

Overtaxing the Newspapers.

The new war revenue bill undertakes to nearly, if not quite, tax a large number of newspapers out of business, and to make the rest of them barely self sustaining. It puts a tax of five cents on every dollar's worth of advertising; puts a ten cent duty on wood pulp, which will increase the cost of paper, and makes the postage rate so enormously high that most publishers will be unable to meet it. The newspapers are willing to bear a just burden of the war tax bills but this bill undertakes to make them the goat.

What have the newspapers done to incur this hostility? It is true they have, with space worth millions of dollars, stimulated the farmers to increased production. Is the exterminating tax in return for this?

It is true that they are advertising the liberty loan free of cost to the government at a cost to the newspapers of millions of dollars on advertising basis. They are helping Secretary McAdoo make the loan a success when it is necessary that it should be a success. Is this the reason that a malevolent committee wants to rob many of them of a living?

It is true that they have given millions in space for the recruiting the army and navy. Is this the reason they should be taxed to the limit?

The newspaper has fostered education. It has promoted industry. It has developed resources. It has stood for the law and for the government. It has been the great intelligence bureau of our citizenship. Are all these reasons why it should be overtaxed?

We do not believe that Congressmen, the majority of whom owe their seats to loyal support of newspapers, are going to be so ungrateful and to turn and ruin their friends. We do not believe that Congressmen are so unfair and so unjust as to put upon the newspapers a greater tax than is put upon any other business, such as this bill proposes. If Congress does there will come a day of reckoning. The pen will, after the war, become mightier than the sword, and the Congressmen slain will number all those who vote for the iniquitous tax upon the press.

How the Kaiser Gets His Power.

The German Empire is a constitutional monarchy, in which all the States of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people." The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser (German Emperor). The constitution states that the Emperor "represents the Empire internationally," that he can declare defensive war, make peace, enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. But when war is not simply defensive, or when treaties "relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation," the Emperor must have the consent of the Bundesrat or Federal Council.

The legislative functions of the German Empire are vested in

this Federal Council and the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm. The Emperor has no vote on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrat represents the individual States of Germany; it has sixty-one members and these members are appointed by the governments of the individual States for each session. It is presided over by the Chancellor of the Empire. The Reichstag represents the people of the Empire; it has 397 members and they are elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. It has a president, elected by the Deputies. Both bodies meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right of provoking and dissolving the Reichstag with the consent of the Bundesrat; but without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation must not exceed thirty days, while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within six days, and a new session must open within ninety. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and Reichstag.

It will be seen that as Emperor the German monarch has comparatively little power; but as King of Prussia he controls the seventeen Prussian votes in the Bundesrat (the next largest State representation in six) and gains far more power thereby. It should also be noted that the Chancellor of the Empire is responsible, not to the legislative bodies, but to the Emperor alone.

Sprains and Strains Relieved.

Sloan's Liniment quickly takes the pain out of strains, sprains, bruises and all muscle soreness. A clean, clear liquid easily applied, it quickly penetrates without rubbing. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin or clog the pores like mussy plasters or ointments. For chronic rheumatic aches and pains, neuralgia, gout and lumbago have this well-known remedy handy. For the pains of grippe and following strenuous work, it gives quick relief. At Paul Drug Co., 25c.

Pictorial Review for June is a big fiction number, containing as it does, two serials and four short stories.

The serials are: College Face, first instalment, by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, illustrated by John R. Neill, and the second instalment of The Broken Gate, a great American story by Emerson Hough, illustrated by M. Le-one Bracker. 216, 226, W. 39th St., New York.



The tablet form of this old reliable remedy makes it possible for you to check any illness at the very onset. It is a safeguard against coughs, colds and other catarrhal conditions, no matter what symptoms are manifest. Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the breathing apparatus and the digestive apparatus. PERUNA relieves catarrh. In tablet form it is

EVER-READY-TO-TAKE

Its prompt action makes it invaluable for men and women exposed to sudden changes in the weather or compelled to be out in slush and rain.

It will also be found most satisfactory as a tonic following an attack of illness.

CARRY A BOX

Whenever you go, travelers and others compelled to take long drives in the cold and anyone whose occupation subjects him to the danger of sudden colds may use it as a preventive with the assurance that the tablets made are from the same formula as the liquid medicine with its 44 years of success before the American Public.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

Joseph H. Choate, former U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is dead at his home in New York.

Columbia Chautauqua

June 11, Five Days

Get Ready to be Entertained by the Biggest Thing that will Come to Columbia this Year

Eloquent Speakers Will be Here, and Many of the Best Actors and Singers Known to the Public.

A Superb Russian Band will Discourse the Music!

Read the Program Published Elsewhere in this Paper

Department of Public Roads.

By Rodman Wiley.

Many people seem to think that any type of road should cost the same amount of money no matter what conditions are encountered or where the road is located.

Some men when estimating the cost of construction of a road in order to determine whether the county will have sufficient funds to construct a certain type, take the average cost of construction of that type in some locality where conditions are different and when they find the road costs more than they had estimated, blame the Engineer and in a number of cases do their utmost to have him discharged.

Seldom do such persons stop to think that conditions are not the same in all counties and seldom alike in any two counties. The number of cubic yards of excavation on one road may be double that on another in the same county, much less in any other county. More drainage structures will most likely have to be built on one road than on another, the material for surfacing the road might have to be shipped into the county, whereas quarries exist along the proposed road in some other locality, material might also have to be hauled farther and water with which to sprinkle the road might not be so plentiful. The amount of metal required for any two roads is not the same, labor conditions, costs of teams, distance of work from railroad, etc., all influence prices, likewise the cost of work.

A well located road can be rebuilt, resurfaced and maintained at a far less cost per mile than a poorly located road. If the well located road has been properly graded and the money expended for grading represents a permanent improvement and the cost of grading will be eliminated in the cost of resurfacing or rebuilding. If drainage structures of permanent type and sufficient size have been provided, the cost is again reduced. It should not be difficult to understand why the same type of road and the same width of metal surfacing in another locality may cost more per mile.

The cost of any road will large-

ly depend upon the following conditions:

- First—Traffic, type, width.
- Second—Excavation and drainage requirements.
- Third—Availability of materials for construction.
- Fourth—Labor conditions and distance from transportation facilities.

Rarely, if ever have all these conditions been identical on any two roads or ever two consecutive sections of one road. Comparison of costs per mile on total length of roads may lead to faulty conclusions and worthless cost data.

If any man will carefully consider the cost of several miles of road, he will find that no two miles will be equal. This is not only true of roads built in adjoining counties, but is also true when the construction considered is all on the same road or roads in the same county.

Every mile of Interurban or railroad line does not cost the same and the same statement applies equally to roads. Therefore, when speaking about the cost of any road the various items which enter into its cost must be reckoned, excavation to be estimated at prevailing prices in that territory, all culverts and bridges included, and finally the cost of surfacing, giving due consideration to the availability of stone, water, labor conditions, etc., and a final summation of all elements which enter the cost of the road, will give a true estimate and that is the only way any definite idea can be gained.

Bad Cough? Feverish? Grippy?

You need Dr. King's New Discovery to stop that cold, the soothing balsam ingredients heal the irritated membranes, soothe the sore throat, the antiseptic qualities kill the germ and your cold is quickly relieved. Dr. King's New Discovery has for 48 years been the standard remedy for coughs and colds in thousands of homes. Get a bottle to-day and have it handy in your medicine chest for coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all bronchial affections. At Paul Drug Co., 50c. Ad

King Swope, of Danville, is in Washington City to seek entrance into the U. S. army.

Rheumatism.

If you are troubled with chronic or muscular rheumatism give Chamberlain's Liniment a trial. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. Obtainable at Paul Drug Co.

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Asphalt, Gravel, Rubber, Galvanized and Painted.

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DEHLER BROS. CO.

Incorporated
116 East Market Street Between First and Brook
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GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY.

Will Begin His Great Popularity Sale Contest

April Fifteenth

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$500.00

Will be presented to the Most Popular Young Lady in Green, Taylor, Metcalfe, Hart and Adair Counties.

The second prize will be presented to the Most Popular Mother.

The third prize will be presented to the Most Popular Minister.

The fourth prize to the Most Popular Old Maid.

Voting Ballots will be presented with every CASH sale. The Popularity Clerk will take the votes before the customer leaves the store, or customer can mail ballots in cases where they leave without voting. The date of distribution of prizes will be announced some time in June. Voting will begin April tenth.

Everyone is requested to send in the names of Candidates not later than the Seventh. Of course candidates names will be enrolled at any time during the contest, but it is much better to start with the opening sales.

These sales will be of the greatest interest and entertainment to everybody in the five counties. Interesting changes will be introduced in the plans frequently, and constant interest will be kept up till the finish.

ARE YOU WITH US?

Then Send In The Names Of Your Candidates At Once.

Will want not less than Twenty-five Candidates for the Capital prize, to the county. More if they wish to enter the contest.

Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Farm implements and Machinery, Salt, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Fertilizers, Buggies, Wagons, Wire and Wire Fence, Gates, Gasoline Engines, Gasoline and Oils, Salvage, Bee Dee.

AUTOMOBILES

Will be sold, giving a wide field and a good chance for every Candidate.

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