

OLDER PEOPLE Must watch bowels Constantly!

As we grow older the bowels be-come more sluggish. They don't get rid of all the waste. Some days they do not move at all. So older people need to watch their bowels constantly. Only by doing this can they have to avoid the many forms of sickness caused by constitution. When your bowels need help re-mender a doctor should know what

When your bowels need help remember a doctor should know what is best for them, and get a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Symp Pepsin from your drugstore. Symp Pepsin is a doctor's prescription for lagging bouchs, good for all ages.

No restriction of habits or diet is necessary while taking Symp Pepsin, Made from fresh, luxuitve herbs, pure pepsin and other valuable ingredients, it is absolutely safe. It will not gripe, sicken or weaken you.

weaken you.

Take a speciaful next time your tongue is coated, or you have a bad taste in your mouth, it clears, up a billion, headachy, dull, weak, up a billion, headachy, dull, weak, gossy condition every time, When you see how good it tastes and how after it acts, you'll know why Dr. Caldwell's Serup Persin is the world's need pipular laxative for every member of the family.

DR W. B. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN A Doctor's Family Laxative

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What is some for the propagane

EXCESS ACID SICKENS-GET RID OF IT!

Sour stomach, indigestion, gas, usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated. Food sours in the stomach.

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The best form of alkall is Philling

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The stomach becomes sweet, Your heartborn, gas, headache, biliousness or Indigestion has vanished!

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Congress Passes Veterans' Bonus Loan Measure, Despite Hoover and Mellon-Chairman Legge to Leave the Farm Board.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Following the lead of Speaker Nicholas Longworth, nearly all the Republican members of the house of representatives deserted the administration and voted with the Democrats for the passage of the bill increasing

Speaker
Longworth
cent to 50 per cent of their face value. cent to 50 per cent of their face value. The repudiation of the strongly held views of President Hoover and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was decisive, the vote being 363 to 39. The opposition votes were all cast by Republicans. Longworth's activity in beinaif of the measure was exerted in bringing about an agreement in the ways and means computite.

As soon as the oll was handed up to the senate its proponents in that body took steps to hold up nearly all other legislation in order to get it through before Friday night. They were determined that it should not be were determined that it should not be killed by a pocket vero, which would be possible if speedy action were not obtained. Smoot, Reed and other ad-tailistration senators sought delay in the hope of finding a compromise that would make the measure acceptable to the President, but in valu.

ways and means committee

The bill was passed by the senate by a vote of 72 to 12, all the mays being Republicans

Administration lenders in both houses admitted that there was no hone that a zeto by the President could be sustained. Secretary Mel-lock acceptance. could be sustained. Secretary Mel-lon's arguments against the bill and the figures he gave as to its cost to the government were vigorously dis-puted by many representatives and senators. In the ast year Andy has lost much or his prestige as a financial

The house followed up its passage The house followed up its passage of the bonus loan bill by passing with out roll calls a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$12,500,000 for construction of veterans' hospitals and a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$2.850,000 for additional facilities at national soldiers' homes. The hospi-tal bill is designed to furnish about 3,300 additional beds.

E retment by congress of the interior department appropriation bill carrying the \$20,000,000 drought relief loan and its official approval by the President removed most of the danger of a special session, despite the controversy over the veterans' bonus loan. The passage of the compromise relief measure was scored as a victory for Mr. Hoover and his policy of opposition to any federal appropriation that could be interpreted as a dole. In the senate the vote on the bill was 67 to 15; and in the house a formal vote was not even taken on the conference report.

S ENATE and house conferees agreed SENATE and house conferees agreed on a compromise resolution which provides for government production, transmission and sale of power at the Muscle Shouls plant, as in the original Norris resolution. That mensure is changed only in the part concerning the ultrate plant. By the compromise resolution the President is given one year to pegaliate a lease given one year to pegaliate a lease promise resolution the President is given one year to negotiate a lease of the nitrate plant to a private cor-poration, falling which the government is to begin operation of the plant. Unless President Hoover abandons his former stand he will veto the bill.

S OON after March 5 4 next, Alexander Legge, chairman of the federal farm that body and hand over his multitudi-nous troubles to another. It is to in Washington w It is believed his successor will be James C. Stone, now vice chairman of the



James C

vice chairman of the board and formerly an assistant secretary of commerce. Mr. Stone represents especially the tobacco interests. Mr. Legge will resume the presidency of the International Harvester company. When he resigned that office in July, 1929, to head the farm board at the urgent request of President Hoover, he said he could not absent himself from the company for more than one year. However, the exigencies of the farm board work have prevented his leav ing it before this

At least three other members of the board may drop out before long, it is understood. They are: C. C. Teague, fruit and vegetables representative, Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member, and William F. Schilling, the dairy



POSTMASTER
General Walter
Brown was the center of a series of some-what aerimonious diswhat aerimonious discussions during the
week. In the first,
place, he called air
mail operators into
conference and told
them they would have
to increase service
and readjust rates to
meet a deficit estimated at \$150,000,000
for the next fiscal year. He said sched-

mated at \$170,000,000 for the next fiscal year. He said schedules were not being met, connections at junction points not being completed and average speed not kept up to standard. As for rates, the operators were warned that unless they revised them, congress would do it.

them, congress would do it.

In his speech to the operators, Brown warned they could not look for support from military brancaes of the government since these "were not at all enthusiastic about any part civil aeronautics might play in any preparedness program," but spoke of such aid "with some contempt,"

This beauty

aid "with some contempt."

This brought from Itear Admiral Moffert, chief of the may bureau of neronauties, the statement that he was sure no one in naval aviation ever had spoken with contempt about civil or commercial pilots and airmen or what they have accomplished. "We have the highest respect for them." he added, "and believe that they would be of tremendous value to the country in time of war."

country in time of war."

About the same time some senators learned that Mr, Brown and the interstate compacte commission were contemplating making increases in the parcel post rates. Declaring this would cost the American people \$7,000,000, Senator McKellar of Tennessee of fered a resolution asking Mr. Brown not to make the changes until they have been approved by congress McKellar and Senator Norris of Nebraska contended the raise would be in the contended the raise would be in the laterest of the express companies which they said would get much of the business now handled by the parcel post. McKeflar added the increases would be a heavy burden on the farmers. The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDENT HOOVER put his signature to the bill providing for a 44-hour week for postal employees, which is comes effective July 1 and will affect 150,000 letter carriers, of fee cheke and will affect 150,000 letter carriers, of-fice clerks and railway service men. The President then announced that he would ask congress to authorize the appointment of a special commis-sion to investigate ways and means of placing the Post Office department on something like a paying basis. In dis-closing his intention to take steps to cut down the annual postal losses the cut down the annual postal losses the cut down the annual postal losses the President pointed out that the Post Office department faces an estimated deficit of \$100,000,000 for the next

S ENATORS, mostly Democratic, gave considerable of their time for several days to debating the wet and dry question. Millard Tydings of Maryland, wet, obtained the adoption of a resolution calling on the Vickersham commission to forward to the senate the testimony on which the commission based its



Senator

recent report on prohibition. Tydings and some of the dry senators from the South engaged in acrimenious discussion in the course of which Mor-rison of North Carolina said some most uncomplimentary things about Chairman Rascob of the Democratic national committee.

Next day Senator Wagner of New York delivered a prepared speech calling on the Democratic party to lead the way to probibition reform and the way to prohibition reform and attacking the President for "throw-ing away" the opportunity offered by the Wickersham report "to lead a grateful people out of the morass of

eriminality, corruption and hyprocrisy in which we have been bogged for eleven years."

The method of bringing about im-proved conditions which the commission did not discuss was, he said, that of state option under federal control, Ite offered a pian under such a meth-od. He would have repeal, but with a joint agreement between federal and state governments, as part of the state's repealing action, to guarantee state control without the salcon.

ETHELBERT STEWART, commissioner of labor statistics, presented to the senate committee on food costs a mass of government statistics showing a wide discrepancy be tistics showing a wide discrepancy be-tween the prices paid by consumers for milk and dairy products and the prices received oy farmers. He said the figures showed a very apparent failure of retpi prices to follow the decline of wholesale prices in milk. The average price of milk in 51 cities 123 comes a outer Stewart said. is 13.3 cents a quart, Stewart said, and the farmer is receiving an averprice of a little less than 4.5

Representatives of the dairy industry testified the consumer was receiving the full benefit of reductions in the wholesale prices of their products. But Chairman Capper showed that one of the companies had averaged profits of about 20 per cent on its stock dur-ing the last five ye.rs, which, he said. is about ten times the profit the farmers in Kansas get.

FOUR days of political fockeying in Spain ended with the formation of a new monarchist cabinet headed by Admiral Juan Bautista Aznar. For Admiral Juan Bautista Aznar. For the time being both revolution and the renewal of a military dictatorship were avoided, though the fundamental issues are not settled. Guerra and Aivarez, leaders of the opposition, both had failed to form governments that King Alfonso could accept. The new cabinet is made up of extreme right monarclists with the conserva-tives, liberals and Catalan independ-ents represented.

It is believed Admiral Aznar will consent to a special session of the parliament which will make certain reforms in the constitution, leaving the powers of the throne unimpaired. Aznar is the oldest ranking officer in the Spanish navy and has not been a partisan in politics.



VARIOUS problems of navat warfare, especially that of the relative value of the heavily armored but-tieship and the airplane, may be solved in the great war game of the navy which be-gan at the start of the week in Panama

the week in Panama waters. The forces
Vice Admiral were divided into the
A. L. Willard "Blue" fleet and the
"Black" fleet. The
former, under command of Vice Admiral Arthur L. Willard, flying his
flag on the Arkansas, was entrusted
with the defense of the Panama canal
and of a hypothetical Nicaragua canal.
It is the Atlantic or scooting fleet and
was reinforced by the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Lexington and the
dirigible Los Angejes; by planes from
the aaval air station at Coco Solo and
by a big fleet of "V-4" submarines.

The attacking or "Black" fleet was

by a big fleet of "V-4" submarines.

The attacking or "Black" fleet was not nearly so strong in planes but more powerful in other respects. It was commanded by Admiral Frank H. Schofield. The "Blacks" had about eighty planes, forty from the aircraft carrier Langley and the rest from battleships and a division of new 10,000-ton "treaty" cruisers, tried out for the first time in war operations with the fleet. This division, composed of the Northampton, the Sait Lake of the Northampton, the Salt Lake City and the Pensacola, was assigned to Admiral Schofield's command for the war problem, though ordinarily it operates in the Atlantic.

The umpire sbip was the Texas, flagship of Admiral Jehu V. Chase, commander in chief of the United States fleet and general director of the war general director of

WHILE the alleged imquities of postal leases are still under inproval to a program for wider feder ownership of postal facilities which has the backing of the administration. The bill passed authorizes the ex-penditure of \$45,000,000 for the removal of postal activities from leased quarters into government-owned sub-stations and garages. It received a unanimous vote.

DEATHS of the week included those of Louis Mann, veteran comedian; Gov. Frank C. Emerson of Wyoming; W. R. Merriam, former governor of Minnesota, and Louis Wol-heim, movie and stage actor. Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of New England troops in the World war, who died in Boston, was buried in Arlington National agreements. in Arlington National cemetery.

"SCIENCE rescues the DEAFENED"

by Floyd Gibbons

oted Journalist describes his visit a leading electro-acoustic lab-atory. Everyone who is lard of aring should read it. Reprinted om the Review of Reviews. Send stamp to Dept. A. 3

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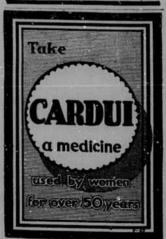
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