

How the Scale Was Turned

An Incident of the Rus-
sian Revolution

By F. A. MITCHEL

Stephan Mikhailoff left the duma, where he had been working hard for days to bring about a change in the government which had endured without break for many centuries. Calling a drosky, he entered it, telling the coachman to drive him to his home and throwing himself back on the cushion behind him, closed his eyes and remained in a position denoting exhaustion till the vehicle drew up before his house on a broad avenue lining the Neva. Descending from the drosky, he paid the driver his fare and entered his home.

He was met in the hall by his daughter Marya, a girl not long turned seventeen. Marya was a typical Russian. Her eyes were a pale blue, her complexion soft white with a faint tinge of rose, her hair so light that had it not been for her youthful face it might have almost been mistaken for the whiteness of age.

"Oh, father," she said, "I am so glad that you have come. Sergius Ivanovitch is in Petrograd, his regiment having arrived last night. He has been to see me and begs me to intercede with you to gain your consent to our betrothal."

"Why do you trouble me about this matter," replied the father angrily, "at such a time? Do you not know that we are on the eve of a consummation of efforts that have been working for half a century to throw off the despotism which sucks the lifeblood of our people? Besides, it is impossible that you, the descendant of a long line of nobles, should unite with a commoner."

"But, papa, are you not working for the cause of the people?"
"Yes, but that is no reason why I should take one of the people like my family."

"Sergius is an officer, the youngest captain in his regiment."
"That is a common soldier in the army."

"And was promoted on account of his having more influence over his comrades than all the other officers of the regiment together?"
"Enough. I have neither time nor inclination to argue with you on this point while engaged in the great work of pulling down the tottering bureaucracy. You know that the czar, aware of our efforts to free Russia, dissolved the representative assembly which was wrong from him in the last revolution. You know that we refused to be dissolved. This from the government's point of view is revolution, treason. Had the czar the power his predecessors had every member of the duma would either be sent to Siberia or executed. Even as it is, remember that your father is in jeopardy. If we succeed we will free our country; if we fail we will be proscribed. Our chains will be so riveted that the sledge of a Titan cannot break them."

"But surely you will win."
"Not if the czar continues to pour troops into the capital. All autocratic governments are supported by bayonets. The officers are usually chosen from the aristocratic classes, and the officers control the men. When the war began the bureaucracy controlled the appointment of officers and took care to appoint those upon whom they could rely to support the throne. Many of these officers have gone down in the struggle with the central powers, and their places have been filled by men from the people."

"It is to be supposed that the czar has concentrated such regiments in Petrograd as are offered by a superior class of men upon whom he can rely. We are secretly arranging for a coup d'etat. Tomorrow morning the people will turn out in the streets and demand food. Their clamor will increase till the troops are called upon to quell the disturbance. That will be the critical moment. The revolution will commence, and its success depends upon whether the troops can be relied upon to shoot down the revolutionists. Now my child, I must get some rest. I have not slept for two nights. Do not mention again the name of Captain Ivanovitch. I will never consent to a union between you and any man who is not your equal in social rank."

"The father was about to turn away when the daughter stopped him.
"But, papa," she said anxiously, "is not this a too dangerous move in which you are engaged? That course will bring general attention to the front. Will they not protect the czar and her children with their lives?"
"The czarina," cried Mikhailoff angrily, "It is this German woman who has brought about this grave crisis. She has been furnishing our enemies with information of our movements and our necessities. Through her influence trains laden with our stores have been sent from west to east instead of from east to west. In league with the detestable Rasputin she has baffled the efforts of those very generals at the front who you are thinking may protect her."
"It is they who have called upon us here to bring about this revolution. They have arranged that the czar shall be arrested and forced to abdicate to himself and for his son. The men here of the imperial family are to be

FOR CLEAN STREETS.

The Anti-litter League of New York city is enlisting the school children to help it in its work and has offered cash prizes for the best essay on civic cleanliness. At a recent conference of the league Dr. Haven Emerson, commissioner of health of New York city, said:
"The conception of the work of the health department has been that of enforcing laws and preventing incurable diseases. We have come to the point when we must abandon that as a basis of our action. We cannot reduce sickness and death by official action. On that basis we must consider that a man who throws his newspaper into the street and makes the litter has begun to acquire or is continuing a bad community habit. A newspaper does not cause disease, of course, but then the man who will throw his newspaper out of the window will also spit out of the window."

TO BANISH ILLNESS.

Residents Work to Make Town a Center of Good Health.
All sickness is to be banished from Framingham, Mass., and the town is to be made a hygienic Utopia. A committee with a fund of \$100,000 has been appointed to bring about this end, to discourage the illing from coming to the town to regain health. A community health station has been established where the committee will make its headquarters. It is composed of merchants, manufacturers, newspaper men, charitable workers and health officials, and Dr. Donald B. Armstrong of New York city, now residing at Framingham, has been chosen the executive officer. The committee has had several meetings and in a communication outlined its plan of work as follows:

"There are two main points of attack for the prevention of unnecessary disease. First to be considered is the Framingham citizen himself and the amount and kind of illness with which he is affected. This will require a thorough canvass of sickness conditions, with the help of the doctors and the citizens of the town generally."
"Second, it is of equal importance to know the surroundings of the citizens of Framingham and the hazardous conditions with which they may be coming in contact. For reasons of convenience the community health station intends to attack the latter problem first and is about to begin a study of environment factors in Framingham."

"In the sanitary study the community health station hopes to discover the dangers which threaten infant life, the possible sources of disease in factories, stores and offices, and the possible sources of infection in the town generally."
"Briefly stated, the study will concern itself first with the records of disease and death for the past years. These will then be taken up in an investigation of sanitary conditions in the rural and urban parts of the town, in the schools, factories, the stores, the food shops, etc."

"The money for this experiment is being furnished by the National Association for the Study of Tuberculosis, and representatives from the United States health service will watch the work. Framingham was selected for the experiment because of its normal condition. This town won in a severe competition largely because it showed a willingness to meet its routine health obligations, such as infant welfare work, medical school inspection, milk inspection, etc."

TELLS HOW TO KILL FLIES.

New York Merchants' Association in Tenth Campaign Against the Pest.
Thousands of pamphlets containing a warning against flies and telling how to kill them are being distributed in New York by the Merchants' association. It is the opening of the tenth annual campaign of the association against the fly. The pamphlet warns the public that there are many reasons to believe that there will be more flies this season than for a number of years. Not only is it recommended to kill the fly, but also to burn his body.
"April, May and June are the best months to conduct an anti-fly campaign," says the pamphlet. "Kill flies and save lives. The fly is the tie that binds the unhealthy to the healthy. The killing of just one fly now means that there will be billions and trillions next summer."
"The United States government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of houseflies: 'Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are not a danger to children; they are convenient to handle; their dilutions are simple, and they attract flies. Borax is especially valuable around farms and out of doors.'"

Farm Bureau Secured.
Through the efforts of the Carlisle (Pa.) chamber of commerce a farm bureau has been established for the county in which the city is located. The county officials were interested in the plan, and the county commissioners, at the suggestion of the chamber, appropriated \$1,000 to help defray the expenses of the bureau.

MANURE LOSES BY LEACHING

When Rains Fall Much of Soluble Plant Food is Carried Away—Moisture Holds Plant Food.
Farmers have been so accustomed to throw the manure from the stable in a pile in the barnyard, and leave it until it is convenient to haul it to the fields, that they do not give the matter of loss by washing and leaching any consideration. Usually but little of the value of the solids of the manure is lost in the stable, but great losses occur after it is thrown in a pile. The manure in the stable, saturated by the urine, contains more than 50 per cent water.
The moisture in the manure holds in solution the greater part of the plant foods which the manure contains. When the rains fall upon the manure the leaching process carries away much of the soluble plant foods and it is lost beyond recovery, for it is either carried away in the water as it flows on the surface to the streams, or sinks into the ground where, for all practical purposes, it is wasted.

TESTING FERTILITY OF EGGS

If Trouble is With Male Fowl Replace Him—Make Sure Feeding Ration is Not Responsible.
Those who make a specialty of selling hatching eggs from selected matings should keep a careful test on the fertility of eggs produced, so that poorly fertilized eggs will not be sent out to customers, necessitating replacing the eggs later and causing delay in getting young chicks started toward the showrooms.
If the fertility is not good replace the male bird with another or make sure that the feeding ration is not responsible for the trouble.

TO STORE PERISHABLE FOODS

Every Farm Should Be Provided With Celler, Storehouse and Refrigerator for Crops.
Farmers lose much every year because their facilities for storing perishable foods are poor.
Every farm home should have a cellar, storehouse and refrigerator so the surplus foods may be saved all such time as they may be consumed.
The fact that producers have inadequate facilities for storing perishable products gives speculators advantages over them.



STEER RETARDED IN GROWTH

Stunting an Animal as Result of Insufficient Food May Be Only Temporary Condition.
Live stock products are a result of growth. By far the larger part of increase in animals is the result of growth. The younger the animal the greater the growth impulse. Many factors influence the tendency of an animal to grow. Among these are, condition, gestation, lactation and the quantity and quality of food. A given amount of food will produce more growth on a young animal than on the same animal at a later age. All the growth factors influence the young animal much more powerfully than older animals.
If an animal's food supply is insufficient for normal growth, the animal may be retarded in growth. If this



Well-Fed Hereford.

treatment is continued for a long time the animal may become permanently stunted.
Stunting an animal as the result of insufficient food may be only a temporary condition. An animal does not lose its capacity to grow as the result of stunting. F. B. Manning, dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture, has a splendid test case. A yearling that had been stunted by poor feeding to such an extent that it weighed only 200 pounds at twelve months of age, gained 841 pounds during the second year. Only 5.8 pounds of gain were required on this steer stunted during the first twelve months. A steer that had been generally fed during the first twelve months of his life gained only 500 pounds during the second twelve months, and this gain was more expensive than the gain made on the stunted steer. The amount of gain required to make a pound of gain on the well-fed steer was 9.8 pounds.
It is certain that stunting an animal even for so long a period as twelve months does not destroy its capacity to grow.

GAINS MADE FEEDING LAMBS

Result of Test at South Dakota Station to Determine Value of Alfalfa and Prairie Hay.
The best gains ever secured at the South Dakota experiment station in feeding lambs was in an experiment to determine the comparative value of alfalfa and prairie hay with the same kind of a grain ration.
The grain ration consisted of a mixture of 100 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of shelled corn and 25 pounds of oil meal.
Each lot was started on one pound per head of the mixture daily, and increased until they were eating two and one-tenths pounds per head of grain daily, and what hay they would eat.
The average daily gain per head for the lot that received the alfalfa hay was .51 of a pound, while with the lot that received the prairie hay the average daily gain per head was .38 of a pound.

DAILY EXERCISE FOR STOCK

Horses and Mules Should Be Given Run for an Hour or So in Well-ventilated Stables.
Horses and mules should have good daily carding and regular exercise. If there is nothing for them to do remove their shoes and give them a run for an hour or so in a well-ventilated lot adjoining the stables.
The best and safest sense for pasture is of stout woven wire, rail or a combination board and smooth wire. Barbed wire should not be used, as it is dangerous.

SUNLIGHT IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Provision for Admission of Maximum Amount of Light in Barn Should Not Be Overlooked.
No barns or shelters for any kind of animals should ever be constructed without making ample provision for the admission of the maximum amount of sunlight. Such buildings should have a southern exposure, if possible. This is provided extra warmth in the winter time and the sunlight which is thus permitted to enter the building will destroy many disease germs.

The Victor system of changeable needles enables you to meet every acoustic condition

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Weber New Bettendorf Columbus or Steel King

take these stresses and strains as a matter of course. From neckyoke to tail board they are built of selected, air-dried lumber, strong and tough, bending to strains but coming back as straight and true as ever when the load is removed. Besides being tough, IHC wagons are light running. The wheels have just the right pitch and gather, and run true. All skains and skein boxes are paired. The running gear is assembled by skilled workmen whose wages depend as much on the quality as on the quantity of the work they turn out. Consequently, IHC wagons are practically all of the same high standard of quality throughout.

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