

How Farm Production Is Geared to Demand

SINCE the discovery of petroleum, the per capita production of wheat in the United States has more than doubled, and this in the face of a constantly decreasing percentage in our farm population. The products of petroleum have been largely responsible for the increase.

In 1850, 90 percent of our people lived on farms; in 1919 only 33 percent of the population was listed as rural.

In 1850 the per capita production of wheat was 4.4 bushels, while in 1919 it was almost 9 bushels.

On the farms of the Middle West—the bread-basket of the nation—the gas engine is best known. And here this engine is plowing, seeding, and harvesting by the square mile instead of by the acre, and it is doing the work better, quicker, and cheaper than it could be done by horse-power.

These engines must have gasoline, and they must have oil, both products of petroleum.

That is why the U. S. Government declares that "petroleum is a basic necessity, as much so as wool or wheat."

The manufacture and distribution of gasoline, lubricating oils, and other petroleum products, have been developed to a high degree of efficiency by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

This organization, trained by years of experience to anticipate unheralded conditions, has been able to foresee and prepare to meet problems, which, unsolved, might have proved disastrous.

Even transportation and other troubles in allied industries have failed to make an appreciable interruption in the steady flow of products from the refineries of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to the consumers of the Middle West.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago

2075

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 soviets. 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."

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, Lenin. At his right hand sits Trotsky, 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 Lenin. The people make only the first and shortest step. There are five long and important steps between the "poor peasants" and the power, and 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, Lenin addressed a letter to the American workmen in which he said:

"Let incumbered 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 Lenin 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.

Lenin 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 Mos cow.

What wouldn't Tammany give for the services of Lenin?
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

FOOLING WITH HEALTH SERIOUS

I have frequently asked druggists, "What do you push in a blood medicine?" The answer usually came, "The kind I can make the most money on." My answer has always been: "Not me." I have succeeded pretty well and I have always recommended the one that I had found by experience to be the best and the one that I would be willing to take myself or give to members of my own family. I have never offered the public a medicine that we do not use at home. This is why I can offer "Number 40 For The Blood" with a clear conscience. We have not only tried it on thousands of others, but on ourselves. We take it in all cases where a blood medicine is needed, no matter in what form it shows itself and we get splendid results in constipation, kidney, stomach and

liver troubles. J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind., 40 years a druggist. Mr. Richard Dickson, furniture dealer, 157 Forest St., Spartanburg, S. C., was troubled a great deal for several years with a breaking out that resembled Erysipelas. Before we got the agency for Number 40 For The Blood, we sold him many kinds of blood remedies and compounds recommended for skin troubles. He got no permanent relief, however, until we got him started on Number 40. He took several bottles and was soon entirely relieved of the very disagreeable skin trouble, but he has not quit Number 40. He says he has found it the best liver medicine on the market, and will keep it on hand all the time and recommends it to his friends for a substitute for calomel. Todd Drug Co.

SOLD BY E. M. LAAKMAN.

ARMY WORMS KILLED BY POISON BRAN BAIT

Poison bran bait is being used successfully thruout the infested areas of Missouri in the control of the army worm. Various county agents are reporting to the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture the success of the treatment. In St. Louis county the agent gave demonstrations to the farmers as rapidly as possible, mixing a small amount of bait and scattering before the worms, letting the farmers see the results. This was sufficient to encourage them to complete the work on their own farms. At one of these demonstrations as many as fifty worms were counted on a square foot in a timothy meadow. The bait method, this agent reports, is killing all worms where it is applied and costs less than fifty cents an acre for material. By using in time the whole crop can be saved, which means several thousand dollars to the county.

In Mississippi county, it was found that when the poison-bait was put out late in the evening it was most effective. A deep furrow was plowed in advance of the worms, turning the furrow toward them, thus making a barrier. The first row of poison bran was scattered in the bottom of the furrow and at intervals of four to six feet and on the outside of the furrow two more rows of the poison worms were checked for a short time by the first furrow. On finding the moist bran they eat a part of it. Those not killed by the bait in the first row of defense will probably eat some of the poison in the second, and the same is true of the third. An attempt is made to remove as nearly as possible all vegetation so that in their travels the worms will find nothing to eat except poison bait. Going over the field shortly after the bait was spread it was found that the worms were killed.

GROW YOUR OWN LATE POTATOES—THERE'S TIME

There is still a chance to grow a crop of potatoes, according to J. T. Rosa Jr., of the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture. The usual planting of early potatoes was prevented or delayed in many places this year by the cold, wet weather, and reports from other sections do not indicate that potatoes will be very plentiful. Therefore, every gardener should grow a late crop of potatoes sufficient at least for the home supply.

Experiments the last two years have shown that late potatoes can be grown quite successfully in central Missouri, for north Missouri, the planting date is the last week in June, or central and south Missouri the first two weeks in July. Seed potatoes should be kept in cold storage until planting time arrives, or they may be kept by spreading out thinly on the floor of a light room. "New" or early potatoes should not be used for planting the late crop, except in the extreme southern part of the state. Thirty varieties tested at Columbia have given a fair stand in most cases and have produced fair to good yields. Three varieties have given especially good results, namely, McCormick, Peachblow, and Banner. Other late varieties have

done well also, while early varieties, such as Cobbler, and Ohio, have given fair results.

Late potatoes should grow until late in the fall, when the vines are killed by frost. The keeping and eating qualities of late potatoes are excellent.

PRIZES OFFERED FOR BUTTER-FAT IN WEBSTER COUNTY

The annual Dairy Day Picnic in Webster county was this year the reorganization meeting of the Cow Testing Association. E. M. Harmon of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture was chief speaker. At this picnic plans were made for the following year, which include the offering of a silver cup for the herd of ten cows making the highest butterfat production, a cup for the highest individual record by a registered cow, and one for the highest grade cow. These cups will be held by the winner for one year, after which they are subject to competition again. The banks and creameries bought the cups.

MORE SMOKE STACKS NOT NEEDED IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

"The average rural community does not want or need more smoke stacks but it does need rather to develop the manufactures about it—the farms. To get smoke stacks lowers the value of land by making labor high in price and hard to get." This is the viewpoint of one of more Johnson County men got from an address made by Mr. Pollock of the National Holstein Association speaking before the Missouri State Association at Sedalia recently. This is a wholesome viewpoint as may readily be determined thru investigation of communities raising purebred live stock, grain and poultry, and have the farms properly capitalized.

FARMERS JUBILANT BUT NEED MORE HANDS

Sikeston, Mo.—Farmers here who are jubilant over present crop prospects for this year, are facing the fact that they must have more farm hands to achieve success, and are offering high wages to farm hands.

In spite of the rather unfavorable weather conditions in the winter and early spring the wheat crop looks better than ever before. C. D. Hutchings, grain buyer, after seeing wheat stands in all the Western states, said today that the wheat in Southeast Missouri surpasses all.

Manor is needed here to take care of the crops. Clover is cut and must be put up; wheat is ready to be harvested now and cultivation of corn fields is held up on account of labor shortage.

Best Remedy for Stomach Trouble.

"I am pleased to have the opportunity to say a good word for Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Mamie Bertel of Moberly, Mo. "I think they are the best remedy for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation I have ever used. I have taken them off and on for two or three years and they always relieve indigestion, tone up the liver and make me feel fine. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)"

ALL-YEAR ROUND GIFT STORE

We are supplied and prepared at all times, throughout the year, to supply anything desired in the way of

Fine Jewelry

for birthdays, commencement, anniversary gifts, and remembrances of all kinds and descriptions. More than

Half a Century

of successful business in Farmington is our guarantee that our goods and prices are always right.

Jewelry and Watch Repairing is Our Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

Tetley Jewelry Co.

CLARK COUNTY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER PUREBREDS

Clark County Pure Breeds Association has a membership of eighty four. This Association was organized June

5, 1919 with twenty members. Purebred live stock in the county is worth a half million dollars. The average sale price of purebred cattle last year in the county was \$450, of hogs \$180. A breeders' directory, carrying fifty-two pages of purebred live stock advertising, is on the press. There are more than three thousand purebred animals in the county. These are a few points in the summary of the year's work of the Association made by the county agent in a recent meeting of the organization.

At the same meeting J. W. McDermott, veteran Shorthorn breeder and owner of Marshal Joffre, the only Shorthorn calf that ever won the grand championship at the Royal, Kansas City announced that the county fair board had decided to build a show and sales pavilion on the fair grounds and it would be ready by the fair this year. This building will be in the nature of a show and sales pavilion, suitable for the judging and sale of live stock.

THE DANDELION GREEN

The South may boast about its ham and its potatoes sweet; The Dutch may say that scrapple is the finest thing to eat. New York may brag the lobster, And Boston laud the bean, But to me the springtime dainty Is the dandelion green. —Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Keep Clean

Keep clean inside, as well as outside. Do not allow food poisons to accumulate in your bowels. Headache, a sign of self-poisoning, will point to numerous other troubles which are sure to follow. Keep yourself well, as thousands of others do, by taking, when needed, a dose or two of the old, reliable, vegetable, family liver medicine.

Theford's

Black-Draught

Mrs. Maggie Bledsoe, Osawatomie, Kan., says: "Black-Draught cured me of constipation of 15 years standing, which nothing had been able to help. I was also a slave to stomach trouble... Everything I ate would sour on my stomach. I used two packages of Black-Draught, and Oh! the blessed relief it has given me." Black-Draught should be on your shelf. Get a package today, price 25c. One cent a dose.

All Druggists

QUANTITY and QUALITY

We must always have quantities of flour on hand to take care of our exceedingly large demand. But let us say that that demand is constant only because the quality is in every bag. Better let us send you a few sacks of our

GOLDEN ROD FLOUR.

GOLDEN ROD and FARMILCO SELF-RISING

Farmington Milling Company.

