A LETTER FOR WOMEN

From a Woman Whose Serious Illness Was Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Garnett, Kas.—"I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a complete nervous breakdown following the birth of my oldest child. I got up too soon which caused serious female trouble. I was so weak that I was not able to be on my feet but very little and could not do my housework at all. I had a bad pain in my left side and it would pain terribly if I stepped off a curb-stone. One day one of your booklets was thrown in the yard and I read every word in it. There were so many who had been helped by your medicine that I wanted to try it and my husband went to town and got me a bottle. It seemed as though I felt relief after the second dose, so I kept on until I had taken five bottles and by that time I was as well as I could wish. About a year later I gave birth to a ten pound boy, and have had two more children since and my health has been fine. If I ever have trouble of any kind I am going to take your medicine for I give it all the praise for my good health. I always recommend your medicine whenever I can."—Mrs. EVA E. SHAY, Garnett, Kansas.

Alert Management.

"Why do you encourage people to send in complaints to the company?"

"You see," answered the railway official, "the company has a few complaints of its own to make these days, and maybe we can get some suggestions for new phraseology."

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

To abort a cold and prevent complications, take

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Purifies

(All Druggists.)

Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

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If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief in

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
50c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

M. M. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 24--1920.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

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

ANALYSIS OF SOVIET RULE

Cold Reasoning Easily Proves Fallacy on Which the Idea Is Based—Demagogism Its Foundation Stone.

Article XXI.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Lenine has frequently observed that representative government is a failure. He has insisted that the democratic form of government is debauched and destroyed by the political machine; that political corruption vetoes the will of the people. If Lenine is right in this conclusion, then the bolshevik government in Russia offers just from three to five times as much chance for political corruption as our own form of government. If it is dangerous for the American people to entrust their business to an agent whom they directly elect and who is directly responsible to them, how much more dangerous must it be to turn over the public business to 17 men appointed by a central executive committee, the members of which have been appointed by an All-Russian congress, which All-Russian congress is elected by soviets for whom the people did not vote? Applying this plan to our own government, our congress would be elected by the state legislatures and the aldermen of the cities, then this congress so elected would pick an executive committee of 200, and this committee would elect 17 commissioners to whom would be given the supreme power of the state, both legislative and executive power, the right to make laws, and the authority to enforce the laws.

Democracy or Autocracy?

All down through history two theories of government have been at war. One is that the majority shall rule—the other, that the minority shall rule. The people struggling for freedom have battled for the former; the few seeking special privileges have fought for the latter. The first is democratic, the second autocratic. No compromise is possible; there is no middle ground. These two antagonistic ideas have nothing in common; like parallel lines, they can never meet, in their nature they are separate and apart. The government of the late kaiser of Germany, the government of Nicholas, the autocrat of Russia, were founded on the idea that the minority shall rule. History shows that minority rule has always enslaved the majority. The rule of a minority over a majority means slavery for the many. It is human nature. The principle always works the same result. If it is a political meeting and the minority runs it, the result is a machine and a boss. When it is a nation, you have a bureaucracy and a dictator, deriving his power not from the consent of the governed, but from the bayonets of the army. There may be room for honest differences of opinion between honest men on many questions, but there is not any room for difference of opinion among honest free men on the proposition that minority rule is a menace.

In Article III of the bolshevik constitution we find incontrovertible evidence that the government of soviet Russia is built on the tyrant's stone, minority rule. Section 25 reads:

"The All-Russian congress is composed of representatives of city soviets in the ratio of one delegate for every 25,000 voters, and of representatives of the soviets of the provinces in the ratio of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants."

Discrimination Against Peasants.

No explanation is given for basing the representation in congress from the cities on the number of voters, while the representation in congress from the provinces is based on the number of inhabitants. The words are not synonyms, a voter is an inhabitant of certain age and possessing certain qualifications. An inhabitant is anyone who lives in the province, regardless of age or qualifications. If the word inhabitant is given the same meaning that the word voter is given, then it is apparent that the constitution unjustly discriminates against the "poor peasant." As they have had no general elections in Russia, it is impossible to give the official construction of these two words. If the word inhabitant means any man, woman or child living in the province, the discrimination against the "poor peasants" is just as obvious, although it does not go to the same length. As an illustration, if we read this important provision of the constitution giving to the word inhabitant the same meaning as we give to the word voter, then we see that the voters of the city have one congressman for every 25,000, while the "poor peasants" have one congressman for every 125,000. If we construe the word voter to mean the qualified legal voter, and the word inhabitant to mean any human being living in the provinces, we learn that the people of the city have one congressman for every 25,000 voters, while the people of the provinces have one congressman for every 2,500 voters. I reach this estimate in the following manner: In the United States we estimate that there is one voter in every five of the population. This calculation is based upon male suffrage alone, with the voting age fixed at twenty-one years. In Russia both men and women have the suffrage, and the age qualifying one to vote is eighteen years. I, therefore, figure that there would be one voter for every two in population. There is no question about the discrimination against the "poor peasant" and the favoring of the city voter. It is only a question of how much.

Machine Politics.

Lenine may be the idealist some people say he is, but this section of the constitution proves him to be a practical machine politician in his methods. The provision was written to meet a situation. It has a purpose. Lenine has frequently written and spoken about the "poor peasants." He can be forgiven for overworking the phrase. The "poor peasants" make up the great bulk of the population of Russia. It is not bad politics, although it smacks of demagogy, to speak often and sympathetically of the "suffering poor," particularly when the "poor peasants" make up the majority of one's constituency. Many successful politicians owe their offices to this appeal. In Russia over 80 per cent of the people live on the land—over four-fifths of all the Russians are peasants. Less than one-fifth of the population live in the towns and cities. Measured by his words, Lenine is the friend of the "poor peasants;" by the constitution, their enemy.

As we have seen, the constitution specifically declares that the supreme power of the government is vested in the All-Russian congress. Of course this is true only in theory, for we have read how the All-Russian congress turns the supreme power over to the central executive committee, which in turn surrenders the power to the 17 people's commissars.

The discrimination against the "poor peasant" runs all through the constitution; the bolsheviks are at least consistent. Paragraph "B" of section 53 of the constitution furnishes additional evidence of the conspiracy against the peasants. It reads:

"The provincial soviets are composed of representatives of the city soviets and the rural soviets, one representative for 10,000 inhabitants of the rural districts, and one representative for 2,000 voters in the city."

In the regional congresses it is the same, one representative for 25,000 inhabitants of the country, and one representative for 5,000 voters of the city.

Aim at Disfranchising Peasants.

The governments of the nation, of the regions, of the provinces, are based on the disfranchisement of the "poor peasants." I am wondering if there is any significance in the fact that the people of the city have one representative for a certain number of votes, and the people of the country have one representative for just five times the number. You will note the ratio is always the same: For congressmen it is 25,000 in the city, as against 125,000 in the country; in the regional congress it is 5,000 voters of the city as against 25,000 inhabitants of the country, in the provincial congresses it is one representative for 2,000 voters in the city, one representative for 10,000 inhabitants from the rural districts. Why this five to one? I am wondering how Lenine hit upon the ratio of five to one; is there any connection between this five-to-one discrimination against the "poor peasants" and the ratio of population in Russia between city dwellers and "poor peasants," which is about five to one? It is not difficult to guess the reason for this action. Any American ward politician could furnish the explanation in a minute. All political experience proves that a political machine is best controlled, easiest organized in the cities. Political machines have never been popular in the country districts. The soviet form of government is a political machine. The control of the machine is insured by disfranchising the "poor peasants." The men who designed the bolshevik constitution knew one thing about practical politics, and knew that one thing thoroughly, and that is that cities are accessible to political control, amenable to political influence, ideal for the political machine.

The soldiers and sailors are generally stationed in cities. This gives them the power of city voters. They are not discriminating against, they are favored. Soldiers and sailors are not free agents in the sense the civilians usually are. Civilians have a freedom of thought and action that the military do not enjoy. The soldier's occupation prevents it. First, he is an employee of the government; second, he is under discipline; third, the people's commissars fix his pay, determine the quantity and quality of his food, arrange for the comforts of the barracks; the votes and the bayonets of the military sustain and support Lenine as truly as the military force held the czar on his throne.

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Filipinos Want Independence.

The second Philippine mission seeking independence of the islands at the hands of the United States is now in this country. The delegation includes members of both houses of the Philippine legislature, affiliated with both political parties and representatives of labor and of the financial interests of the islands.

The mission, besides appealing to congress, will present the claims of the island people to independence before the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties. Pledges of Philippine independence in their platform will be sought.

Handicraft for Boys and Girls

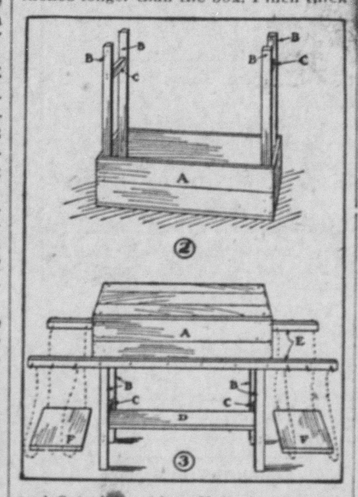
By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

PLANT STANDS.

The plant-stand shown in Fig. 1 is large enough to hold a dozen or so pots of medium size. Its construction is simple. A grocery box that measures 10 inches deep, 12 inches wide and 26 inches long is of the right proportions for the top A (Fig 2). The

legs should be strips 1 inch thick, 2 inches wide and 27 inches long. Fasten the leg strips in the box corners with nails. With these in position, brace each end pair with a cross strip as shown at C (Fig. 2). Place the cross strips at an equal distance above the leg ends (about 6 inches above), because they support the ends of lower shelf D (Fig. 3). Eight inches is the right width for the shelf.

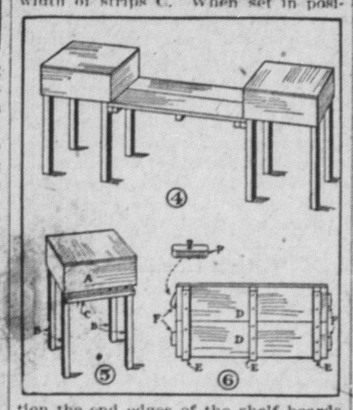
Side rails E (Fig. 3) should be 20 inches longer than the box, 1 inch thick



and 2 inches wide. Nail them to the sides of box A even with the edges of the box top, and with an equal amount of projection at the ends. Cut shelves F out of a board 8 inches wide, to fit between the projecting ends of side rails E, and nail the rails to them.

The plant-stand in Fig. 4 is made in three sections that it may be moved easily on sweeping day. Each end stand forms a section, and the shelf that connects them forms the third.

Procure two soap boxes of equal size for the tops of the end stands (A, Fig. 5). Cut the leg strips B 1½ inches square, or 1 inch thick by 2 inches wide, by 28 inches long, and fasten them in the box corners. Then cut a crosspiece C to extend across a pair of the legs of each stand, and nail it to the legs 1 inch below the box, as shown in Fig. 5. The length of the shelf between the end stands may be made what you want to make it. It ought not to be longer than 30 inches however. The width should be that of the soap boxes. Fasten together the boards (D, Fig. 6) with three strips (E), placing one strip across the center, and one strip across each end at a distance from the ends equal to the width of strips C. When set in position



the end edges of the shelf boards will rest upon crosspieces C. Prepare four wooden buttons like F (Fig. 6) and screw them to the end edges of the shelf. When the shelf is placed in position, and the buttons are turned at right angles to it, the buttons will catch on the inside face of crosspieces C, and lock the shelf to the end stands.

There are several ways of finishing the surface of a plant-stand. Use the method preferred by the person for whom the stand is built. You can stain the wood, making a stain of oil paint and turpentine, then apply wax after the stain has dried, or varnish the surface. Varnish is more durable than wax. Water does not affect it, but will spot a waxed surface. You can give the stand a couple of coats of paint. This is a good scheme if the material used is not very good, because cracks and other defects can be puttied before the second coat of paint is applied. Instead of painting the surface it may be covered with cretonne or other material.

BEAN-BAG GAMES.

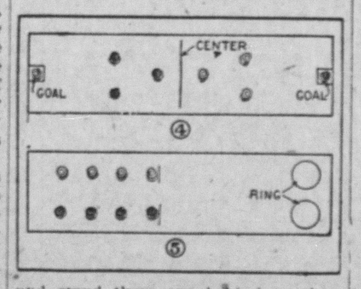
There are lots and lots of interesting games which can be played with bean-bags. A bag 6 inches square requires half a pound of beans to fill it, which is heavy enough. Cut a piece of cloth 7 inches wide and 14 inches long (Fig. 2), fold it in half, and stitch it several times around the two opposite open edges, then turn the bag inside out, and sew together the third open edge, with the exception of a small corner which must be left for filling (Fig. 1). Pour in the beans, sew up the opening, and reinforce the edges with additional stitching.

The ground target game (Fig. 3) is a good test of one's skill. Lay pieces of rope upon the ground to form three circles—a large circle, a small circle within it, and a circle halfway between the two. Twelve feet away from the target drop a rope for a line to toss

from. Take turns in tossing, and count score in this way: 25 points when the bag lands in the center circle, 15 when in the second, and 5 when in the outside circle. If a bag touches a rope no score is counted.

Figure 4 shows the positions for eight girls to take for playing bean-bag goal (4 girls can play it just as well). Mark off a center line, with a goal 16 or 20 feet each side of it. Choose up into two sides, and station the players as shown, with a goalkeeper in each goal, and each goalkeeper's players standing on the side of the center line opposite to her. Each side's object is to throw the bean bag into the hands of its goalkeeper, which if done, counts 5 points. The bean-bag is tossed by the center players, alternately, and the opponents' object is to prevent the bag from reaching the goal, by catching it or turning its course. A catch by an opponent counts them 1 point. One hundred points is the game.

There should be six or more players in the bean-bag relay game (Fig. 5). Mark out two circles upon the ground, three feet in diameter and a few feet apart; divide the girls into two sides,



and stand them one behind another. Then have the first player in each line take three bean-bags and toss them at her circle. Each bag dropped within counts 5 points. After tossing the bags, each player must quickly run to the back of her line, and the second player must move up into her place and toss the bags; and so on, until the last player has tossed. Each side's object is to finish first, with the largest score.

Slip a barrel-hoop over a rope, fastened between two trees or posts (Fig. 6), and mark a line near each end for a player to stand back of. The object of the game is to drive the hoop, by throwing the bean-bag at it, to the opponent's goal.

A good bean-bag target may be made by strapping a fruitbasket to a tree (Fig. 7.)

Prayed for Cure Finds it After 10 Years

Food Would Sour and Boil —Teeth Like Chalk

Mr. Herbert M. Gessner writes from his home in Berlin, N. H.:

I had stomach trouble over ten years; kept getting worse. I tried everything for relief but it came back worse than ever. Last fall I got awfully bad; could only eat light loaf bread and tea. In January I got so bad that what I would eat would sour and boil; my teeth would be like chalk. I suffered terribly. I prayed every day for something to cure me. One day I read about EATONIC and told my wife to get me a box at the drug store as I was going to work at 4 p. m. I took one-third of it and began to feel relief; when it was three-fourths gone, I felt fine and when it was used up I had no pains. Wife got me another box but I have felt the pain but twice. I used five tablets out of the new box and I have no more stomach trouble. Now I write to tell you how thankful I am that I heard of EATONIC. I feel like a new man; I eat what I like, drink plenty of water, and it never hurts me at all.

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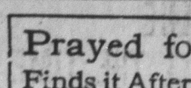

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