

SUFFERED FIFTEEN YEARS.

A Case of Chronic Kidney Trouble and How It Was Permanently Cured. F. P. Semmel, Sr., 236 N. 6th St., Lehigh, Pa., says: "For over 15 years I suffered from kidney trouble. My kidneys were weak; the secretions contained sediment and passed with a smarting sensation. Sharp pains shot through my body and bent me almost double. I became so bad I could not drive to my work. After doctoring without benefit, I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and soon received relief. Continued use cured me. I believe Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life." "When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c. all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

COMPARISON.



He—Ah! Genevieve, when I look at the immense expanse of boundless ocean, it actually makes me feel small!

PAINFUL FINGER NAILS CURED

"I have suffered from the same trouble (painful finger nails) at different periods of my life. The first time of its occurrence, perhaps twenty-five years ago, after trying home remedies without getting helped, I asked my doctor to prescribe for me, but it was not for a year or more that my nails and fingers were well. The inflammation and suppuration began at the base of the finger nail. Sometimes it was so painful that I had to use a poultice to induce suppuration. After the pus was discharged the swelling would go down until the next period of inflammation, possibly not more than a week or two afterwards. These frequent inflammations resulted in the loss of the nail.

"Perhaps ten years later, I began again to suffer from the same trouble. Again I tried various remedies, among them a prescription from a doctor of a friend of mine, who had suffered from a like trouble. This seemed to help somewhat for a time, but it was not a permanent cure; next, tried a prescription from my own doctor, but this was so irritating to the sensitive, diseased skin that I could not use it. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had used the Cuticura Ointment previously on my children's scalps with good effect. I did not use the Soap exclusively, but I rubbed the Cuticura Ointment into the base of the nail every night thoroughly, and as often beside as I could. I had not used it but a few weeks before my nails were better, and in a short time they were apparently well. There was no more suppuration, nor inflammation, the nails grew out clean again. One box of Cuticura Ointment was all that I used in effecting a cure. (Signed) Mrs. J. J. Horton, Katonah, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1910. On Sept. 21, Mrs. Horton wrote: "I have had no further return of the trouble with my finger nails." Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Always Leap Year. "It's leap year every year in Papua," said an ethnologist. "The reason isn't that the women are the bosses there. No, quite the contrary. The reason is that love-making is supposed to be a thing beneath the notice of the Papuan male.

"All women look alike to him. So the matrimonial pourparlers all fall on the female sex.

"If a man accepts a girl's proposal, the fact that he is engaged is chalked on his back. But on the girl's back the engagement is branded with a red-hot iron."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Styles in Ailments. "Well, here I am," announced the fashionable physician in his breezy way. "And now what do you think is the matter with you?" "Doctor, I hardly know," replied the fashionable patient. "What is new?"

Lose Either Way. Reason—Remember, my boy, wealth does not bring happiness. Rhyme—Maybe not, but fighting the wolf is no round of pleasure.

Hoxley's Croup Remedy For Croup, Coughs and Cold. Stands at the top of success. Thirty years—Prevents Pneumonia. Druggists, 50 cents.

A milkman may be as rich as his cream and still not be wealthy.

WILL OF PEOPLE SHOULD BE COURT OF LAST RESORT, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Gives Views on Legislation in Address Before Ohio Constitutional Convention—Favors Strict Government Supervision of "Big Business"—Other Recommendations.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, in an address delivered at the Ohio constitutional convention, in session in this city today, expressed his views regarding state and national legislation. He declared that unless laws enacted by the representatives of the people were subject to recall at the command of the people government was not truly representative. Referring to trusts he declared himself in favor of strict government supervision and curtailment of all special privileges.

After thanking the members of the convention for the honor extended in inviting him to address the body, he said, among other things:

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln, I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We progressives believe that the people have the right, the power, and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age-long contest waged against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money. In politics. For this purpose we advocate, not as ends in themselves, but as weapons in the hands of the people, all governmental devices which will make the representatives of the people more easily and certainly responsible to the people's will.

Believes in Constitutionalism. I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I no less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the Constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well-being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed, and must be interpreted and administered, so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national Constitution. Buchanan attempted to reverse, attempted to fit human rights to, and limit them by, the Constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions, and upheld the Constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision, and who treated the Constitution as a living force for righteousness.

I hold it to be the duty of every public servant, and of every man who in public or in private life holds a position of leadership in thought or action, to endeavor honestly and fearlessly to guide his fellow-countrymen to right decisions; but I emphatically dissent from the view that it is either wise or necessary to try to devise methods which under the Constitution will automatically prevent the people from deciding for themselves what governmental action they deem just and proper. . . . Constitution-makers should make it clear beyond shadow of doubt that the people in their legislative capacity have the power to enact into law any measure they deem necessary for the betterment of social and industrial conditions. The wisdom of framing any particular law of this kind is a proper subject of debate; but the power of the people to enact the law should not be subject to debate. To hold the contrary view is to be false to the cause of the people, to the cause of American democracy.

Aim of Good Government. The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well-being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth

Unloading Memorials.

A Colorado woman, bemoaning the loss of a valuable ring, was astonished to see it on the hand of an ice cream vender from whom she was making a purchase. She called the police. The vender politely explained how he got the ring. It was given him some days before by a young woman. The young woman had received it from her sweetheart, who had proved unfaithful, and to rid herself of his memorial, she gave the ring to the ice cream vender

we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage-worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate and honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world (for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it.)

Regulating Big Business.

What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool-headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole.

It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which is unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law, and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest. "Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrongdoing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an inter-state business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in inter-state business. The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain, or as it threatens corporations which have been guilty of anti-social conduct, it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the governmental regulation of big business which is needed. The nation and the states must co-operate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place.

All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters, and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly, should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by governmental authority; and such control should be exercised by administrative, rather than by judicial, officers. No effort should be made to destroy a big corporation merely because it is big, merely because it has shown itself a peculiarly efficient business instrument. But we should not fear, if necessary, to bring the regulation of big corporations to the point of controlling conditions so that the wage-worker shall have a wage more than sufficient to cover the bare cost of living, and hours of labor not so excessive as to wreck his strength by the strain of unending toil and leave him unfit to do his duty as a good citizen of the community.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm. Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies, or, falling that, by direct popular vote, to

Horseshod for Hoarseness.

Horseshod will afford instantaneous relief in most obstinate cases of hoarseness. The root, of course, possesses the most virtue, though the leaves are good till they dry, when they lose their strength. The root is best when it is green. The person who will use it freely just before beginning to speak will not be troubled with hoarseness. The root boiled down and sweetened into a thick syrup will give relief to the severest cases.

The Best in Life.

Growing a little every day; looking out upon life fearlessly and hopefully; doing with our might the common task that stands before us, trying to make ourselves good, and other people happy, rather than ourselves happy, and other people good; treating work as a joy rather than a task; laughing often, worrying about nothing, and loving all men—if this does not bring success, it will bring something better, for it carries with it all that is best in life.—Walter T. Field.

provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work, and to prevent overwork or work under hygienic or unsafe conditions.

How to Achieve Ends Sought.

So much for the ends of government; and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved; and here again remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a moment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance; and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the Constitution of the United States. . . . In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You can't get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average, working citizen. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows, and can know, but little as to their duties and the way they perform them. The people have nothing whatever to fear from giving any public servant power so long as they retain their own power to hold him accountable for his use of the power they have delegated to him.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by direct vote through an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system, then it is of course their right to keep that system unchanged; and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will. Therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short-term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

Believes in Popular Government.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for by, and of the people violently antagonize this proposal. They believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people;" that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case; and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government; and if it became the dominant position in this country, it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people.

I do not say that the people are infallible. But I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to whom, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power. If this is not so, then there is no justification for the existence of our government; and if it is so, then there is no justification for refusing to give the people the real, not merely the nominal, ultimate decision on questions of constitutional law.

OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIEFS FOR THE BUSY

Emilo Vasquez Gomez, in a manifesto issued from San Antonio, Tex., accepted the provisional Presidency of Mexico, complaining that the plan of San Luis Potosi had not been carried out by the Madero government.

Charles W. Morse, unaccompanied by a physician, sailed for Mediterranean ports.

Premier Asquith in a speech in the House of Commons said Lord Haldane's recent visit to Berlin was at the instance of the German government; he expressed the hope that more than negative results would be arrived at from the conversations thus begun.

A large fleet of oyster boats is ice-bound in Chesapeake Bay and many men are out of employment because the packers cannot get the oysters.

A published statement that the United States army had cost \$1,896,000,000 in the last thirteen years brought a vigorous protest from Secretary of War Stimson.

THE MARKETS. (New York Wholesale Prices.)

Table listing market prices for Milk, Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Game, and Vegetables.

Table listing market prices for Game, Vegetables, and other food items.

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MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS advertisement with image of a dog and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Splendid Crop advertisement for Western Canada, featuring a map and text about agricultural opportunities and land availability.

ABSORBINE advertisement with an illustration of a man and text describing its uses for various pains and ailments.

PISO'S REMEDY advertisement with an illustration of a man and text describing its effectiveness for coughs and colds.

AS SCHEDULED advertisement with an illustration of a man and text describing a service or product.

Our Ovens advertisement with an illustration of an oven and text describing its features and benefits.

Post Toasties advertisement with an illustration of a child and text describing the product as a nutritious and delicious food.

The Memory Lingers advertisement with an illustration of a child and text describing a product that helps with memory.