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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1923

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MOTORS
And Their Care

Increased Mileage From Tires.
It is estimated that by careful driving a motorist can increase the mileage of tires more than 30 per cent.

Thoughtlessness Is Dangerous.
Never stop in the lane of travel to pick up or discharge passengers. Many accidents and rear-end collisions are caused in this way.

Care of Vibrator Points.
A way of reducing the wear on the coil vibrator points with battery ignition is periodically to reverse the direction of the current flow through the system.

For a Handy Tool.
To magnetize a screwdriver, for picking up screws, nuts, bolts and other metal objects from inaccessible places, hold it close to the dynamo for a few minutes until it is charged.

Be Thorough and Consistent.
Make sure that no oil holes or grease cups are overlooked. Study the oiling chart of a car carefully. There may be many working parts and other connections which are suffering from neglect.

An Emergency Patch.
Canvas makes an excellent substitute for a blow-out patch. Carry a piece large enough to extend outside, so that it will be caught and held by the rim. The size will depend on the size of the tire. Fold it double when using it. But do not neglect to use the tire sleeve as well.

Importance of Spring Clips.
The spring clips which hold the springs to the axle should be frequently inspected and tightened. A loose clip will cause a spring to break very quickly. A little oil and graphite injected between the spring leaves will also make the spring more flexible and prevent squeaks, due to rusting.

Consider Carefully.
When buying a new car it is valuable to consider the ease of handling and driving the machine. Note the convenience of the control pedals and brake and gear levers. A large person may find the pedals in the way, and the hands or knees may touch the dashboard or scrape the side of the body when changing gears or using the brakes, and the right arm may be uncomfortable.

Testing the Mixture.
If the mixture is suspected of being too rich, shut off the fuel in the tank and open the throttle. If the mixture passing into the cylinders is too rich, the engine speed will increase as the level of the gasoline in the float chamber is lowered, since the operation

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GRAY-DORT

RUSSIA'S FATE LIES IN HANDS OF PEASANTS

For First Time in History They Have Begun to Exercise Influence on Politics of Great Slav Nation.

(Savel Zimand in New York Tribune)

There are three roads which Russia can take in the future.

First, there is the road to out-and-out capitalism. It seems improbable that the Bolsheviks will take this road. They are too much determined on state ownership of basic industries.

The second is the road to communism. For the Bolsheviks have hope for a world revolution. And communism, the argue, cannot exist in a single nation alone.

The third is the road to state capitalism, with increasing attention paid to the wants of the village. That is the road upon which the Bolsheviks are traveling at present, and that increasing attention paid to the village brings into the political life of the country the great majority of the Russian population, which until the revolution has kept aloof from politics.

Reform in Russia Must Help the Peasants.

Before following the third road the peasantry will gain tremendous influence in the country, and any reform in Russia must carry their mark on it.

The most momentous power of the Russia of tomorrow will be its peasantry; they will play the most considerable role in the future shaping of the country. The revolution gave land to the peasants and the new economic policy gave them freedom of trade.

The old feudal conditions have been entirely wiped out. The Russian peasant has for the first time in history made out of the revolution a new Russia with new aspirations and new hopes.

If we judge the net gains of the revolution it is the peasant who has profited most. It is true that the land given him is now nationalized, but the peasants have the right to use and work it for their own profit. Under certain circumstances—such as a poor harvest or the mobilization of the army—they may rent the land to those who can work it with their own means.

Government Helps With Agricultural Implements.

The government is devoting a great deal of attention now to the improvement of bad lands, and is making efforts to increase the number of agricultural implements in land cultivation. It will be a long time before Russian agriculture is rebuilt and a long time before the Russian peasant will think more politically than he has in the past, but the revolution has brought this vital force of Russian life into the forefront. Nothing can prevent the peasantry from playing an important role in future Russian politics.

Today the peasants do not take an active political part in the life of the country, but when I was among them and asked what their feeling was toward the Bolsheviks, I usually received the following reply:

"We don't like the Bolsheviks. What power has given them the right to take possession of the country? But we don't want the Czar back, never, never. Now we have land and no war. But we don't like the Communists because they don't believe in God. We want land and peace, and the Bolsheviks have given us that. Perhaps it isn't a bad government after all."

Hope for Future Lies In Younger Generation.

It is hard to prophesy what this mass of people—so many of whom are illiterate—will do in the future. But all over Russia the peasant is giving great attention to his land and the younger generation is beginning to take interest in the politics of the country.

Politically the peasant is still apathetic. But the Russian town meeting which the Bolsheviks name "Soviets," has aroused some interest in politics in the army, which is composed now mostly of sons of laborers and peasants, and in which the peasant can rise to high rank.

The Bolshevik hope that with the development of industries the peasant will become more dependent upon the city and the cities less dependent upon the farmer.

Whether Russia can ever be brought up to become an industrial nation is still a question. The Russian word for whom I saw did not look like the industrial laborer familiar in America. Most of them spend a number of months every year on the farm. In fact, there seem to be more farmers than industrial workers.

But, no matter what happens to Russian industries, the improvement of the welfare of the farmer is what matters most for the near future. "With a few years of good harvests," an important director of an iron mill said to me, "our situation will improve. When the farmer needs our products more our industries will improve."

Hope Large Scale Farming Will Help New Psychology.

The Bolshevik rulers are interested now in introducing large scale methods of farming because, they reason, such methods will bring about a new social psychology in the village. On account of the closing of many factories many workers returned to their villages and thus the industrial population of Russia was considerably reduced. Unless the industries are rebuilt and therefore give more employment to industrial workers, the government will be forced to make one compromise after another with the peasantry until Russia becomes merely a middle class peasant republic.

There are two important principles which, according to present indications, the Soviet government will never give up. The first is the nationalization of the land and the second is state ownership of basic industries.

With the nationalization of the land the Bolsheviks gained the support of the peasantry. In controlling the basic industries they are in a position to accommodate the peasants when necessary demands. Apart from those two principles they are ready to make many compromises.

I was seated in Carl Radek's study in the Kremlin. He was smoking heavy black cigars and between puffs asking questions about American newspapers and politics. "All the Americans who

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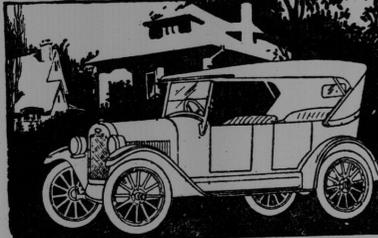
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Alternative in Bolshevism is Now Only Anarchy.

But whatever the attitude toward recognition the fact remains that the Bolsheviks have entrenched their position, and there present conditions there is no opposition able to challenge them. The only alternative to the Bolshevik rule in the Russia of today seems to be complete anarchy.

Lening is now intent on rebuilding the country. The new economic policy is a change in front. The Bolsheviks have adopted a course which makes complete sense possible. They talk like Boris Gudunov in "Czar Peodor Ivanovich." "In a storm at sea," says Boris Gudunov, in Count Alexis Tolstoy's

tragedy, "which threatens to destroy a boat and all the cargo, a man is used not to throw overboard a part of his treasures in order to save the whole. I will throw away part of my rights, but I will save my ship from disaster!"

The great hope of Russia is in peasantry. The Russian peasant is likely to contribute a new civilization to the world. He has in him eternal young strength. He expresses in all his work and suffering the enduring power of the Russian folk. In the past he did not feel the oppressive weight with which he was burdened, and at present he does not realize the possibilities of the freedom that has been given to him.

URGES FISH DIET.

The more extensive use of fish as a food was advocated on Monday by speakers at an inland shore dinner held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, under the direction of the Department of Public Markets and the Middle Atlantic Fisheries Association.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States senator-elect, said that fish could be substituted for all other kinds of meat every day in the year without any ill effects. Dr. Lyman Fiske, president of the Life Extension Institute, said that a liberal diet of fish was the surest road to good health.



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