

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

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Tax Facts

SINCE much of the time of citizens this year will be devoted to working to raise money to pay taxes, it seems well to set out in simple terms the various taxes which they are called upon to pay. We will ignore the sales tax which is not in effect and will probably be referred to the people; also will ignore the nuisance taxes or manufacturer's excise taxes on autos, toilet preparations, candy, etc.

First, federal taxes. The law now in effect is the 1932 act. The congress now in session may modify this law and make it retroactive to 1933 incomes. The time is short however, as returns must be filed March 15th, and blanks have been sent out. The federal income rates are: first \$4000 of net income, 4%; amounts in excess of \$4000, 8%. Exemptions are \$1000 for single persons; \$2500 for married persons; \$400 for each dependent.

The federal corporation tax rate is 13 1/2% on net incomes; and a corporation is not permitted to carry forward a previous year's loss.

The special federal taxes imposed under the industrial recovery act terminated according to the act, following repeal of prohibition. On Jan. 1st the 1-2c gas tax came off; the 5% tax on dividends; and on July 1st the 1-10 per cent tax on corporation net worth and the excess profits tax end. Corporations will have to pay this tax until July 1st. Reports from Washington indicate that so great is the need for revenue that these other, perhaps more drastic taxes, will be imposed.

Second, property taxes, payable in each county. The tax paying dates are changed from May 5th and Nov. 5th to quarterly periods, March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15. A rebate is allowed for advance payment of taxes, as follows:

"A rebate of 2 per cent shall be allowed on each quarter of the taxes on any separate parcel of real property, or on the personal property of the taxpayer, for each full period of three months by which the payment of such quarter precedes the due date thereof."

Or to put it in simpler language: if a person pays on March 15th only his first quarter's tax there is no rebate; if he pays one-half of his tax, there is a 1% rebate; if he pays 3/4ths of his tax on March 15, he gets a 2% rebate; if he pays all his tax on that date he gets a 3% rebate. This rebate takes the place of a penalty for delinquency and figures out a saving to the taxpayer in interest at the rate of 8% per annum for the advance payment, discounted in advance.

Also the name of the taxes is changed. There will be no 1933 tax payable in 1934. Instead the tax is named for the year in which it is collected instead of the year in which it was levied. So the current taxes paid this year will be actually "1934 taxes".

Interest on delinquent taxes continues at the rate of 8% per annum.

Third, state income taxes. New rates and lowered exemptions apply this year on 1933 incomes. The exemption allowances are \$800 for unmarried persons; \$1500 for married persons; \$500 for each dependent. The new rates are:

- On the first \$1000 of taxable income, 2%
- \$1000 to \$2000, 3%
- \$2000 to \$3000, 4%
- \$3000 to \$4000, 5%
- \$4000 to \$5000, 6%
- Over \$5000, 7%

These rates are among the highest of any state. They should produce a great deal of revenue. In anything like normal times, with these rates and exemptions and with other taxes as they are, the revenues should be more than the state requires without any property tax for state purposes. Many will pay taxes who never paid before.

The intangibles tax remains practically the same as before, 8%.

The important change in the corporation excise tax was to reduce the offset allowed. The old law permitted offset against this 8% tax on corporate net earnings up to 90% of the tax the corporation paid on personal property. This is now reduced to 75%. A minimum of \$10 still applies.

Inheritance and gift taxes are not discussed here because they are only occasional taxes, concerning only a limited group at particular times.

The list of taxes is formidable; but one may as well be cheerful as not. Government costs a lot because the people demand a lot. And taxes can come only from people who have property or income of some kind. The prospect is for very heavy taxes especially federal, for years ahead.

A Third Party

SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, veteran political observer, makes a clarion call for the formation of a third party composed of the middle class American who are now sore beset by upper classes and lower classes. Mr. Average American, who pays the bill, who asks little and gets less, should bestir himself and create a party for Middle America.

At the time when Mr. Blythe through his magazine article is making such a call, an assembly of professed radicals met in Cooper Union, New York, and voiced a similar clarion call. Not only would they eschew the old parties, they would write a new constitution; as one of them said:

"A new constitution is required so to organize our economic system as to ensure life, liberty, happiness and security of our whole people."

Roosevelt was assailed for not swerving far enough "to the left". Milo Reno, farm striker, declared the program of the brain trust would lead to autocratic communism, fascism or a dictatorship; and branded the new deal as a failure, "simply another betrayal of the plain people of the nation".

Party lines are of little significance now. The democrats in power have completely abandoned all their party platforms of the past except for money money. Republicans are divided. But when it comes to forming a third party here we face further division,—one group urging a new organization for preservation of old American ideals and liberties; another group urging a further swing to the left. Until the political portraits become clearer there may be fewer parties rather than more. In other words, the party in power will function with scant opposition until hostile opinion becomes more formidable and coheres better than at present.

A. C. Townley, original head of the Nonpartisan League, leading radical organization on the northern prairies during and immediately after the war, was elected head of the revived organization by the convention at Bismarck, N. D. With him as



Health Bits

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS



RECENTLY I HAVE received several letters requesting information about what the writers described as "crusted" and "scaly" inflammation of the skin. This annoying affliction is known medically as "psoriasis". It is a disorder of the fat-producing glands and most frequently encountered at the age of puberty. There is an increased or decreased secretion of the skin glands. This leads to an oily, crusty or scaly condition of the skin. As a rule the forehead, cheeks and nose are involved. The skin is oily and it appears dirty because particles of dust stick to the surface. Occasionally there may be an accumulation of yellow or grayish scales. These appear upon the scalp or perhaps the non-hairy regions of the body. Sometimes the roots of the hair in eyebrows, mustache and beard are covered with these scales. Many have the mistaken idea that dandruff is a disorder of the hair. In reality it is a disease of the scalp and is a form of psoriasis. When confined to the scalp it produces what is commonly called dandruff. Medically it is given a big name, "seborrhoeic dermatitis". It usually accompanies increasing baldness and constantly falling hair.

Final bloody chapters of Rogue River and coast Indian wars; Chief John, who fought to bitter end.

(Continuing from yesterday.) Fighting continued with intermissions through March 18th, and until 3 o'clock of the 19th, when Col. Buchanan arrived, having moved as slowly as if he had not been called upon for aid—indeed, more slowly, it was blantly charged, that would have been his course had he not received the call. The inference was that he did not want the interference of volunteers in handling the situation.

On the 19th, T. J. Sharp, an independent volunteer, was wounded, making the white toll of the engagement one dead and two wounded—the Indian loss being 13 dead and a number wounded. The whites had fought six times their number, with their foes in superior positions.

In the mean time, during the winter of 1855-6 and the early spring of the latter year, the citizens of Jackson county seeing the business of their section ruined and many of their people moving to the Willamette valley, were protesting loudly at the slowness and apparent indifference of General Wool, in compliance of the department of the Pacific.

It was while Wool was on the way from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver that he left Col. Buchanan with his force at Crescent City, March 3, 1856. Capt. Smith, at Fort Lane, was directed to make a junction with Buchanan, and a general rendezvous was appointed in the Illinois valley, Jackson county, where General Joel Palmer, Oregon superintendent of Indian affairs, was to meet the Indians in council after the troops had brought them to reason.

But these too deliberate movements did not commend themselves to Governor Curry and the people of Oregon. The territorial legislature of 1855-6, meeting on the second and third floors of the Helman building, still standing, on the corner north of and opposite the present Statesman building, had elected a southern Oregon man, John K. Lamerick of Jackson county, who had fought Rogue and Shasta Indians before, as brigadier-general, and was hot to take up the fight anew. (Lamerick, a few years later, went to Washington to sell his Indian war scrip, and joined the rebel armies, in the commissary department.) John Kelsey was chosen colonel and W. W. Chapman lieutenant colonel.

In the mean time, there had been little rest or security in southern Oregon from Indian marauders.

About the time of the uprising of the coast tribes, Indians had appeared again in the Illinois valley, killing two men and wounding three others, and soon

after, near March 1, shot a citizen named Gages while plowing on Deer creek, his wife and two children being domiciled at the house of Dr. White some distance away.

Four shots penetrated the body of Gages; the oxen were left hunched to the plow in the field. J. M. Sutton wrote a description of the end of the Indians, the firing upon men on the way to recover and bury the body; breaking the news to the despairing wife and weeping children—a gem of pioneer composition, worth the space, but too long for this series.

On the night of March 21, Indians made a raid of the settlements near the big bend of Cow creek, killing and stealing cattle.

About March 22 two men were killed on State creek, and a large band of Indians were on the way to the house of Mr. Hayes. Lieut. Armstrong, of Capt. O'Neill's volunteer company, hurried to the Hayes place, with 60 men, and found 200 Indians surrounding the house. John Davis and Alexander Caldwell had been killed and another man, a packer, wounded. The citizen soldiers carried away the bodies under a heavy fire from the savages. There were two or three other scraps near there within a few days, the savages being in large force, and they got away with a dozen horses and mules, with equipments, and some rifles and revolvers, and many blankets.

By the end of March, after several of these scraps in the Cow creek section, the main band of Indians slinked further south. They had burned several houses in Camas valley.

There were fights on the Coquille river. John Creighton, captain of a volunteer company, found a camp near the mouth of that stream, March 20, and killed 15 braves and took 32 women and children prisoners, besides taking their arms, canoes and provisions. On the same day, he killed three braves of the "Jackson" tribe, and took their squaws and children prisoners. He also, near that time, captured a lot of renegade Umpqua and other Indians.

Shortly after April 15, 1856, General Lamerick and Colonel Kelsey determined upon concentrating the operations of their regiment at or near the main camp of the hostile Rogues at Big Meadows, and attacking the Indians in force. The murder and mutilation of McDonald's Harkness, two miles from the Meadows, about April 25, furnished fresh incentive to the volunteers in that neighborhood to strike back.

On April 16, Lieut. Col. Chapman and Major Bruce moved with the entire southern battalion (from Jackson county) down the south side of the Rogue toward the Meadows; the northern battalion passing down the south side entire. Gen. Lamerick declared to the governor his intention to stay with the enemy until they were subdued or starved out. On encamping at Little Meadows April 21, Lamerick's picket guard was fired upon.

Capt. Barnes went out with 25 picked men to reconnoiter—and found that the Indians were encamped in numbers on a bar on the south side of the Rogue river between Little and Big Meadows. Col. Kelsey, with 60 men, on April 23, crossing a deep canyon and climbing a high mountain, found the main Rogue camp in plain view from a prairie on the mountain.

Kelsey then moved forward to find whether the Indians were fortified, and was fired on while taking observations. Drawing his

"KNAVE'S GIRL" By JOAN CLAYTON



CHAPTER FORTY-FIVE

"For a moment," mused Julian. "I was afraid that you were forgetting that you aren't free."

"I could walk out this very instant," the girl assured him indignantly. "You know I could. So what do you mean when you say I'm not free? I'm as free as the air."

"I meant," observed Haverholt, "that you aren't free to walk to Clark." He seated himself beside her, said, "You'd better listen to the rest of my story, sweetheart. Marthe and Clark quarreled over you."

"Over me," she echoed.

"The bust-up came when Marthe told Clark that she was sure you weren't my niece. Clark refused to believe such a calumny and so—"

Haverholt spread his hands.

"That's no' true."

"I'm afraid it is."

"How did you find it out?" demanded Patricia, only too certain now that Julian spoke the truth, but fighting to the last.

"Marthe told me. I've been talking to her on the phone—quite a conversation that!"

"Why should Marthe call you?"

"She had a couple of reasons," observed Haverholt, delighting in this conversation. "For one, I think she would like to make me Clark's successor—perhaps I shouldn't say it but I do. For another, she had hopes that I might give her the goods on you."

"Don't talk like that," interposed Patricia in a sharp and wounded tone.

"I must. You've got to face the facts, Patricia; you might as well do it now as later. Marthe is positive that she had met you somewhere under a different name. Where was it, by the way?"

"At Eileen Scott's," muttered the girl mechanically.

"The pork packer's widow," mused Haverholt. "I remember, I met you there myself. Too bad that Marthe's memory is so good. Still, at that, it might be better!"

Patricia hardly heard him. She felt tired, cold. The situation had got beyond her. She experienced a kind of wretched wonder that she who had been so proud, who had wanted so passionately a life of graciousness and dignity, should be involved in this. Incredible that she should fear the truth.

She said bitterly, "I hate that girl."

"Marthe," remarked Julian mildly, "Marthe doesn't seem to care for you."

Patricia clasped her hands together, looked up at the man from beneath a drift of shining hair, seeming in her simple, round-necked frock so pathetic and so youthful. Julian felt his own gleeful triumph lessen.

"What can I do now?" she whispered.

"Sit tight," he said promptly, yet a shade uncomfortably. "If Clark telephones—and he's bound to—refuse to see him."

"No," she put in suddenly, valiantly. "There's only one thing to do. I'm going to tell Clark the truth."

"That won't help now."

"It might help me."

"Almost any man," remarked Haverholt deliberately, "hates to be made a fool of. So men, if it is put to them right, will overlook a breach of morals. I've never met with any who would forgive being made a fool of. Clark broke with Marthe defending you. How do you suppose he's going to feel when he learns that Marthe, whatever her motives were, told the truth about you?"

"She didn't! She couldn't!" cried Patricia in anguish. "Nobody knows the truth except you and I."

"Sometimes even I find it hard to credit," suggested Haverholt blandly. "It seems fantastic some-

how that our arrangement is as innocent as it is. I marvel at your confidence, I really do. Now, I for one, would never expect anyone to accept the simple truth. But, then," he ended, "I'm worldly minded."

"You—" stammered Patricia, "you—" She broke off, resumed in a trembling voice, "The trouble with you is that you don't want Clark to believe me."

"Certainly I don't," he agreed. "Why should I desire the course of young love to run smooth? When the time is ripe for me to put a spoke in your wheel, be sure I'll put it there. I'm not rooting for Clark. I'm prejudiced, naturally. You sweet little simpleton, I want you myself."

"Please leave," said Patricia, "Please leave."

He obeyed. There was only one thing to do. The girl rose and went to the telephone, dialed Clark's number and then, without waiting for a response, replaced the receiver and burst into tears. There was only one thing to do. She could not do it.

Later downstairs, Haverholt asked her politely if she had heard from Clark.

"He telephoned," she admitted, facing him with hostile, defiant eyes.

"Do you plan to see him?"

"That's my affair, not yours."

"Since I'm bound to learn sooner or later you might as well say or have you fallen into the habit of secrecy?"

"All right then," she replied white-lipped, her chin held high. "I'm dining with him tonight."

"So you haven't told him," commented Haverholt in an odd sort of satisfaction.

"I'm going to tell him tonight."

"I hope, my dear, that you have a lovely evening," said Haverholt, regarding her. "Too bad I won't be around to pick up the pieces."

"Your absence won't break my heart," replied Patricia frigidly, turning at once to leave.

"You don't dislike me that much," the man said quickly.

"I dislike you as much as I possibly can."

"Is that fair?"

"I don't know what's fair any

GRANGERS' COLUMN

CHEMAWA, Jan. 5.—The Chemawa grange will hold an open meeting Thursday, January 11. An hour's entertainment by a group to be supplied by the chamber of commerce and the Salem Business and Professional Women, followed by dancing, will fill the evening. It will be a benefit, a small admission to be charged and refreshments will be sold late in the evening. An excellent orchestra has been provided and a good time is anticipated. Mrs. Albert Grod, Miss Dorothy Ackman and Carroll Cummings are in charge.

CHEMAWA, Jan. 5.—The home economics club of the grange met for the day with Mrs. John Zielinski. After a beautiful potluck luncheon at noon, work on the grange quilt was resumed and much progress was made. At the business period Mrs. Arthur Holden was elected president. Mrs. J. Zielinski, vice-president, and Mrs. S. H. Francisco, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Harvey Hansen will be hostess to the club February 7. Miss Margaret Kudega, Mrs. Harry Bressard and Miss Alice Zielinski were guests.

MOVE TO GOLD BEACH

JEFFERSON, Jan. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bishop who conducted the barber and beauty shop in the E. E. Jones building for the past six months, have moved their barber shop and beauty parlor to the new Gold Beach where they will operate a shop. Orville, son of Mrs. Bishop, will remain here until high school closes. His grandmother, Mrs. Eva Gress will stay with her grandson.

TRIO HOOP TILTS SLATED AS BENEFIT

TURNER, Jan. 5.—A benefit basketball game will be held in the gymnasium Thursday night, January 11, the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the gym. Turner's athletic club will play the Standard Oil team from Albany. Turner high school boys will play with Silverton Cubs and Turner high school girls will play with a team from Albany or Willamette university.

Mervin Pearson left the first of the week for O.S.C. where he will study Radio. James Denger and Miss Sheila Densell returned to their work at the college.

Lars Larson arrived in Turner Wednesday from his brother's home at Peypallup, Wash., and has gone to Salem. Mrs. and Mrs. Tom Cook, former residents, now of Pendleton, spent the holidays here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Givens left Thursday morning for California points, expecting to go as far south as San Diego, for Mr. Givens' health. Their young son is traveling with their covered trailer arranged for sleeping quarters and expect to be gone several weeks.

TAKES POST GRAD COURSE

LIBERTY, Jan. 5.—Dale Dasch returned this week to Corvallis and will take post-graduate work at O.S.C. He graduated at this college in 1933. Orpha Dasch and Dorothy Judd are also back at O.S.C.

MRS. COPPOCK IS GUEST

CLOVERDALE, Jan. 5.—Mrs. A. A. Dumbek is entertaining Mrs. Coppock of Los Angeles. Mrs. Coppock is a former resident of Salem.

Answers to Health Queries

Mrs. A. H. G. Q.—What foods contain iodine?
A.—Sea foods are especially rich in iodine.
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directors were chosen Congressman William Lemke, also an old-timer, and former Lt. Gov. Howard Wood, all of North Dakota. The league is planning with the help of federal loans to set up food processing plants, tanneries, fuel yards and the like to bring the surpluses to the people. Over 150,000 North Dakota citizens are on relief today.—Oregon Grange Bulletin.

Townley should be in Washington where the party in power is proceeding rapidly to North Dakota-ize the entire USA.

The papers that seem most agitated over the possibility of Gov. Meier being a candidate to succeed himself are those which touted him so high four years ago. The Woodburn Independent, for instance, uses a column to lead up to this conclusion, "Meier is going to be defeated". It does not mention who the new hoecycrat is that will save the people for another four years.