

Quick Relief
DR. SCHOLL'S ZINO-PADS
 Relieve your misery from corns in 15 minutes. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads remove the cause—no rubbing of shoes. You risk no blisters, no cutting, no danger of infection. Zino-pads are thin, soft, adhesive, protective, heal, and absorb moisture from the shoe. They are sold everywhere.
 Sample sent by The Scholl Mfg. Co., Chicago

DR. SCHOLL'S ZINO-PADS
 One on the pain is gone

ISO'S for coughs
 A pleasant effective syrup. For all sizes of children, use ISO'S Throat and Chest Salve.

RELIEF FOR HEADACHES AND PAINS
 I have used Standard Headache Tablets and I consider them the most effective and satisfactory I have ever used. Since I have used Standard Headache Tablets, I have not had a headache, and I feel as being the finest relief for all pains. Harmless, pleasant to take, it acts with no bad after-effects. Tablets in 10 and 25 cent packages.

FOR OVER 20 YEARS
 Oil has been a world-famous remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEIL CAPSULES
 Internal troubles, stimulate vital forces. All druggists. Insist on genuine GOLD MEDAL.

For Your Skin
Anticura
 To Cleanse and Heal. Nothing Better.

Per Finds New Uses
 The developments of the last few years have shown the large consumption of electrical energy in the home. It is estimated that electrical refrigeration units will require approximately 100 pounds of copper, and the shows signs of steadily increasing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is your home. Unexcelled for all the ailments of the blood. Heals the blood, restores the system. Three sizes; all stores.—Adv.

More Relief
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
 6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief
BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
 75c Pkts. Sold Everywhere

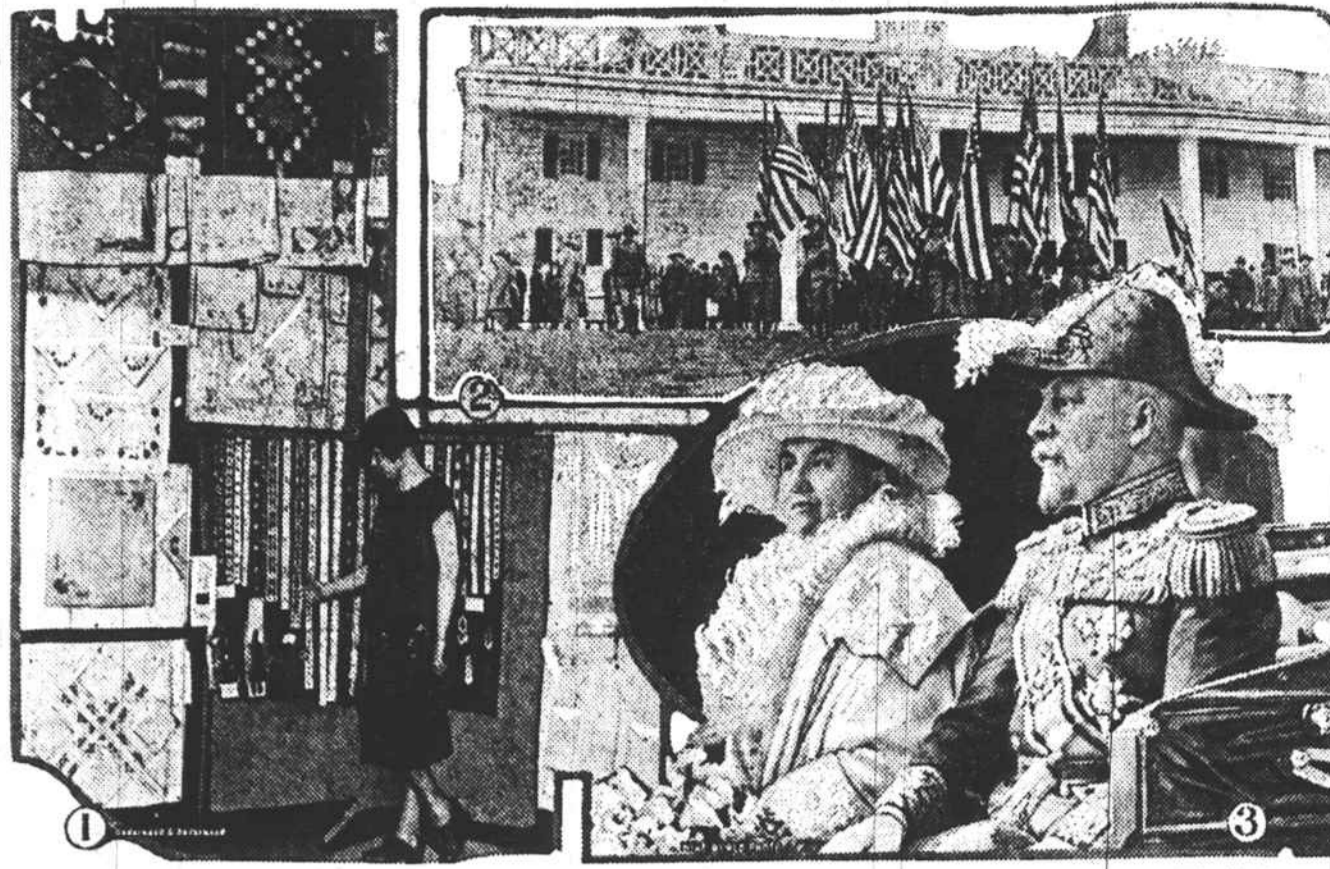
One Definition
 Ignorance is when you don't know what you don't know and some one finds it out.

Colds
Ken in a Day
 Quick relief—step colds in 24 hours. Headache disappears. Grippe is gone in 3 days. Every winter it saves time and discomfort. Don't take a chance. Get the best. Price 30c.

Quinine
QUININE
 with paraffin

Best thing in the house
DR. BURN'S
 AND SCALDS
 Burns and scalds are inevitable in the kitchen. Keep a tin of Dr. Burn's. Pure, Safe, and good for two generations.
 Dr. Burn's Mfg. Company, New York

Baseline
 PETROLEUM JELLY



1—Remarkable display of Indian handicraft now exhibited in the Department of the Interior in Washington. 2—Boy scouts celebrating Washington's birthday at Mount Vernon. 3—Recent picture of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and the prince consort, who have just celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at the royal castle of Loos.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

New Tax Bill, as Fixed by Conference, Now Is Law—Wet and Dry Conflict.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

APPROVED by the house and senate and signed by President Coolidge, the "revenue act of 1926" as fixed up by the conference committee is now a law. The house accepted the conference report by a vote of 354 to 28. The negative votes represented the opposition of the radicals to reductions of high surtaxes and estate taxes and the protest of another group that wished the estate tax completely repealed.

Republicans recorded in the negative were Representatives Beck, Browne, Lampert, Nelson, Peavey, Schaffer, Schneider and Voigt of Wisconsin, Ramsey (Iowa), Anthony and Hoch (Kan.), Johnson, Christopherson and Williamson (S. D.), Simmons (Neb.), and Sinclair (N. D.).

Democrats were Representatives Drane, Green and Sears (Fla.), Allgood and Oliver (Ala.), Howard and Morehead (Neb.), and Gilbert (Ky.).

Others voting in the negative were Representatives Carss, Kvale and Weiland (Farmer-Labor, Minn.), and La Guardia (Socialist, N. Y.).

Representative McDuffie (Dem., Ala.), was recorded as present.

Ten senators voted against the bill, with 61 recorded in favor of it. The negative votes were cast by Senators Brazier and Nye (Rep., N. D.), Norbeck (Rep., S. D.), La Follette (Rep., Wis.), and Howell (Rep., Neb.), Walsh and Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Blease (Dem., S. C.), and Trammell (Dem., Fla.), and Shipstead (Farmer-Labor, Minn.).

With the exception of Senator Trammell, who registered his protest against the continuance of the estate tax, the opposition was based chiefly upon reductions in high surtaxes and estate tax rates, repeal of publicity and other features which the more radical senators have attacked.

By the new law the government's income is reduced by about \$387,000,000 in 1926 and \$343,000,000 in 1927. Though the cut greatly exceeds that recommended by the treasury, Secretary Mellon is not worried for he believes that if business continues good the revenues will be sufficient. The President, too, is fairly well satisfied with the measure but counts on congress to be economical in appropriations for new expenditures.

An important feature of the new law is the creation of a permanent joint congressional committee of ten whose duty is to investigate the operation and effects of the present tax system, to investigate the administration of taxes by the bureau of internal revenue, to investigate measures and methods for the simplification of such taxes, to make a definite report to the senate and house embodying recommendations not later than December 31, 1927, and to report otherwise to the finance and ways and means committee and to the senate and house from time to time as investigations are made or recommendations decided upon.

World League Against Alcoholism, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Committee of One Thousand of New York, and the Flying Squadron of Indianapolis are willing to follow suit.

The house alcoholic liquor traffic committee, having failed to receive from the rules committee a recommendation that it be given authority to inquire into prohibition, plans to make the investigation on its own account.

SENATOR WHEELER of Montana has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged activities of the Hungarian minister to the United States to bring about the recent exclusion of the Countess Karolyi from the country by the State department. The resolution asserts that the charge has been made that the countess' exclusion resulted from the "forging of certain documents" which tended to connect her with undesirable political organizations with which the United States was not on friendly terms. It charges that the Hungarian minister to the United States paid a private detective agency \$20,000 for inaccurate and false reports obtained through the "bouding" of the Count and Countess Karolyi while on a visit in this country prior to the trip on which she was excluded.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE lets it be known that he is opposed to the development of military aviation on the scale advocated by Col. William Mitchell and his followers because in his opinion it would entail what he regards as an enormous and unjustified expense and also would foster the same spirit of militarism in this country as moved Germany to embark in the World war. Furthermore, he thinks it would cause a renewal of the old game of armament competition between nations. The President urges the passage of the bills introduced which carry into effect the recommendations of the Morrow aircraft commission.

The White House spokesman says Mr. Coolidge is extremely gratified by the performances of this congress up to date. He does not hesitate to pronounce it a record breaker in prompt disposition of the tax bill, the world court resolution, appropriation bills and other bills, and is not surprised that the leaders now expect to clean up work and adjourn the session by June 1. He regards it entirely feasible to dispose of agricultural and railroad labor bills, Muscle Shoals, war debt settlements, remaining appropriation bills, and the aircraft program without prolonging the session beyond that date.

THERE is another fight on between the President and the recalcitrant group in the senate, involving several questions. These are the ratification of the Italian war debt settlement, approved by the house; the resolution aiming at prosecution of Secretary Mellon's Aluminum Company of America, supported by most of the Democrats and by the radical Republicans; confirmation of the appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock to be a member of the Interstate commerce commission, opposed by those who call him a "Coolidge Democrat," a reactionary and a "Morgan man"; and confirmation of the appointment of Wallace McCamant of Oregon to a federal judgeship. It is predicted that the President will win in the two first mentioned matters and probably lose in the last two.

MEXICO has replied to our government's protest against its new land and oil laws, reaffirming its position that these laws are not retroactive and confiscatory. According to reliable information, Secretary of State Kellogg has virtually warned the Mexican government that American recognition of the government of President Calles will be withdrawn, Ambassador Sheffield called home, and diplomatic relations broken off if Mexico persists in giving a retroactive interpretation to the new laws. Such retroactive construction would have the effect of confiscating our State department contents, not less than half of the \$1,000,000,000 of American investments in Mexico.

Great Britain also filed a protest

against the laws not long ago, and it is likely that if Washington withdraws recognition of the Calles government, the British will follow suit. English investments in Mexico amount to about \$800,000,000.

CHICAGO'S determined effort to rid the city of the Sicilian gun men is being aided by the federal immigration authorities and is bearing fruit. The police gathered in large numbers of the Italians and sorted out more than a score who could not show their right to be in the country and will be deported. Dozens of others have fled to other localities, where they are being rounded up. The imported Sicilians have been especially active in the murderous wars carried on by the rum runners, hi-jackers and illicit distillers and they are held responsible for numerous killings. The police raids were brought on by a recent disclosure in court that American-born citizens are afraid to serve on juries where Sicilians are being tried for crimes. The Chicago authorities and the supervisors of immigration declare they are prepared to go the limit and Washington will not be slow to issue the deportation warrants.

POPE PIUS XI has opened the way for negotiations between the Vatican and the Fascist government of Italy which may result in the settlement of the whole Roman question and bring about an accord between the Holy See and the Italian state. In a letter to Cardinal Gasparri the pope said he would not recognize the forthcoming church reform laws, soon to be passed by the Italian parliament, unless an official accord was reached with the Holy See. The pope added that no such accord can be reached while he is kept a "prisoner in the Vatican" by the "iniquitous conditions" imposed on the pontiff when the Italians occupied Rome in 1870 and destroyed the temporal powers of the pope.

DIPLOMATS of Europe are looking forward to a stormy session when the League of Nations council meets March 8 for the purpose of admitting Germany. Berlin has asked that Briand of France, Chamberlain of Great Britain and Stresemann of Germany hold a preliminary meeting March 7 to try to come to an understanding on the question of enlarging the council by taking in Poland, Spain and Brazil or any one of them. The Germans do not object to giving Spain a permanent seat in the council but will not stand for the admission of Poland. Chamberlain's role of peacemaker is difficult. He professes to believe the permanent council should be enlarged, but the British cabinet is said to be flatly opposed to such action at this time, holding that it would be a breach of faith to Germany and a betrayal of the Locarno pacts.

CROWN PRINCE CAROL of Rumania seems to have won his fight against Premier Bratianu and the latter's brother-in-law, Prince Babu Stratiev, favorite of the queen, and his early return to Bucharest is expected. Bratianu's power is broken and he has tendered his resignation, while Prince Babu has been forced out of public affairs entirely. Carol arrived in Paris last week, accompanied by Magda Lupescu, and the official courtesies accorded him were significant. He probably will soon retract his renunciation of the throne, go home and become regent for his aged and sick father, King Ferdinand.

THOUGH one hesitates to help along the publicity campaign of the countess of Cathcart, it seems necessary to record that, having been allowed ten days of liberty in New York on her personal bond, she is now likely to be returned to Ellis Island and thereafter deported to England unless she wins in the habeas corpus proceedings started by her attorneys. The Department of Labor has refused a rehearing of the case, holding that it is now within the federal courts. The department would welcome a court interpretation of the "moral turpitude" provision of the immigration law. The defense is ready to show the offense of the countess is not a crime in South Africa, where she and the earl of Craven spent a year after their elopement.

steel cheaply and quickly, thus adding to the supply of raw material.

In the department of ceramics means of making roof and floor tile from Washington clays have been evolved so that now almost half the tile used in the state is produced within its boundaries.

Prof. Hewitt Wilson, with a view of utilizing a vast deposit of kaolin in eastern Washington, invented a compound to produce cheaper china of a grade supposedly obtainable only in England and Germany.

University's Great Aid to State Development
 Seattle, Wash.—Economic development of the Northwest, husky young region constituting one of the corners of the Union, has received staunch aid from the University of Washington.

The college of fisheries developed a process of canning crabs that added, the first year, \$450,000 to the resources of Washington and Alaska. It now is devising a method to can smelt and is giving studied assistance to the cod-

"INTERVIEW" HAD ITS ORIGIN IN AMERICA

Cincinnati Man Credited With Its Inception.

The collection and distribution of news is one of the most ancient of occupations, but one phase of news gathering, the interview, is of comparatively modern American origin.

Interviewing, in the form in which it is known today, appears to have originated in Washington about the time of the Civil war, when there was a great demand for news bearing on the internal situation.

The reading public, always with a ready appetite for personalities, received this style of reporting with so much favor that a few years later President Andrew Johnson was credited with expressing a preference to giving an interview to sending a message to congress, for "everybody seemed to read the interview and nobody seemed to read the message."

One of the earliest of these interviewers was "Mack," the correspondent for the Cincinnati Commercial, says Harper's Magazine, January, 1874. His first interview was with Alexander H. Stephens, and was the result of a two-days' visit at the latter's residence in Georgia during the summer of 1867.

During the ensuing winter the impeachment project was reviewed in Washington, and "Mack" applied the interviewing process to Andrew Johnson.

The matter discussed was nearly always the pending impeachment, the manner was that of a quiet talk, each party asking and answering questions in turn. Neither pencil nor note-book was introduced during the conversation, but "Mack" always asked the President if he was willing that the result of the conversation should go into print and if there was anything he desired to have omitted. The President's desires in this connection were always scrupulously regarded.

More than once the Chief Executive sent his secretary to request "Mack" to meet him, preferring this to sending a message to congress.

Doctor Russell of the London Times, in a book covering his visit to the United States, gives the following account of one of the early attempts at interviewing, under date of Washington, March 28, 1861.

"On returning to Willard's hotel I was accosted by a gentleman who came out from the crowd in front of the office. 'Sir,' he said, 'you have been dining with our President tonight.' I bowed. 'Was it an agreeable party?' said he; 'and what do you think of Mr. Lincoln?' 'May I ask to whom I have the honor of speaking?' 'My name is Mr. —, and I am the correspondent of the New York —.' 'Then, sir,' I replied, 'it gives me satisfaction to tell you that I think a good deal of Mr. Lincoln, and that I am equally pleased with the dinner. I have the honor to wish you good evening.'

Increased Cable Speed
 The first section of the new transatlantic cable to connect Great Britain and Newfoundland has been completed, and the task of laying it will soon begin. Then will follow the laying of the short section between Newfoundland and New York.

With all this completed, at a cost estimated at \$25,000,000, London and New York will be connected by the most speedy cable in the world's history, operating at a speed of 500 (five letter) words, or 2,500 letters per minute, both ways simultaneously.

This remarkable increase of speed is made possible by the wrapping of the copper core, or conductor, of the cable in the new alloy, known as "permalloy," which prevents any possible leakage of current and permits the electric impulses to follow each other in more rapid succession than heretofore.

"Pigs Is Taxes" in China
 "Pigs is pigs," but according to Chinese military officials they are more than that—they are a good source of revenue. Hence when the new regime took control of Shanghai and looked around for possible sources of income it decided to impose a tax on every pig that enters Shanghai.

The city magistrate gave orders that the headquarters and social club of the Shanghai pig dealers be closed and sent a posse of Chinese police to see that his orders were carried out until the new tax was paid. The levy proved unpopular from the start and led to curtailed demand for this luxury by Chinese buyers.

Had Last Word, as Usual
 A suffragette, in the days before the United States had been made safe for feminine democracy, was holding forth at a meeting on the failings of men. They were, she said, stupid, prejudiced, and so on. Finally a stern-voiced man stood up. "May I ask you a question?" he inquired. The woman speaker nodded. "Does your husband share your views?" "Not yet." "Ah," said the interrupter triumphantly, "I thought so." "I may add," said the woman sweetly, "that I'm not married."

The Oldest Hat
 C. E. Jarvis of Sacramento, Cal., claims he owns the oldest hat in that state. It was taken to California in 1841 by Gen. John Bidwell. That was in the days before the gold rush. The hat is of the "plug" variety and was purchased by its present owner several years ago when the Bidwell estate was settled.

Suspicious
 Suitor—Sir, I would like to marry your daughter.
 Father—I absolutely forbid you to do so.
 Suitor (surprised)—Why, what's the matter with her?
 Proof
 "There are an awful lot of girls who don't want to get married."
 "How do you know?"
 "I've asked them."—Notre Dame Juggler.

Burr's Law Strategy Outwitted Hamilton

Aaron Burr, the oracle of Richmond Hill, was always given credit for a guilefulness which to his enemies amounted to nothing short of black magic.

Consequently, little surprise will be felt in the announcement that he was the first slick corporation lawyer on record and that by founding a water company he got his Bank of Manhattan company to function despite the opposition of his mortal foe, Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

The cleverness of Burr no longer strikes terror in the breasts of American historians. He is beginning to appear less black than he was painted. And so there is a measure of poetic justice in the manner in which he became a banker in New York, the story of which is recalled by the uncovering of the old well and pump machinery in the basement of the old building in Lafayette street.

In 1798 citizens of the city had become so alarmed at the spread of yellow fever that they met to do something about it. Burr had already tried to open a bank, but Hamilton was in the saddle in the state and had no desire to set up a new competitor to his Bank of New York.

Aaron attended the mass meetings, spoke, it is to be presumed, with impassioned oratory generously sprinkled with Greek gods and dryads, and the Manhattan company was formed. The charter passed through Burr's hands and he craftily inserted a clause which permitted his water company to use its surplus funds for banking purposes.

Hamilton was asleep. He let the charter go through. And so we have today the Bank of Manhattan company, with the old water company and its pine log pipes and rat's fixed according to the number of fireplaces in consumer's houses long since passed from the sight of man.

The tragedy of so clever a performance was that it helped later to confirm in the American mind the fact that Aaron was too slick, always a major offense in American politics. The bank of the water company also increased the personal rivalry between Burr and Hamilton and was another step in the long march of events which were later to defeat Burr for the Presidency and cause the quarrel which killed the general and forced the colonel to flee the state—Brooklyn Eagle.

First "Copper Toes"
 Do you remember the copper toes? The snowstorms sort of bring them to mind, as the overshoe was almost an unknown quantity at that time.

George Turner originated the copper toes. Discouraged because his many children wore the toes of their shoes out faster than he could afford to buy new ones, he cut some pieces of copper he had handy, and fastened them onto the shoe. He found the shoes outwore any three pairs he ever bought. He patented the idea, making his claim cover copper, silver and other metals for shoe tips, and made more money from it than he could have wrestled from his farm in a lifetime.

Copper-toed shoes became the rage; children cried for them. For many years they were in use, especially in the smaller towns and rural communities.—Peterboro Transcript.

Gas Bombs for Colds
 Two San Francisco chemists have just perfected a chlorine gas bomb which makes possible the use of chlorine gas for the treatment of colds in the home, where the same results are obtained as with more elaborate apparatus—in fact, eliminates the necessity of going to some central source for treatment, with possible exposure to bad weather and further lowering of body resistance. The chlorine gas bomb is made of glass and contains nothing but pure filtered chlorine gas.

To use it the patient takes the bomb in a closed room and breaks off the ends of the bomb, thus permitting the gas to escape and mingle with the air in the room. The patient remains in this gas-filled room for one hour.

Another Sugar Libel
 George L. C. Spreckels said at a sugar men's banquet in Los Angeles: "The way sugar's lied about is incredible. Sugar turns all connected with it into fiends. Sugar is the most maleficent thing known to man. So the lies go."

"Take the story about the old Louisiana mammy. You know how during the grinding season down in Louisiana the pikaninnies all chew sugar cane. Well, the old mammy thought her little grandson was taking a superabundance of cane sugar into his system, so she warned him:

"'Chile, ain't I done tole you time an' ag'n you eatin' too much cane? Don't you know, chile, cane killed Abel?'"

Aiding Research Work
 A clearing house for research work in secondary education will be established in the Interior department bureau of education. More than seventy institutions of learning in the United States, including teachers' colleges and schools of education, as well as research bureaus and organizations, have agreed to file with the bureau a copy of each research study completed by them. The material collected will be made available by the bureau either through loan of these studies or by providing rooms where research workers may come and examine the material. This co-operation will make possible also the publication from time to time by the bureau of abstracts of secondary education research.

Big Electrical Station
 Just west of Cincinnati, at the confluence of the Ohio and the Big Miami rivers, a new electric generating station, producing 90,000 kilowatts of electrical energy, has gone into operation. Building this station was accomplished in 21 months during which time, on an average, 1,400 men were hard at it day in and day out. The electricity produced will be distributed to users in the greater part of southwestern Ohio and northern Kentucky.

SUFFERED MANY YEARS WITH FEMALE TROUBLE

PE-RU-NA LIKE A GIFT FROM HEAVEN



Mrs. Katie Scheffel, R. F. D. No. 5, Lowell, Ohio

"I have been suffering for years with female trouble. Was operated on five years ago. It relieved me some but I did not regain my strength. Two years later was taken sick and bedfast several months. I treated a long while without much relief. I was discouraged, my mind affected, so nervous I could neither eat or sleep and unable to do anything.

We tried several doctors but one after another gave up my case as hopeless. Finally a good friend advised me to try Pe-ru-na. I did. It relieved me almost immediately. Your medical department said I was suffering from chronic catarrh of the system. I began taking your medicine in March, 1914, and continued until August. I took ten bottles of Pe-ru-na and three bottles of Man-a-lin and felt like a new person. Your medicine seemed like a gift from Heaven. It was like coming from darkness into light.

We have used your medicine since for coughs, colds and grip with good results. We will always keep it on hand. I weigh twenty-five pounds more than I ever did, eat and sleep well and can do a good day's work. Everybody says I look fine. Even the doctors are surprised. I cannot thank you enough and will always recommend Pe-ru-na to sufferers from catarrh."

MRS. KATIE SCHEFFEL, R. F. D. No. 5, Lowell, O.
 Mrs. Scheffel is only one of many thousand women in the world, who owe their present health to Pe-ru-na. The record of this medicine is a proud one as Pe-ru-na has held the confidence of both sexes for fifty years or more.

If your trouble is due to a catarrhal inflammation in any organ or part of the body, do like Mrs. Scheffel. Try Pe-ru-na. Insist upon having the original and reliable remedy for catarrhal conditions. You won't be sorry.

Ask Your Dealer About This Old-Time Tried Remedy

It is easier to turn gold into anything else than it is to turn anything else into gold.

COLOR IT NEW WITH "DIAMOND DYES"
 Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye.

Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

People who get the most joy out of life are those who don't plan to do it.

Get a shovel to apply to the man who is always calling a spade a spade.

MOTHER!
 Clean Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"

Hurry Mother! Even a fretful, bilious, constipated child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to cleanse the bowels and sweeten the stomach. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Rheumacide
 GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?
 Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.
 "RESISTANCE OF THE INSIDE"
 "PAIN BRINGER OF THE OUTSIDE"
 At All Druggists
 Jas. Bailey & Son, Wholesale Distributors
 Baltimore, Md.