



DR. CALDWELL'S
THREE RULES

Dr. Caldwell watched the results of constipation for 47 years, and believed that no matter how careful people are of their health, diet and exercise, constipation will occur from time to time. Of next importance, then, is how to treat it when it comes. Dr. Caldwell always was in favor of getting as close to nature as possible, hence his remedy for constipation is a mild vegetable compound. It can not harm the most delicate system and is not habit forming.

The Doctor never did approve of drastic physics and purges. He did not believe they were good for human beings to put into their system. Use Syrup Pepsin for yourself and members of the family in constipation, biliousness, sour and crampy stomach, bad breath, no appetite, headaches, and to break up fevers and colds. Get a bottle today, at any drugstore and observe these three rules of health: Keep the head cool, the feet warm, the bowels open. For a free trial bottle, just write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois.

Range Gun Fires Steel Balls

A range gun to be used in teaching gun laying and pointing has been invented by Capt. E. H. Stillman, assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of California, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The gun, a wooden affair worked by a spring, fires quarter-inch steel-bearing balls. The spring tension is so adjusted that one inch on the range used equals fifty yards. The steel projectiles fall on a sand table eight by fourteen feet in size, and tiny bursts of sand mark the shell puts. Small wooden model battlefields are used for targets on ranges equivalent to 24,000 yards.



**Helped at
Change of Life**

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine at the Change of Life. I would get blue spells and just walk the floor. I was nervous, could not sleep at night, and was not able to do my work. I know if it had not been for your medicine I would have been in bed most of this time and had a big doctor's bill. If women would only take your medicine they would be better."—Mrs. Anna Weaver, R. F. D. No. 2, Rose Hill, Iowa.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound**

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Iceberg Boat Invented

Designed for travel through ice fields of the Arctic region, a special boat was recently perfected by a German engineer. It is shaped similar to a giant sled, is of heavy armor steel and is propelled by wind-pressure turbines. The inventor believes that when it meets an iceberg it will slide over the obstacle.

Learn to labor while you wait, if you would work wonders.

**When You Catch Cold
Rub On Musterole**

Musterole is easy to apply and works right away. It may prevent a cold from turning into "flu" or pneumonia. It does all the good work of grandmother's mustard plaster.

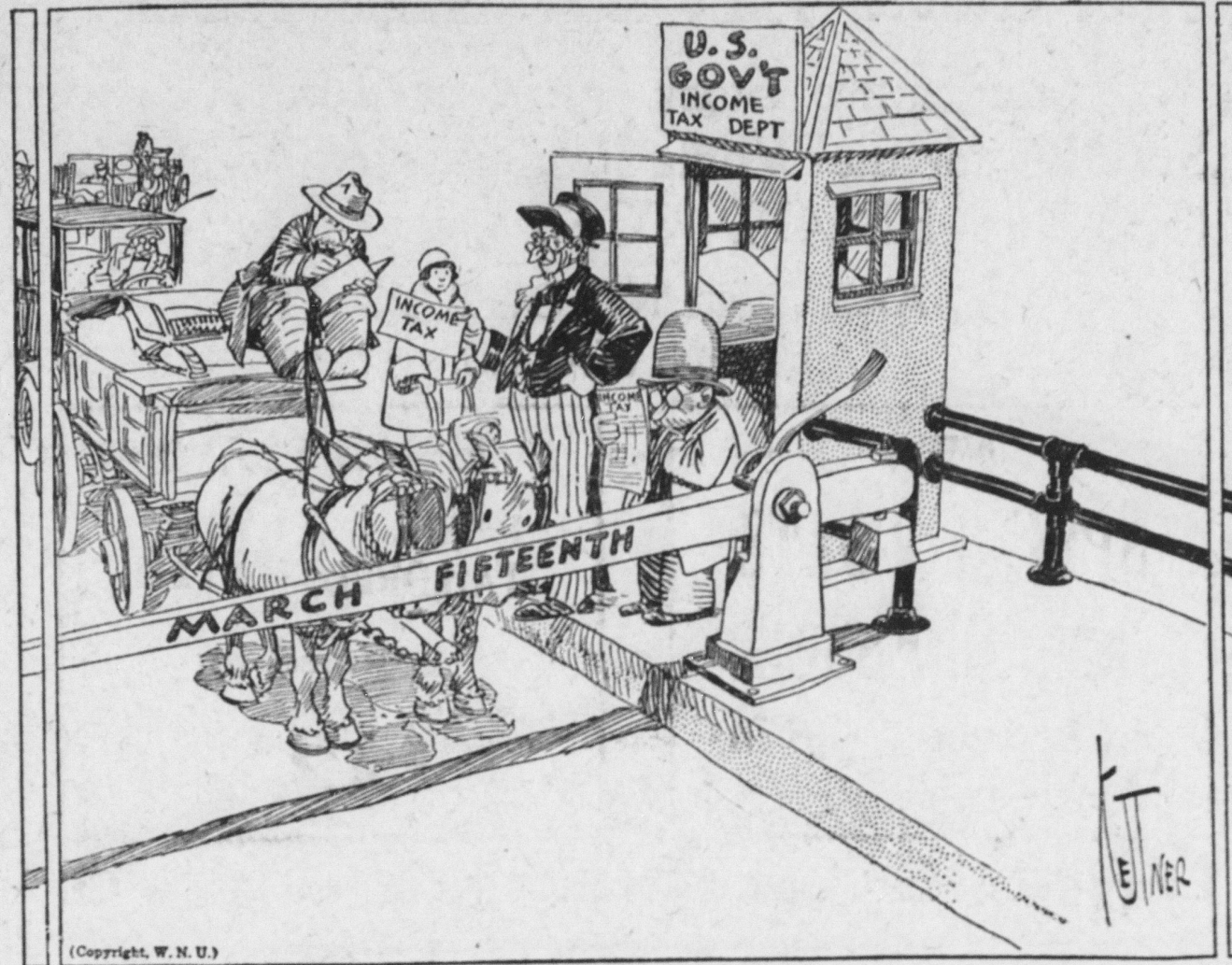
Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Try Musterole for sore throat, cold on the chest, rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, bronchitis, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back and joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet—colds of all sorts.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. Jars & Tubes



Better than a mustard plaster

**Uncle Sam Says
"Gimme!"**



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IT WON'T be long now until Uncle Sam will be saying to his children, "Gimme!" and approximately two and a half million individuals and nearly three-quarters of a million groups of individuals will be digging down in their pockets and handing over a certain part of their 1928 earnings to their Uncle, who is in need of this money to aid in a nation of more than 120,000,000 and guaranteeing a continuance of their "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." All of which is by way of saying that the filing of income tax returns by corporations and individuals and the payment of the first installment of the 1928 income tax is due on March 15.

Just what that means was indicated by a newspaper editorial writer who observed recently that "Many persons are bothered not so much over payment of their income taxes as over the complicated task of making them out. Even the man who finds, after an all-night session with his income tax blank, that he owes the government only twenty-nine cents, has to go through the same complicated processes as the man who is entirely out of the 'enclosed-please-find-stamps' class.

"In addition to the general government of the United States, many individual states impose an income tax. Municipalities have not become addicted to the practice, but if they should, the average man, who has to sit up late to clear up the difficulties involved in checking up his milk bill, might as well prepare to ask for a week's vacation in which to pursue the elusive and many times beclouded issues which the ordinary tax blank presents.

"Income taxes in the United States are a Twentieth century product. Springing out of the stress of wartime conditions, they have flourished to such an extent that an occasional bumper crop prompts the government to hand back the surplus. The states have not yet complained of overflowing treasuries. At this time millions of amateur accountants, each armed with an adequate supply of lead pencils, a ream or two of note paper, textbooks on mathematics, government circulars and 'hope that springs eternal,' are squaring away for the annual great American task of 'filling out his income tax blank.'"

It was just 20 years ago that Uncle Sam decided to impose an income tax upon his children, for it was on July 12, 1909, that the Sixty-first congress proposed to the legislatures of the various states the following amendment to the Constitution: "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration." This amendment was accepted by all of the states except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia. It was declared to have been ratified as Article XVI, or the Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, and became a law in a proclamation of Philander C. Knox.

Cling to Strange Ways

There are many strange peoples in the broad steppes and plains of Asiatic Russia, and they have strange ways that the Soviet government will be long in changing, no matter what efforts are made.

One of these peoples is the Kal-mucks. One of their peculiar practices is to cast their dead out in open fields for dogs, vultures and other scavengers of the sort. It is a matter

secretary of state in President Taft's cabinet, on February 25, 1913.

Last year Uncle Sam collected a total of \$2,174,543,102.89 in income tax. This represented a total of 3,247,703 returns of which 2,529,569 were individual and partnership and 718,134 were corporation. Of the total tax \$882,727,113.64 was paid in by the individuals and partners and \$1,291,815,989.25 by corporations. To realize what vast sums Americans have paid out of their pockets into Uncle Sam's pockets, all you need to do is take a look at the following table of income tax collection during the last ten years:

1918	\$5,414,208,002
1919	2,900,783,902
1920	3,956,936,003
1921	3,228,137,673
1922	2,086,918,405
1923	1,691,089,534
1924	1,841,759,317
1925	1,761,659,049
1926	1,974,104,141
1927	2,174,573,102

America is universally looked upon as the richest nation on earth and an interesting commentary on how the wealth of the individual American increased, especially during the war, is shown in the income tax returns during the same period given in the table above. In 1913 a total of 357,598 returns were filed; in 1914 there were 357,515; in 1915 there were 335,652 and in 1916 437,006. Then came the sudden wave of prosperity during the war and in 1917 the number of returns jumped to 3,472,890. From then on there was a steady increase in the number of individuals who filed income tax returns. In 1918 there were 4,425,114; in 1919 saw 5,332,700 filing returns, and in 1920 the number reached the peak with 7,259,944. Then a revision of the income tax law caused the number to drop to 6,662,176. It rose to 6,787,481 in 1922 and then jumped to 7,938,321 in 1923. In 1924 a total of 7,969,788 persons filed income tax returns. In 1925 there was again a sharp drop in the number of income tax returns to 4,171,051.

On February 23, 1926, President Coolidge signed the Revenue Act of 1926, a new law for the year 1925 and thereafter which fixed the normal tax rate for individuals at 1%, 3 and 5 per cent for net incomes from \$4,000 up to \$100,000. It also decreased the surtax rates and increased the personal exemption of a single person to \$1,500 and of a married person or head of a family to \$3,500. It also raised to \$20,000 the amount of income which may be considered as earned and taxed at lower rates. The first five thousand dollars of net income in all cases is deemed to be earned.

Some interesting facts on the income tax situation, especially in regard to the increase in amount of such tax being paid into Uncle Sam's pocket, despite rate cuts, were contained in a recent press dispatch from Washington which reads as follows:

Washington.—Joseph S. McCoy, government actuary, has made an analysis of income tax statistics of the United States for four years, and points out some remarkable facts. For 30

years congress has depended on Mr. McCoy to furnish the ways and means and the finance committees information on which to frame tariff and tax measures. His opinion is considered the last word on federal taxes.

Mr. McCoy compares the calendar year of 1924 with that of 1927. "The total taxable net income for 1924 was \$18,122,932, returned by 4,690,001 individuals, while for 1927 it was \$18,082,610,787, returned by only 2,468,359 individuals," said Mr. McCoy. "That is, practically the same net income as was returned in 1927 from 60 per cent as many individuals as returned similar income in 1924. The net income returned by those with incomes in 'excess of \$10,000' however, increased from \$5,522,226,625 to \$16,105,817,127 in 1927. The net income alone did not increase, but the total net tax returned increased from \$69,154,135 for 1924 to \$28,245,497 for 1927."

Commenting on the showing made, Mr. McCoy said: "The strange, almost unbelievable fact is revealed by these statistics that, in spite of the reduction of the tax rates by fully 40 per cent, out of the total number of returns aggregating 7,259,481 for 1924, 4,122,242 individuals in 1927 returned net taxes of \$17,111,312 in excess of that returned for 1924. The average tax returned for 1924 was \$46.73 and for 1927, \$390.45—an increase of average tax of 169.25 per cent and of gross tax of 350 per cent, as compared with a reduction in the number returning taxable net income of 29.9 per cent and a reduction in the average tax rate of about 40 per cent.

"The reason for this anomaly is clearly the enormous increase in the number and income of the larger, together with the elimination of so many of the smaller, taxpayers."

Mr. McCoy asserted that the collections show that Secretary Mellon was right when he told congress that a "reduction, within reason, in income tax rates results in a greater tax yield."

"Another thing shown," Mr. McCoy said, "is the displacement of individual returns from wages and salaries by \$10,946,896,096, as compared with only \$2,528,702,060 as the returns for individual business. This would seem to indicate that immense sums must be paid to taxpayers as wages and salaries by corporations.

"The marked effect of the new income tax laws upon the wage earners is reflected in the returns of income from individuals from wages and salaries was \$10,946,896,096, as compared with only \$2,528,702,060 as the returns for individual business. This would seem to indicate that immense sums must be paid to taxpayers as wages and salaries by corporations.

Mr. McCoy based his study on the "preliminary statistics of income" for the calendar year 1927. "The total number of individuals making returns for 1924 was 7,259,481, while for 1927 only 4,122,242 made similar returns, a reduction of over 43 per cent," he pointed out. "This was caused by the increased personal exemptions provided by the revenue act of 1926.

"The number returning net income in excess of \$10,000, however, is another story. For 1924 there were 256,500 of such returns, as compared with 363,356 for 1927, an increase of over 34 per cent. The number returning net incomes of over \$100,000 for 1924 was 5,694, and for 1927, 11,067, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The number returning incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 for 1924 was 74, and for 1927, 283, an increase of almost 283 per cent."

the primitive Polynesians. They swam six or seven different ways, including treading water, and would dive to the bottom of deep water. A common institution among the Indians was the sweat bath. They would sweat in a specially constructed sweathouse, which was closed up to keep the heat in, and when they thought they had sweated enough would suddenly run outdoors, giving warwhoops, throw themselves into the cold water, and after a while re-enter the sweathouse to dry off, since they had no towels.

for Sleeplessness—



Nervousness, Nervous Dyspepsia,
Nervous Headache, Neuralgia,
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DR. MILES' NERVINE

Sleeplessness is usually due to a disordered condition of the nerves. Dr. Miles' Nervine has been used with success in this and other nervous disorders for nearly fifty years.

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Scientist Says Earth Is Made of Material That Was Expelled From the Sun

By DR. H. S. WASHINGTON, Scientist.

ANALYSIS of the sun's atmosphere by astronomers reveals that its chemical composition is just like that of our own earth. This is conclusive proof that our earth is composed of material that was originally expelled from the outer part of the sun. This belief is further strengthened by study of the chemical composition of meteors which strike the earth from time to time. They have the same composition, proving thereby that they too had their origin in the sun just as did our own earth.

Study of the earth's composition reveals the fact that while there are 92 chemical elements in existence, 99 8-10 of the earth is composed of 12 elements. The other elements only make up two-tenths of one per cent of the earth.

Iron leads the list composing 10 per cent of the earth. Oxygen is next, forming 27 per cent. Silicon forms 12 per cent and nitrogen 8. The other important elements are calcium, aluminum, sulphur, nickel, sodium, phosphorus, potassium and hydrogen.

But while iron comprises 40 per cent of the earth there is no way for man to get at most of this iron.

Most of the iron is at the very center of the earth, forming a core about 4,000 miles in thickness.

There is next a transitional layer which is a mixture of heavy rock of the sort known as peridotite and iron. At the start it is mostly all iron and it finally gives way to a layer that is all peridotite. This layer is thought to be composed chiefly of a kind of peridotite known as dunite.

The sort of meteors which fall to earth bear out this theory. They are of three general types. One is an all-iron type. The second is a mixture of iron and stone, the stone being largely peridotite. The third type is composed entirely of stone.

The theory of an iron-core earth is borne out by the fact that the measurement of the density of the earth shows that the earth is five and a half times as dense as water, whereas the crust of the earth is only about two and three-quarters as dense as water.

Model Child of Today Very Seldom Does Anything to Startle the World

By DR. JOHN J. B. MORGAN, Northwestern University.

Children who are models of obedience to discipline seldom do anything startling in the world, and those who rebel at restraint become material for future ultra-moderns, religious radicals, and criminals.

Frequently a mother becomes obsessed with the idea that she must do the best for her child without having a well defined purpose in her supervision. Doing her best easily becomes such close direction that all opportunity for spontaneity is denied. It leads to the treatment commonly called nagging.

Even more pernicious in its effect than nagging is the smothering of a child's individuality under the guise of affection. The parent who uses such tactics overburdens the child with an ever increasing load of obligations, because of the parent's self-sacrifice, and convinces himself that he is doing the best for his child.

True affection of a parent for his child, means not an increasing intimacy of the bonds which tie them together but a better understanding of the sort of child who is developing. Such an understanding involves some conception of where the child's life is pointing, an analysis of the things, that will be for the child's best interest and guidance only in so far as the child's own best interests are concerned.

When subject to too much parental love and influence, children may become mere echoes of those who have them in charge, or they may break through the restraint and become too independent.

Another group feels the restraint imposed upon them, attempt to get away, but can't quite make it. Those persons become neurotics, driven between conflicting impulses, to conform, on the one hand, and to be independent, on the other, but never having the stamina to do either.

Man Lost When Out of the Right Relationship to Almighty God

By REV. W. S. COOK, Cleveland.

A man is "lost" when he is out of right relationship with God. No chapter in the gospels throws more light on the character of Jesus than the fifteenth of Luke. It is the incidental rather than the purposeful that gives us our best basis for judgment of men.

Jesus knew the value of a sheep. If it were lost it was worth hunting for. When it was found there was rejoicing. A coin had value and there was joy when it was found. A man lost and then found must certainly be of greater significance. Jesus' estimate of a man's value determines his course in life. The Pharisees' estimate determined theirs and the chapter at the beginning sets forth the contrast. "The Son of Man came to seek and save the lost."

When is a man lost? We have a right to inquire. A man is lost when he is out of his right relationship with his Heavenly Father. In such a case the son cannot share in the family life of God, he is in a far country. When a child cares for some one else as much as it does for its father it is lost. The father has suffered life's greatest tragedy. When the prodigal said "I will arise and go by my father" he was found.

It was Jesus' business to set in motion influences which would restore right relations between the Father and His children. His method was through personal contacts.