

Sure Relief



BELL'S INDIGESTION
6 BELL'S Hot water Sure Relief
BELL'S FOR INDIGESTION

TOO LATE
Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

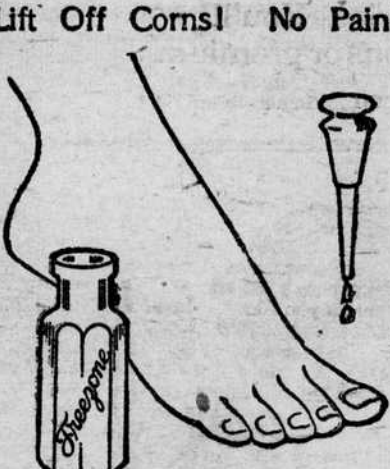
GOLD MEDAL HAZEL OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1894. Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Ladies Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Sordid Churl.
"I am poor," the youth declared, "but if you could be content with the true and eternal devotion of a faithful and tender heart."
"Oh, I'd be contented, all right," the fair maiden responded, but unkindly; "but I really doubt if the landlord and the butcher and milkman, and the coal dealer would be."

"FREEZONE"
Lift Off Corns! No Pain!



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or torn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Marital Spite.
"I'd like to see my wife go to the polls to vote."
"Are you so much opposed to suffrage?"
"It isn't that, but I'd like to enjoy hearing her called down good and hard for not knowing how to fold her ballot."

ASPIRIN
Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Sign of Prosperity.
"So you regard the advance in railroad rates as a sign of prosperity?"
"Assuredly," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "A public that can afford to meet the new charges cannot possibly be other than prosperous."

MURINE Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine eyedrops. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infants and Adults. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Write Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

LEAGUE AND CHURCH.
From the Montreal Star.
Churchmen gathered at Geneva, representing 30 churches and 50 countries, in unanimously urging all peoples to accept the League of Nations. The league has many critics, but the idea has been accepted and humanity still hopes to build the organization into effective strength.
The Christian churches undoubtedly stand back of organized world peace, in the service of which Pope Benedict has become a leading figure. The distress of the late war aroused no degree of horror comparable to that felt by churchmen everywhere.
The League of Nations has begun with the blessing of Christianity.

Hay On the Senate.
From the New York World.
If Senator Harding is interested in a real criticism of the United States Senate, particularly in respect to its relation to the treaty making power, he need not concern himself with President Wilson or with Governor Cox. He can turn to John Hay, himself an Old Republican, who was once private secretary to President Lincoln and afterward secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley. In discussing the foreign relations of the United States after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, Mr. Hay said:

A treaty of peace in any normal state of things ought to be ratified with unanimity in 24 hours. They wasted six weeks in wrangling over this one, and ratified it only one vote to spare. We have five or six matters now pending settlement. I can settle them honorably and advantageously to our side, and I am assured by leading men in the Senate that not one of these treaties, if negotiated, will pass the Senate.
As evidence of the degree to which "the mob mentality" which Senator Harding so deeply deprecates had taken possession of him, Secretary Hay added, "To such monstrous shape has the original mistake of our constitution grown in the evolution of our politics." The battle for progressive government in the United States for 100 years has been the main succession of conflicts with the Senate. The Senate was the citadel of slavery. It was afterward the citadel of the most arrogant and vulgar plutocracy that ever existed in a civilized country. It is still the citadel of every form of special privilege that is intriguing for what Governor Cox calls "an underhold in government."

When his abuses became intolerable the American people took from the state legislatures the power to elect senators, but the fundamental evil still remains—the Senate as a whole is irresponsible and cannot be compelled as a body to give an accounting of its stewardship.
The House of Representatives is compelled to go before the country every two years. The president must go before the country every four years. The Senate never goes before the country. It is never possible in any election, except as a vacancy here or there may have occurred, to hale more than one-third of the senators before the bar of public opinion. In consequence the Senate has so arrogated to itself the legislative power of the government that the House of Representatives is little better than a rubber stamp. Having seized the legislative power it is now trying to seize the executive power.

Women Can Vote in All States.
From the New York World.
With the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment, former President Taft holds that the right of women to vote in every state is clearly established without state legislation. He dismisses as without merit the contention that affirmative action by the states is necessary. Nowhere is it needed.

In the case of the 15th amendment, Mr. Taft recalls, the United States supreme court ruled that "being paramount to the state law and a part of the state law, it annulled the discriminating word 'white' and thus left him (the negro) in the enjoyment of the same right as white persons." He therefore says of the 19th amendment, now ratified by the legislature of Tennessee as the 38th states:

It is self-executing. It by its own force amends every election law of every state so as to include in the state electorate women as well as men where only men were given the right to vote before. Of course a woman cannot vote who if she had been a man could not have voted under the laws of the state when she lives. She must in all respects have the qualifications which men voters must have under the election laws, but if she fulfills these requirements she can vote and the state cannot prevent her so doing, and no delay of the state in recognizing or acting on the new amendment can prejudice her right to vote.

By anti-suffragists who have planned a campaign of obstruction or who meditate legal maneuvers for the purpose of creating further delay, this view of the situation will be ungratefully received. There are states where steps are threatened to hold women in a condition of disenfranchisement in spite of the ratification of the suffrage amendment. On this subject Mr. Taft offers sound advice. He says:

It follows that under these circumstances any state official who is part of the election machinery and attempts to exercise the power to decide that an amendment duly proclaimed by the secretary of state as adopted is invalid and thus block action in voting under it, will be assuming a grievous burden of responsibility likely to return to plague him.
Arabs Artful in Thievery.
Maude Radford Warren, in Saturday Evening Post.
Brigandage is engrained in Arabs almost as much as their religion. For centuries it has been a recognized form of revenue to them, providing the maximum of profit and a measure of agreeable excitement along with the minimum of labor.
There was a man the other day sleeping out in the desert not far from her with two or three servants," said an American archaeologist in the hotel at Basra. He went to bed one coolish night with a tent above his head, good warm blankets over him, his clothes hanging across a box and his false teeth set in a glass on top of his clothes. A sense of chill woke him. He found over him nothing but heaven and about him nothing but the desert. Even his teeth were gone.
The Arabs are the most artful and most resourceful thieves in the world. It is a pity the allies could not have had them in the war to string up the barbed wire in France and to cut the German wire. We would have saved many a man.

Executive Authority in Republican Government

Alexander Hamilton's Analysis of the Dangers of Weakening It by Division—Responsibility Dissipated—Diversity of Opinion an Element of Feebleness and Dilatoriness.

Alexander Hamilton in the Independent Journal, March 15, 1788.
To the people of the state of New York: There is an idea, which is not without its advocates, that a vigorous executive is inconsistent with the genius of republican government. The enlightened well wishers to this species of government must at least hope that the supposition is destitute of foundation, since they can never admit its truth without at the same time admitting the condemnation of their own principles. Energy in the executive is a leading character in the definition of good government. It is essential to the protection of the community against foreign attacks; it is not less essential to the steady administration of the laws; to the protection of property against those irregular and high handed combinations which sometimes interrupt the ordinary course of justice; to the security of liberty against the enterprises and assaults of ambition, of faction, and of anarchy.

A feeble executive implies a feeble execution of the government. A feeble execution is but another phrase for a bad executive, and a government ill executed, whatever it may be in theory, must be in practice a bad government.
Wherever two or more persons are engaged in any common enterprise or pursuit, there is always danger of difference of opinion. If it be a public trust or office, in which they are clothed with equal dignity, and authority, there is peculiar danger of personal emulation and even animosity. From either, and especially from all these causes, the most bitter dissensions are apt to spring. Whenever these happen they lessen the respectability, weaken the authority, and distract the plans and operation of those whom they divide. If they should unfortunately assail the supreme executive magistracy of a country, consisting of a plurality of persons, they might impede or frustrate the most important measures of the government, in the most critical emergencies of the state. And what is still worse, they might split the community into the most violent and irreconcilable factions, adhering differently to the different individuals who composed the magistracy.

Opposition from Self Love.
Men often oppose a thing merely because they have had no agency in planning it, or because it may have been planned by those whom they dislike. But if they have been consulted and have happened to disapprove, opposition then becomes, in their estimation, an indispensable duty of self love. They seem to think themselves bound in honor, and by all the motives of personal infallibility to defeat the success of what has been resolved upon contrary to their sentiments. Men of upright, benevolent tempers have too many opportunities of remarking with horror to what desperate lengths this disposition is sometimes carried, and how often the great interests of society are sacrificed to the vanity, to the conceit, and to the obstinacy of individuals, who have credit enough to make their passions and their caprices interesting to mankind. Perhaps the question now before the public may, in its consequences, afford melancholy proofs of the effects of this despicable frailty, or rather detestable vice, in the human character.

Upon the principles of a free government, inconveniences from the source just mentioned necessarily be submitted to in the formation of the legislature; but it is unnecessary, and therefore unwise to introduce them into the constitution of the executive. It is here, too, that they may be most pernicious. In the legislature promulgation of decision is often an evil than a benefit. The differences of opinion and the parings of parties in that department, yet often promote deliberation and circumspection and serve to check excesses in the majority. When a resolution, too, is taken, the opposition must be at an end. That resolution is a law, and resistance to it punishable. But no favorable circumstances palliate or atone for the disadvantages of dissension in the executive department. Here they are pure and unmixed. There is no point at which they cease to operate. They serve to embarrass and weaken the execution of the plan or measure to which they relate, from the first step to the final conclusion of it. They constantly counteract those qualities in the executive which are the most necessary ingredients in its composition—vigor and expedition—and this without any counterbalancing good. In the conduct of war, in which the energy of the executive is the bulwark of the national security, everything would be to be apprehended from its plurality.

It must be confessed that these observations apply with principal weight to the first case supposed—that is, to a plurality of magistrates of equal dignity and authority; a scheme, the advocates for which are not likely to form a numerous sect; but they apply, though not with equal, yet with considerable weight to the project of a council whose concurrence is made constitutional necessary to operations of the ostensible executive. An artificial cabal in that council would be able to distract and to enervate the whole system of administration. If no such cabal should exist, the mere diversity of views and opinions would alone be sufficient to tincture the exercise of the executive authority with a spirit of habitual feebleness and dilatoriness.

Conceal Faults, Destroy Responsibility.
But one of the weightiest objections to a plurality in the executive, and which lies as much against the last as the first plan, is that it tends to conceal faults and destroy responsibility. Responsibility is of two kinds, to censure and to punishment. The first is the more important, and especially in an elective office. Man, in public trust, will much oftener act in such a manner as to render him unworthy of being any longer trusted than in such a manner as to make him obnoxious to legal punishment. But the multiplication of the executive adds to the difficulty of detection in either case. It often becomes impossible, amidst actual accusations, to determine on whom the blame or the punishment for a pernicious measure, or series of pernicious measures, ought really to fall. It is shifted from one to another with so much dexterity and under such plausible appearances, that the public opinion is left in suspense about the real author. The circumstances which may have led to any national miscarriage or misfortune are sometimes so complicated, that where there are a number of actors who may have had different degrees and kinds of agency, though we may clearly see upon the whole that there has been mismanagement, yet it may be impracticable to pronounce to whose account this evil which may have been incurred is truly chargeable.

"I was overruled by my council. The council was so divided in their opinions that it was impossible to obtain any better resolution on the point." These and similar pretenses are constantly at hand, whether true or false. And who is there that will either take the trouble, or incur the odium of a strict scrutiny into the secret springs of the transaction? Should there be found a citizen zealous enough to undertake the unassuming task, if there happen to be a collusion between the parties concerned, how easy it is to clothe the circumstances with so much ambiguity as to render it uncertain what was the precise conduct of any of those parties!

Cost of Double-Crossing.
From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
G. H. Foree, a citizen of Missouri, who had ambitions which led him to become a candidate for congress from the 10th Missouri district, which ambitions were not concurred in by his fellow citizens, has filed a most illuminating account narrating his expenses in the democratic primaries. Mr. Foree evidently placed much dependence upon the political possibilities of the ladies of his state, for one of the most entertaining of the items tells how he paid \$1 for "a pair of open work hose for a plump widow," he said in comment accompanying the note being "The less said about this the better."
But there were other interesting items. One charge was for facial adornment for a male voter, being used in paying for the trimming up of the sandy whiskers of an influential son of Erin, the amount being the same as that paid for the face cream. Mr. Foree's experiences appear to have engendered an unseemly pessimism. He admits paying 50 cents postage on letters sent to influential men in the district, telling them that he was trusting his election to "the kindness of the people and the mercy of God" and bitterly adds that "both failed."
Mr. Foree should cheer up. There are lots of better things in the world than being a congressman from Missouri, and perhaps Providence and the people were cruel only to be kind. At all events, a mistic comment that "the total cost to there is little justification for his pessimistic comment that "the total cost to get double-crossed was \$236.63." If that represents the cost of political double-crossing in the state which always demands to be shown, somebody has delivered a solar-plexus blow to the H. C. L. Back in the east a man whose bill for being double-crossed politically was only \$236.63 would be singing psalms of rejoicing, and not a Jeremiah like unto that of Mr. Foree.

Small Town Needs.
Despite the fact that 9,000,000 Americans live in villages, the needs of the small town have not received due attention. The conviction prompted the bureau of municipal research in Whit man college to gather data on village needs. One hundred and thirty mayors of villages, claiming from 300 to 3,000 inhabitants, responded to the question, "What do you think your town most needs?"
The mayor replies that two or three funerals would most benefit his village, while another wants fewer. I. W. W.'s Some of the answers call for better public buildings, more paving and sewerage, while others ask for more "live wires."
Few of the village mayors note any such house famine as is troubling the large cities. Most of them are impressed wholly by the material needs of their towns. Only 24 speak of any moral or intellectual shortcomings, and few express any desire for libraries or better amusements.

A Contrast.
From the Milwaukee Journal.
"Senator Harding also spoke for Americanism and deprecated any tendency of Americans to regard themselves as 'citizens of the world.'"—Dispatch from Marion.
"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence."—Abraham Lincoln, at Independence Hall, 1861.
Its Epitaph.
From the Boston Transcript.
It remained for Warren G. Harding to write the league's epitaph, and this he did at Marion in these terse, plain, simple, truth telling words:
"The existing league is a definite and irredeemable failure."

WRIGLEY'S

5¢ a package before the war
5¢ a package during the war
and
5¢ a package NOW



HAD HIGH AMBITION FOR SON
Father Wouldn't Be Satisfied Until He Saw Him in a Really Proud Position.
Parvenu Couldn't Understand Why Musician Hadn't Come With Instruments Tuned.
Herman Finck, the noted English composer, tells the following amusing story of a somewhat ambitious attempt of a member of the newly rich to grasp matters musical. He said:
"My grandfather used to direct a small orchestra of about half a dozen which could be hired for dances, parties and weddings, and even (on one occasion only) for funerals, but (that) another yarn. Well, the orchestra one night made its appearance at the house of the type of parvenu we should call nowadays a war profiteer. The guests were assembled and the fiddlers and so on were crowded up in the usual corner with the ferns and things. Suddenly the host approached. "Whatever's this horrible noise you're making?" he said. "Rotten piece, I call it!"
"This isn't a piece," replied my grandfather; "we're tuning up, that's all."
"Tuning up? I engaged you over two months ago, and you're tuning up now?"
When a widower begins to take dancing lessons, it is a sign that he means to grasp another opportunity.

The Increasing Demand for POSTUM CEREAL
shows the favor this table drink is constantly gaining because of its rich taste and economy.
Boil Postum Cereal fully twenty minutes and you have a flavor similar to the highest grade coffee, but there's no coffee hurt in Postum.
It is pure and wholesome!
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.