

PRESIDENT SAYS REDUCING TAXES HIS CHIEF HOBBY

Will Recommend to Congress That More Reducing Be Done Next Term.
Washington, June 22.—A promise that he will recommend further reduction of taxes to Congress at the December session was made tonight by President Coolidge in an address at the semi-annual budget meeting.

"He predicted a surplus of \$200,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, and estimated that the surplus for the coming fiscal year would approximate \$200,000,000.

Admitting there was little prospect for several years at least, of cutting government expenditures below three billion dollars annually, Mr. Coolidge said the outlay for the current fiscal year would total \$3,034,000,000 exclusive of money applied to reduction of the public debt and operation of the postal service.

Wants Further Cut.
It is his desire, he added, to hold expenditures for the coming year, including the amount applied on debt reduc-

tion, but excluding the postal service, within \$3,375,000,000, or \$125,000,000, he said, less than estimated comparable expenditures for this year.

Mr. Coolidge also declared he would attempt to hold estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1926, to \$3,080,000,000, exclusive of the postal service. No estimates were given of the amount needed for reducing the debt and operating the postal service.

The President held his audience, made up of cabinet officials and departmental executives, that they must continue their efforts to decrease the cost of government. He gave Congress credit for supporting the budget, and declared that while the tax burden had been materially lightened, it "is still with the people."

"Back of the tireless, persistent and drastic campaign for constructive economy in federal expenditures," declared Mr. Coolidge, "has been the relief of the people of this nation from a great burden of taxation." It has been successful. Taxes have been reduced. The burden of the people has been materially lightened.

"But the reduction has not yet reached the point where taxes have ceased to be a burden. It is to the reaching of this point that our efforts must be directed. . . . The way has been prepared for further tax reduction. This I will recommend to the Congress in the next budget message.

"Economy in the cost of government is inseparable from reduction in taxes. We cannot have the latter without the former. . . . From some sources the statement has been made that this continuing drive for economy in federal expenditures is hurting business.

"I have been unable to determine how reduction in taxes is injurious to business. Each tax reduction has been followed by a revival of business. If there is one thing above all others that will stimulate business it is tax reduction. If the government takes less, private business can have more. If constructive economy in federal expenditures can be assured it will be a stimulation to enterprise and investment."

The weather is too warm to have a date with an old flame.

REMEMBER PENNY ADS ARE CASES

College Scholarship Announcement.

The young men and young women who have recently graduated from high school and are planning to go to college will be interested in the announcement that has just been made by Dr. Elmer R. Hoke, president of Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina, that a number of scholarships have recently been placed at his disposal. The awarding of these scholarships will offer some material help to a number of young people in their efforts to secure a college education. Dr. Hoke is receiving applications for the scholarships and expects to have them awarded promptly within the next few weeks.

This announcement of scholarships is just another evidence of the fact that the young people of this day are challenged by such opportunities as their parents did not enjoy. It should be said to their credit, that they are rising splendidly to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them.

SCIENCE AND CHRISTIANITY.

Stirring Up Conflict Seen as a Wrangle Over Non-Essentials.

The New York Herald Tribune:
Who can imagine anything more profitless to Christianity and science both than this contest soon to be staged amid the traditional dignities of a courtroom in Tennessee? And it is all because fanatical Christians have laid the Gospel of Jesus Christ aside and are substituting legislation to control belief as well as desire. Indeed, between religious fanatics on the one hand and scientific fanatics on the other, Christianity is having the time of its life, though not for its life, as is difficult to see where even the fringe of the seamless robe is involved in all this noise and strife. Those who are really accomplishing the moral and spiritual uplift of humanity are the obscure Christian workers and Bible teachers who do not know a Greek letter from a fish hook. It works out exactly according to the warning that Jesus gave, that these things are hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto babes.

From many pulpits and nearly all church conventions we hear little about the Gospel and much about law. The free grace of God is available for every man. Why not offer that instead of wrangling over non-essentials? The Church needs fewer Bryans and Fossdicks and more Moody's and Finney's, but she lacks the life to produce them. In this coming contest we see the prospect of believers and unbelievers of national notoriety in a free-for-all wrangle over the question of the process of the creation of man, about which the Bible is silent, science uncertain and yet in the theoretical stage, and which only Plato, the Babylonians and Egyptians have foolishly attempted to describe. All careful Bible students know that, either by divine inspiration or restraint, not one of the Biblical writers attempted to describe the process of creation or to set the time or duration of the work. Not one declared or even treated Adam as the first man created, or anything more than the first known person of historical importance and as thus far determined by science shows a most remarkable agreement, so much so that we cannot help reverently asking if Moses (assuming that he was the writer) did not guess it, who told him? Moses, as a prince of the house of Pharaoh, was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, who believed and taught that man was a product of evolution from the lowest known form of life in the slime of the Nile River, yet he deliberately ignored the evolutionary process and left the question unanswered. Why? The Genesis account agrees too well with known scientific facts and there are too many glaring contradictions between it and all other ancient writings to make tenable any supposition that the writer of Genesis plagiarized from any other source now known. Who told him so many scientific facts and who prevented him from writing or copying any such silly stories as he must have known about in his day? We cannot answer those questions in any other way than to insist upon the inspiration of Scripture.

If the Bible needs the defense that will be attempted in the Tennessee court, it must be in a bad way. Peter swung his sword in defense of his Master to decapitate an enemy and only severed an ear, which was restored whole. It is not possible for Mr. Bryan to accomplish more than that, except to add to his own notoriety. The evolutionary process cannot be proven in that contest because it has never been anything but a theory. A theory is the best guess to account for a known fact and is liable to change without notice. When evolution is proven, if ever, the Bible will not be contradicted and the Christian Church will go on without a jolt, for, if God is the author of both faith and fact, they cannot contradict. Christianity is too great an institution, too intense a faith, to be anchored to the superficial breadth of modernism or to the narrow depths of fundamentalism. These are barnacles and are no part of the Christian faith, but tend to disintegrate the Church and confuse every one.

C. B. STODDARD,
North Cohocton, N. Y., June 16-1925.

In the season of 1892, Brown of the Louisville club set up a high record of 658 times at bat.

The first cloth mill built in America began operations at Rowley, now Ipswich, Mass., about the year 1743.

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