccination by law."

"Vaccination is the infusion of a contaminating element into the system, and after such contamination you can never hope to regain the former purity of the body. Thus tainted the body is made liable to a host of ailments. Consumption follows in the footsteps of vaccination as certainly and as unequivocally as effect follows cause."—Alexander Wilder, M. D., late editor of the N. Y. Medical Times, and professor of physiology in the United States Medical college of New York.

"Compulsory vaccination was the first direct and aggressive legislation upon the person of the healthy citizen in medical matters. It is the only instance on record in this nation of a quack nostrum being forcibly foisted upon the public by legislative enactment. It invades in the most flagrant and unexampled manner the liberty of the parent and the sanctity of the home. There is no law on the statute books of this nation which so fundamentally subverts the basic principles of individual liberty and personal rights."—Dr. J. W. Hodge.

"I believed that vaccination prevented smallpox. I believed that vaccination, if it did not absolutely prevent smallpox, modified it; and I believed that re-vaccination, if only frequent enough, absolutely gave total immunity. Experience has driven all that out of my head. I have seen that people who have been vaccinated get smallpox, and people who have been re-vaccinated get smallpox, and I have seen people who have had smallpox once get a second attack of it, and die of it."—Dr. W. J. C. Ward, M. R. C. S., Harrogate.

"Personally I contracted smallpox less than six months after a most severe re-vaccination"—Dr. Bakewell, formerly vaccinator-general for Trindad.

"To top the climax of vaccine poisonings at Cleveland fatal cases of lock-jaw developed with the same experience all over the country."—Dr. Fredericks.

In the British army from 1860 to 1888, 3953 re-vaccinated soldiers suffered from smallpox, of whom 301 died of the disease. —Wm. Nash, M. D., brigadier-general. Taken from second report, British royal commission on vaccination, minutes in evidence.

"I fell no hesitancy in stating that vaccination is a certain cause of disease in vogue, has been the cause of more suffering and of more deaths than smallpox has during the same period, and I am willing to state many times more."—Dr. C. W. Larisou, Ringos, N. J.

"The protection is questionable, the risk great."—Dr. J. A. Graydon, L. F. P. S., Glasgow.

"I have clearly perceived the progressive, dangerous influence of vaccination." —John Stuart Mills.

"It would seem impossible that avarice should much longer control the medical lobby and force compulsory vaccination." —C. F. Nichols, M. D., Boston.

"Vaccination will undoubtedly rank as the greatest and most pernicious failure of the century. The conclusion is no longer a matter of opinion but of science."—Alfred Rusel Wallace.

Re-Vaccinated

The practice of re-vaccination was first recommended in England, by G. Gregory, and in Germany, for the army by Heim (1829).

It has been more or less the law in Prussia since 1835: re-vaccination of school pupils at the age of twelve is an integral part of the vaccination law.

Notwithstanding the fact the Prussia was the best re-vaccinated Country in Europe, its morality from smallpox, in the epidemic of 1871, was higher (69,839) than in any other northern state.

The evidence as to re-vaccination on a large scale comes from the army.

According to a competent statistician (A. Vogt), the death rate from smallpox in the German army, in which all recruits are re-vaccinated, was sixty per cent. more than among the civil population of the same age. It was ten times greater among the infantry than among the cavalry, and sixty times more among the Hessians than among the Wurtembergers.

The Bavarian contingent, which was re-vaccinated without exception, had five times the death rate from smallpox in the epidemic of 1870-71 that the Bavarian civil population of the same ages had, although re-vaccination is not obligatory among the latter.

—Extract from article on Vaccination in the Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 24, page 35, by Charles Creighton, M.A., M.D.

The Unvaccinated

It is often alleged that the unvaccinated are so much inflammable material in the midst of the community, and that smallpox begins among them and gathers force so that it sweeps even the vaccinated before it.

INQUIRY INTO THE FACTS HAS SHOWN THAT AT COLOGNE IN 1870 THE FIRST UNVACCINATED PERSON ATTACKED BY SMALLPOX WAS THE 174TH IN ORDER OF TIME, AT BONN THE SAME YEAR THE 42ND, AND AT LIEGNITZ IN 1871 THE 225TH.

—Extract from article on Vaccination in the Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 24, page 35, by Charles Creighton, M.A., M.D.

OBITUARY RECORD

JOSEPH MARION MOORE died at his home in Cromwell, Indiana, after weeks of suffering, Tuesday morning, November 3, 1914, aged 55 years and 20 days.

Mr. Moore was taken ill five weeks prior to his demise, when his vaccination began to "take," and he developed a very sore arm. A few days later, a carbuncle appeared on the back of his neck, causing him severe illness, and he became an intense sufferer, and was confined to his bed.

The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Ligonier Leader,
Thursday, Nov, 12, 1914.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

PUBLIC INTEREST, this week, has centered about President Wilson's message to the sixty-third congress, which began its closing session last Monday; "a congress," says the president, "I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country."

A strong demand for a so-called preparedness for war has arisen in this country, as a result of the conflict in Europe. The president's attitude on this subject is clear-cut. His political opponents, and many of his own party, take issue with his policy. He says: "It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that;and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regards to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves."

The president advocates the perfecting of the National Guard, and declares the country has been misinformed as to the state of the national defense. His policy of defense, he says, has not changed its aspect because the times are not normal—his policy is not for an occasion, but is conceived as a permanent and settled thing, to be pursued without haste, and at all seasons.

(The government is now spending annually $250,000,000 in support of the army and the navy).

The president reaffirms his faith in a powerful navy "as our proper and natural means of defense," and concludes the subject with the declaration that "we shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense."

In his message, the president expresses his belief that the business interests of the country will prosper under the tariff, currency, and anti-trust legislation already enacted.

The creation of a government controlled merchant marine for the purpose of opening up trade routes and fostering American commerce with other countries, particularly Central America, is asked for; and the establishment of a system of leasing to private capital the natural resources of the public domain.

The message defines the president's conception of the difference between governmental economy—legitimate expenditure —and extravagance; the "pork barrel" appropriations being emphatically denounced.

The president desires "a larger measure of self-government" for the Philippinos; and the charting of the coast lines, particularly that of Alaska, to prevent shipwrecks.

No reference was made, in the message to Mexico.

THE CAPTURE OF LODZ by the Germans is the event of the week in the European war. By this capture, the Germans have straightened out their line in Russian Poland and have lessened the danger of being outflanked by the Russians. Now the battle line runs almost due south from just east of Plock, through Lowicz, just west of Piotrkow, east of Czenstochowa, and to Cracow. The line, generally, is about seventy-five miles west of Warsaw, in which region another great battle is imminent. The general reports indicate that the fighting between the Vistula and Warta rivers has been incomparably more severe than anything experienced before during this war on any front. The Germans early in the conflict christened it the imperial battle, for they had been impressed by the highest authority that on their success depended the whole future of the war. The losses have been appalling. Experienced experts estimate that the Germans have lost two-thirds of their army in Poland.

The Austrian army is falling back before the advance of the Russians on the siege of Cracow. Though an Austrian fortress, Cracow is of immense strategical importance to Germany. It may be regarded as the outer sentinel of south-eastern Prussia. There are three rings of fortifications, the outer circle embracing forty-eight forts, between two and five miles apart, in a semi-circle sweeping thirty miles around. The intermediate line embraces more forts, dotted over thirteen miles, and within this is a citadel, which may, on emergency, be isolated by flooded moats. In the minds of Polish patriots, Cracow stands even before Warsaw, 158 miles distant, for it was the capital of the kingdom of Poland down to the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The Russian army has now driven the Austrians from Galicia further east and has made raids through the Carpathians into Hungary.

Some idea of the immense distances of the war zone may be had by this table of comparisons, compiled by the general agent of the Canadian Pacific steamship lines:

	Miles.
London to Berlin	613
Paris to Berlin	654
Vienna to Berlin	364
Antwerp to Berlin	433
Warsaw to Berlin	404
Petrograd to Berlin	1,014
Rome to Berlin	1,093
Belgrade to Berlin	738
Balkan states to Berlin	
Turkey to Berlin	

As compared with the following distances:

	Miles.
Rochester to Chicogo	608
Chattanooga to Chicago	641
Des Moines to Chicago	357
Minneapolis to Chicago	420
St. Paul to Chicago	410
Quebec to Chicago	1.022
Denver to Chicago	1,083
Utica to Chicago	742
Florida to Chicago	
Palm Beach to Chicago	

From the present outlook, it appears that the great armies facing one another along the Aisne will remain there all winter. That the men are anticipating a long drawn-out battle siege is shown by the shelter huts which they have constructed behind the trenches. Their defenses are built not only to resist the attacks of the enemy, but also the blasts of wintry weather.

On Thursday (December 10), three German cruisers were destroyed in a fight in the south Atlantic, two colliers were captured, and two German cruisers were, at that date, being pursued by the British squadron. The total German loss is estimated at not far from 2,000 men. This battle ends a search of two seas for the German fleet, in which the British fleet was aided by warships of Japan.

With the capture of General DeWet, the rebellion in South Africa, for the time being, at least, may be said to be broken up. Many of the revolutionists have been captured or killed. DeWet is awaiting court-martial. Whether he will be executed as a traitor cannot be predicted.

King Nicholas of Montenegro states officially that one-third of his army has fallen on the battlefield. The war strength of the Monenegrin army is estimated at approximately 50,000. He appeals for help, either in money or supplies.

Portugal now enters the war on the side of the Allies. It is believed that as preparations, now being rushed, are completed, the Italian army will enter into the great conflict probably early in the coming year.

Skirmishes between the Turks and the British hav teaken place at various points near the Suez canal, on the Persian gulf, and toward the frontier of Egypt.

HIGH LIGHTS:

France has issued a call for boys of eighteen. These youths probably will be sent to the fighting line next July.——The German military authorities have taken measures to prevent famine among the inhabitants of the parts of Russian Poland occupied by the German army.——The Rockefeller Foundation already has spent about $1,000,000 for the relief of the starving population of Belgium.——The development of the sky carriers and aeroplanes has almost made the cavalry an obsolete branch of the service.——There are about 40,000 German teachers in the war at present.——The French parliament has been called to meet in extraordinary session at Paris, December 22. The capital is now located at Bordeaux.——Germany has forbidden, through an official order, the sale of all alcoholic liquors in the eastern provinces.——England is holding many airships in reserve to repel the threatened air attack by Germany.——The Socialist peace congress, now in session at Copenhagen, is making overtures to end the war. ——At the battle of Vailly, a French gunner mowed down, unassisted, more than six hundred Germans.——Cold weather makes the men in the trenches so stiff that many of them have to be lifted out when relieved, and others are sent, partly frozen, to hospitals.——Steel arrows, about five inches long and a little thicker than a lead pencil, are dropped from aeroplanes in batches of five hundred, a mechanical arrangement spreading them over on area of two hundred yards. From a height of 1,500 feet they obtain a terrific speed, and will penetrate a man's body from his head to his heels. It is reported that they are used by all the airmen of the warring nations.——There are 30,000 wounded Servians and 60,000 refugees in Servia in need of assistance.——One of the saddest pictures yet printed depicting the horrors of war was the showing of General Gallieni inspecting the Paris brigade of "Boy Scouts"—many of them literally infants, being systematically trained to kill.——Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the aeroplane bearing his name, has been showered with honors by the Kaiser.——American missionaries in Siberia are to investigate the condition of German prisoners in Siberia, reported to be suffering great hardships and privations.——Chancellor Lloyd-George estimates that the war will cost England $2,250,000,000 for the first year. ——Eighty-eight railway cars filled with wounded men arrived in Vienna one day last week.——Official announcement is made that Emperor William is ill, and has been obliged to postpone for several days his return to the front.——Contributions by ruling princes of India to the expenses of the war now amount approximately to $4,000,000.——From 130,000 to 140,000 Irishmen are fighting under Britain's colors. Of the 89,000 Irishmen in the home army, 52,000 are Roman Catholics.——The Austrian government has confiscated the entire output of oil in Austria-Hungary.——Germany alone holds 300,000 prisoners of war in various concentration camps.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. James F. Peters, was a visitor in Chicago, Thursday.

Mr. A. S. Burgess, of 3022 Emmaus Avenue, was a visitor in Evanston, Thursday.

A house is being moved from the Waugh Farm to the Estate Farm, south of 33rd. Street.

Mrs. Joseph Gebhart, of 2805 Ezra Avenue, is visiting relatives in Chicago. Her stay is indefinite.

Have you noticed the big reductions that are given in the Ladies' Cloak Department at Zion Stores?

Mr. Robert Armstrong and Miss Ethel Brown, of Lake Forest, were visitors in this city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. LaBelle, and her daughter Mrs. P. W. Shaw, left for Lodi, Wisconsin, to attend the funeral of her brother.

Deacon Sylvester DePew, and wife, left for Wakefield, Nebraska, Wednesday. They expect to return December 23rd.

Mr. Nels Johnson, is putting up a fine seven-room residence on Green Bay Road, west of 30th Street. He expects to occupy the new house early next spring.

Mr. B. A. Mill, of Kuroke, North Dakota, is visiting his parents at 2909 Eschol Avenue. Mr. Mill arrived in this city Wednesday evening, and expects to stay over the holidays.

The beautiful Christmas candy boxes, filled with Zion candy, are very much admired by visitors to Zion Stores, and a considerable number have been already selected.

Children who are fond of Teddy Bears have now an excellent opportunity to secure one, for the Zion Stores have made a big purchase from an American firm at a rate that will enable all the little ones to get a Teddy Bear, at a price within reach of all.

A scheme is now in operation in the Zion Clothing Department whereby customers can get their Christmas presents free. For every dollar spent on suits and overcoats, for men or boys, the management gives twenty cents on every dollar spent, so that the customer in purchasing a suit receives enough money to buy a very useful present.