

DEATH WAS NEAR

Florida Woman in Critical Condition From Dropsy, But Doan's Brought Recovery

"Dropsy brought me right down to the shadow of the grave," says Mrs. Ida B. Atwell, 904 William St., Key West, Fla. "For fifteen years I was a hopeless wreck, struggling between life and death. The pains were so severe in my back I screamed in agony. My head ached so severely I thought my skull was being crushed. Black specks floated before my eyes, and I had to grasp the bed to keep from falling. The kidney secretions were burned and scalded and I could pass only a few drops at a time. My body bloated. The pressure of so much water on my chest almost smothered me. My feet also swelled and large sores of water hung beneath my eyes. My skin had a shiny, white appearance and anywhere I pressed a dent would remain for hours. I became a nervous wreck.



"A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and oh! I felt so happy when I found they were helping me. Continued use of Doan's completely cured me." *Sworn to before me.* ARTHUR GOMEZ, Notary Public.

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In Reeves County (Texas) oil field for \$50. I am arranging to drill 50 oil tests on my 200 acres. No commission, no agents, no company stock. Best location in field. I need you the lot for \$50 and use the money to drill. Write for details. Write any time in my town about me. C. R. Coulter, Stephenville, Texas.

MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE—300 choice farms, mostly in Frederick and Montgomery counties. Richest agricultural country in U. S. Good schools and churches. Fine macadam roads. 40 mi. Baltimore, Washington. Farms with large or small acreage. Special bargain: 200 acres, level, good improvements. Fine dairy farm; 150 tons hay in season; 1 mt. elevator, state road and R. R. With soil stock, equipment. Immediate poss. \$10,000. Timber tract. Write your wants. Markwood D. Harr, Pithan Castle, Bladg., Frederick, Md.

No Light in Darkness.
The census taker runs up against many amusing experiences. Chief among these are the explanations some people offer for the various answers they make to questions put to them.

One of the census workers in Kansas City asked a woman whether she could read. She answered rather hesitatingly, that she could not, and then hastened to explain:
"I never went to school but one day, and that was in the evening, and we hadn't no light and the teacher didn't come."—Harper's Magazine.

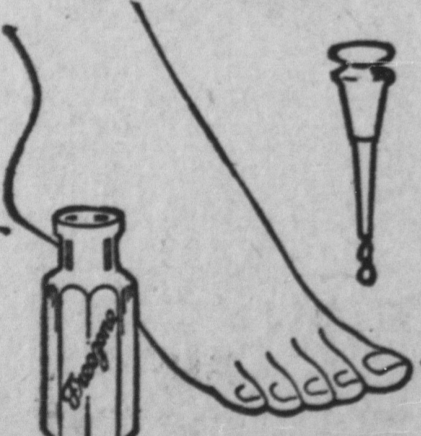
FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Dainty Spots.
There's no longer the slightest need of flinching ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.
Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you would soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful complexion.
Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Favorite Sons.
"I understand you are mentioned as a favorite son."
"Entirely against my will," answered Senator Sorghum. "Most of the favorite sons I have known have had about as much chance of growing up to be real fighters as the teachers' pets in the old days at school."

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.
A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callous. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callous right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly, No humbug!—Adv.

Had a Clean Mouth.
Little Johnnie, while lunching with his aunt one evening, shocked that eschastic lady by licking his spoon clean before putting it in the sugar bowl.
"Johnnie," remonstrated auntie "stop, that is a dirty thing to do!"
"Oh, don't worry auntie, it's all right my mouth is just as clean as anything. Ma washed it out with soap this morning."

MURINE Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine. Cleanses, Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Munsie Eye Remedy Co., Clear

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

BOLSHEVISM BUILT ON SAND

Movement Is Not Based on Equality, and Without Equality There Can Be No Freedom—Right of Might Unstable.

Article XX.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

On the tenth day of July, 1918, the bolshevik government adopted a constitution. They named the new nation the "Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic." They hung out a flag, a red cloth, in the left corner of which (on top, near the pole) are in golden letters "R. S. F. S. R." The coat of arms of the new Russian government consists of a scarlet background on which a golden scythe and a hammer are placed (crosswise, handles downward) in sun rays and surrounded by a wreath, inscribed: "Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, Workers of the World, Unite."

The constitution of a country is its foundation. It must be solid and strong if liberty is to be secure. The whole superstructure depends upon the foundation. Government is a house made of laws. You cannot have peace, freedom and order without law. The people who live in the house, the great national family, have a vital interest in the house in which they live. It is their shelter, their security. It is the right of every free man to have a say in the kind of house he is to live in, a voice in the making of the laws he is called upon to obey and maintain. The house of Freedom is one citizen's house as much as it is another's. Without equality there cannot be freedom. Every Russian had an equal right to determine the kind of government that should prevail in his land. The bolshevik government started off by denying the people the right to a say in the form of government of their country. A minority, without consulting the people, without giving them a chance to express their views, forced upon the people a constitution. So the bolshevik government was built on the false foundation of minority rule. The principle that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed was sent to the scrap heap.

Government by Soviets.

The Russian constitution provides for a government of soviets. The word soviet means council. The soviet is a body of political officeholders who run the government. In our country, instead of calling these bodies soviets, we call them township commissioners, village trustees, city councils or boards of aldermen, state legislatures, congress. Under the bolshevik constitution all power is given to the soviets. This is and has been the rallying cry of the members of the soviets. The soviets have the power to make laws as well as the power to enforce obedience to the laws. The legislative and executive power is combined in the soviet.

The bolshevik constitution divides Russia into regions, provinces, counties, towns, villages, rural districts and local rural districts. For the sake of comparison we can liken Russia to the United States, a province in Russia to a state in our Union, and so on down through the list. We have no political division corresponding to the Russian region, a unit larger than an American state.

The Russian citizen's liberty is measured by the voice he is given in selecting the men who are to make the laws he must obey. The constitution fixes his freedom. It says how far he may go and no farther.

We have heard much about the "poor peasants." The constitution makes them paupers in liberty. Down at the bottom of government the farmer, the "poor peasant," is given the right to vote for delegates to the local rural soviet. This little body has about the same power in shaping the policy of Russia and making the laws that affect life, liberty and property as the township commissioners have in the United States. Their authority is confined to purely local matters. When the "poor peasant" has cast this one lonesome and meaningless vote for a representative in the local rural soviet he is through so far as any direct say in who shall govern him, and how.

Governed by Officeholders.

The "poor peasant," having cast his vote for the local rural soviet, leaves the task of government to the officeholders. The deputies elected to the local rural soviet meet and elect the deputies to the next higher governing unit, the rural soviet. Here we find the first governing body for which the "poor peasant" is denied a vote, but not the last.

The next unit of government in Russia is the county. The people do not have a vote for the delegates to the county soviets. These county commissioners are elected by the members of the city and village soviets and the members of the rural soviets. Here we have government one step removed from the people of the cities and two steps removed from the "poor peasants."

The provincial soviets are elected by the city soviets and the rural so-

viets. Again the people are without a direct voice in their own government. The constitution says: "The All-Russian congress is the supreme power." This body in the government of Russia takes the place of our congress, our president and the cabinet. It has the supreme legislative and executive power. Do the people have a vote for these all-powerful congressmen? Certainly not. The All-Russian congressmen are elected by the city soviets and by the soviets of the provinces, who were elected by the city and rural soviets, the rural soviets having been elected by the local rural soviets, whose members were elected by the people.

Congress Not Governing Body.

The All-Russian congress is a very large body. The first congress met in 1917. It numbered about 1,200 delegates. The eighth congress is now (January, 1920) in session and the present membership has grown to over two thousand. It is a big, cumbersome body, unfit for deliberative purposes. It is more of a mass meeting, a platform for the relief of those who have speeches burdening their chests. The congress never sits for more than a week. It was never intended to be an organ of government. The constitution tells the story.

Section 28 reads: The All-Russian congress shall elect a central executive committee of not more than 200 members." This takes the government another step from the people.

Section 30 says: "When the All-Russian congress is not in session, the central executive committee is the supreme power of the republic." But we have not reached the end of the journey from the people to the seat of power.

Section 35 reads: "The central executive committee shall select a council of people's commissars who shall manage the affairs of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic."

But let us read on:
Section 37: "The council of people's commissars is entrusted with the general management of the affairs of the republic."

Section 38: "For the accomplishment of this task the people's commissars shall issue decrees, resolutions, orders, and in general take all steps necessary for the proper and rapid conduct of government affairs."

Section 40: "The central executive committee has the right to revoke or suspend all orders and resolutions of the council of people's commissars."

But a "note" to this section of the constitution reads: "Measures requiring immediate action may be enacted directly by the council of people's commissars."

Without Voice in Government.

The council of people's commissars is 17 in number. The people had no voice in selecting the people's commissars; they were not given a choice in picking the central executive committee; they were not allowed to vote for the All-Russian congressmen; in the rural districts the "poor peasants" were not even allowed to vote for the men who selected the men who in turn selected the congressmen.

At the head of the "Sacred Seventeen" is the chief of state, Lenine. At his right hand sits Trotzky, commissar of force in charge of the army and navy. When I think of the part the people play in this newest form of "free" government and the distance they are kept from their country's affairs, I cannot help but see them through this constitution as though I were looking at them through the wrong end of a pair of opera glasses.

Truly it is a long way from the people to the throne of Lenine. The people make only the first and shortest step. There are five long and important steps between the "poor peasants" and the power, and the three between the city voters and the real government of Russia.

The bolshevik government is a government of officeholders, for officeholders and by officeholders. It is Lincoln's formula reversed. I have heard it said that democratic government is a failure because political officeholders do not truly represent the people. There is some truth in the statement, but the people have a remedy; the system is not at fault. I cannot understand the logic for the faith that a government which provides three or five additional sets of officeholders between the people and the government will make things better.

Title Conveys Much Meaning.

The title people's commissar is full of meaning. It is obese with power. The title is copyrighted in the constitution.

In December, 1918, Lenine addressed a letter to the American workmen in which he said:

"Let incurable pedants, crammed full of bourgeois democratic and parliamentary prejudices, shake their heads gravely over our soviet; let them deplore the fact that we have no direct elections."

I suggest that Lenine put the soviet plan before organized labor in the United States and ask the union card carriers of America to give up direct elections in their labor unions and accept a scheme of government for their unions modeled after the bolshevik plan, and see how many followers he will get. The rank and file of the labor movement guard jealously their right to a voice and vote for measures and men.

Lenine is a master machinist. If he can prove that he designed and built the soviet steam roller I know where he can get a job when he quits Moscow.

What wouldn't Tammany give for the services of Lenine? (Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

WHY FARMERS' WIVES GROW OLD EARLY



A Farm Kitchen With Conveniences Like This Is One of the Urgent Needs on Many Farms, Investigations Show.

Walking 457 miles a year to get water for her family's use is the record of one New Mexico woman, as revealed by a survey of farm home conditions made not long ago by the United States department of agriculture and the state extension service. In addition to carrying 32 tons of water, which is a minimum for a family of six to use in a year, she did all the household work and helped with the field work and care of the live stock. Here is the story she tells:

"We live on a farm of 800 acres located one and a quarter miles from a small town. We have no automobile, but use horses and wagons as a means of transportation to town or elsewhere. We live in a six-room house which is lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. I have no labor-saving devices, except a built-in kitchen cabinet or cupboard, a sewing machine and a washing machine run by hand power.

"There are six members in the family, including two children between ten and sixteen and two under ten years of age. During harvest, silo filling, or thrashing we have eight extra helpers. I have no help in the house except that of three children in carrying wood and coal and running errands. During the first six months of 1919 five members of the family were ill in bed a total of twenty-three days.

Why Farmers' Wives Grow Old Early.

"I do the washing and ironing for the entire family, make my own outer garments and part of the children's clothing, and bake all my own bread. The water for household purposes must be carried a distance of 400 feet, and this is one of my daily tasks as well as the care of 50 chickens. The eggs from this flock are marketed at the nearest store—and the money is used for general housekeeping purposes.

"I help with the milking of 32 cows and wash the milk pails and separator. The cream is sold and used for general housekeeping expenses. During eight months in the year I help with the farm work, care for the vegetable garden and help care for the live stock.

"In the summer I rise at five o'clock and my working day ends at 9:30 p. m., with no time free. In winter the day begins at 6 a. m. and lasts until 8 p. m., with no time off. I work on an average of fifteen and a half hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, with not even my noon hour free.

Survey blanks were filled out by 244 New Mexico farm women, and about one-half of them reported water brought by hand from a distance of 300 to 400 feet. The average was 47 feet. In over 90 per cent of the cases the housewives did the carrying.

One gallon of water with a bucket weighs at least 8 1/2 pounds. One woman who lived on a farm and carried water for a family of five, which statistics show to be the size of the average American family, reports that it takes six pails of water for the ordinary day, and she has counted many times the 16 pails required for the family washing. Six pails of water 365 days in the year make 2,190 pails; 16 pails for the washing, 52 weeks in the year, make 832 pails, or a total of 3,022 pails of water for a family of five in a year. Taking this as the usual amount of water used, and the 47 feet as the average distance carried, the distance traveled in one year is 53 miles.

Woman Carries Water 457 Miles.

Besides traveling this distance she must bear the weight of the water. Ordinary pails contain from 2 1/2 to 3 gallons; 3,022 pails of 2 1/2 gallons will equal 7,555 gallons. Using 8 1/2 pounds which is a low estimate, as the weight of one gallon of water and the container, Mrs. Average Farmer in New Mexico carries in one year 64,217 pounds or 32.1 tons. This is not all, for the water she carries into the house must all be carried out again. So she lifts another 32.1 tons in carrying it out, which makes 64 tons carried in a year.

But That's Only One Item.

The woman who bears children and cares for them, their father and the hired man, cooks for them, does the washing, ironing and family sewing, does the housecleaning, cares for the chickens, weeds the garden, travels miles about an inconvenient kitchen

doing her household work, walks 53 miles and carries 64 tons of water during the year, is not getting a fair show, the United States department of agriculture believes.

Small wonder it is, under these conditions, that as soon as possible the farm woman wants to move into town, where she can have more conveniences and where she thinks life is more pleasant and less strenuous.

The home demonstration agents are teaching farm women the value of simple and inexpensive equipment which eliminates inconvenience and drudgery. In many instances it is lack of thought on the subject rather than lack of money that compels the farm housewife to do work under such handicaps. If the exodus from the farm to the city is to be stopped, the farmer's wife must be given a chance at health and happiness on the farm; otherwise she will use her influence toward moving to town.

MUCH WASTEFULNESS IN AWKWARD HABIT

Considerable Energy Saved in Doing Things Right Way.

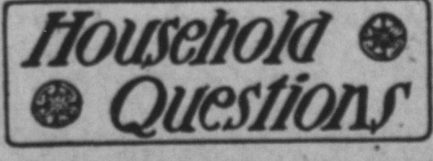
One of Several Facts Disclosed by Experiments Made by Office of Home Economics—Low Kitchen Table is Wearing.

From buttoning shoes to washing dishes, there is an easy and awkward way of doing all work, as everyone well knows. Now, along comes the scientist, who says his experiments show that, aside from feeling and looking more comfortable when you do your work in the right way, you also save considerable energy.

This fact is one of several which recent experiments made by the office of home economics of the United States department of agriculture have disclosed. These experiments have been made for the purpose of determining the energy requirements of an individual in the various circumstances of his daily life and for use in estimating the amounts and kinds of food required by him to meet the needs of his body for energy.

It was found in the homely everyday task of dish washing that, when a woman washed dishes on a table so low that she was obliged to bend over, her energy output was 30 calories per hour. When she washed them on a table that was a little too high for comfort, it required 25 calories per hour, while only 21 calories were used when the working surface was of the right height.

It doesn't take long to saw off the legs of a table or to put blocks under it which will make it the right height.



Beefsteak and oysters make a good shepherd's pie.

Raffia makes a good covering for the rusty clothes hanger.

Rich sauces, spices and pastry should all be avoided.

Fig paste makes an excellent filling for layer cake or for pie.

Be sure not to get too much butter in a pound cake or the cake will be heavy.

Weight rather than size should govern the selection of cabbage. A small, firm head is the best.

Glycerin smeared around the glass stoppers of bottles will keep them for a long time from sticking.

An apron of white oilcloth worn while washing clothes or dishes saves the wear of dresses and the laundry bill.

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