

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

Member of The Associated Press

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Income Tax Returns

Uncle Sam has drafted this year several million new income taxpayers; persons who have never before paid a federal income tax or even, in many cases, filled out a return. Reduction of the tax base brought in a lot of these freshmen while others earned unaccustomed sums in order to qualify.

It used to be contended by congressmen and federal officials who resisted lowering of the base, that collecting the tax from these low income people wouldn't be worthwhile; there was always an unspoken intimation that they wouldn't know how to fill out a tax return, that lots of them would just simply neglect to do so and that trying to check up on them wouldn't be worth the revenue obtained.

Perhaps it was due to the survival of that sort of thinking that the government, when it was forced to draw in these numerous small taxpayers, arranged to provide them with a simplified, alternate tax return blank. This optional blank which was handed out along with the regular one certainly is simple. You put down your total income, subtract the allowance for dependents, and then run your finger down one of two tables on the back of the sheet—which table depending upon whether or not you are making a joint return with a valid spouse—and find the answer; the amount of tax you are to pay. The government has done all the rest of the figuring for you.

A great many taxpayers will be tempted to use this simplified return form. We urgently counsel every taxpayer to stop, look and listen before doing so. Every taxpayer, we assume, is glad to pay what he owes Uncle Sam—this year of all years. But not many taxpayers, we further assume, are anxious to pay any more than they owe. It's going to be plenty at best.

Now in preparing this simplified tax form the government has merely estimated the allowable deductions for taxes, interest and the like. It has struck an average. But that means that some taxpayers, using that form, will pay substantially more than they would if they figured it all out on the regular form. We know of one modest taxpayer who discovered that the simplified form showed he owed \$24, whereas his legitimate deductions when computed on the regular form reduced his tax to less than \$10. A word to the wise is sufficient.

In the belief that more of its readers than ever before are interested in all phases of their duty as federal taxpayers this year, The Statesman is presenting on this page a series of articles prepared by the internal revenue department. Their daily perusal is recommended, to the end that taxpayers will hand over to their embattled Uncle Sam neither less nor more of their income than the law specifies.

Farmers' Telephone Lines

Ice which ten days ago coated every sort of exposed surface outdoors in the Salem vicinity and in the mid-Willamette region generally, had for the most part disappeared by the latter part of this week. There were some exceptions, as persons who essayed to travel deeply-shaded roads discovered. As recently as Thursday night it was distinctly possible for one to drive unaware onto stretches of road as dangerous as any encountered a week earlier.

Damage to electric power wires has for the most part been repaired. But, if you happen to drive out from Salem in almost any direction you will encounter fallen telephone poles alongside the road and a discouraging tangle of telephone wires. As far as we have heard, no rural farmer-owned telephone lines are in working order. If repairs were started at once it would take weeks to get them back into service. But the ground is still frozen and there are few signs that restoration work is about to get under way.

Some of the telephone cooperatives are faced with serious financial problems, having no reserves to expend upon reconstruction; and materials in some cases may be hard to get. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company which in times past has assisted these cooperatives in various ways, has problems of its own in connection with storm damage and in shortage of materials.

So the outlook for the farmers' telephone co-ops is not too bright. There is no specific advice that we can offer them; each will have to analyze its own problem and work it out as best it can. About all that we can offer is recognition of their plight and encouragement to tackle the job. The rural telephone with its multi-party line, even with its overload and "rubberneck" headaches, is an important cog in community solidarity and morale. Here's hoping the farmers will be able to win this battle.

Spanish in Schools

Hopes for Pan-American solidarity on the issue of breaking off diplomatic relations with the axis powers appeared Friday to have brightened. If Argentina, the principal visible holdout, is brought into the fold it will apparently however be the work of other Latin-American nations' diplomats more than that of the United States' envoys. Nearly all of those people below the Rio Grande and the gulf "speak the same language" both literally and politically.

It is also true that politically speaking, the Gulf of Mexico is much less a barrier between them and us, than is the difference in language. Interchange of ideas and mutual understanding have been impeded by this difference. Americans have been slow to take up the study of Spanish. It is a beautiful language and its mastery opens the door to an interesting literature, not to mention the "good neighbor" angle. The Salem school system is to be congratulated upon its plan to include Spanish in the high school curriculum.

"With his armies beaten back . . . his people giving up warm clothing and even skis for the troops . . ." said a news dispatch describing Adolf Hitler's plight. We'd hate to give up our overcoat but any skis that may come into our possession, we'll gladly turn over to the Ameri-

Civilian Defense in Oregon

Either by taking the word of the national vice-chairman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, or by observing the organization here and comparing its achievements and operation with those in nearby states, one reaches the inescapable conclusion that Oregon is away out in the lead in the matter of civilian defense.

There has been no major test of our defense organization's functioning under actual war conditions, but the "real thing" blackouts at the time of potential danger, the precautionary patrols and other details have been carried on efficiently—and harmoniously, in sharp contrast to the confusion and bickering reported in other west coast states.

As for "cost to the taxpayer" it may be noted that California found it immediately necessary to have a special session of the legislature. The assembly is talking in terms of 13 to 17 million dollars as an interim appropriation for the state guard alone, with other millions to be discussed for other purposes. Oregon may encounter a situation requiring a special session but no such necessity is yet apparent. Most of the civilian defense program has cost the public nothing to date; state guard and additional paid police will cost something but so far existing budgets have been equal to the strain.

Credit for all that has been accomplished would have to be spread so thin that we don't dare start mentioning names.

Speaking of tire rationing and kindred transportation problems, if they are as serious as some people imagine, won't Salem people be glad they didn't spend a lot of money and install the parking meter nuisance?

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Donald Nelson had no idea he was to be made the long sought single head of America's primary war effort—production. At noon that day he received word he would be wanted at the White House sometime that night or next day. About 3 p.m. he was phoned and told to come over that night. Not until he walked in with Vice President Wallace, was he aware he had been chosen.

Mr. Roosevelt's decision apparently was so hastily made, he did not have the customary executive order prepared carrying out his decision. Next day his secretary, Steve Early, indicated Nelson would be allowed to write his own order.

FDR had been working on the reorganization question about three weeks. He had been closeted with Lord Beaverbrook on the subject for several whole days. Beaverbrook and Nelson had been in to see him the night before the decision was made. The town had been full of planted pressure stories favoring one man or another for the job—the usual sign that the president is cogitating an important appointment. Friends of Supreme Court Justice William Douglas were passing around the suggestion he had been chosen—an apparently indispensable part of all presidential cogitations.

Mr. Wallace, the VP, was pressuring a plan whereby his friend and former secretary, Milo Perkins, would get half of another two-headed OPM, with Nelson the other half, one to handle production, the other materials. This, too, had been printed.

Yet Wallace was not disappointed with the choice of Nelson. No one could be. Nearly everyone else wanted one-man control and everyone agreed Nelson had more experience for the task than any man in the country.

What caused Mr. Roosevelt to rush his decision is not entirely clear. Most government associates suspect he suddenly said "to heck with the problem," and decided to act. Some outsiders believe he wanted to smother a speech Wendell Willkie was to make that night, urging one-man control. Willkie had given advance copies of his address to the New York press and it had gotten around. (Willkie also saw the president that afternoon.) Certainly Willkie assisted in hastening a decision.

Nelson will work over the obstreperous army and navy procurement divisions as he has worked with the quartermaster corps. If he tried to yank out the existing procurement setup and substitute a new ministry of supply (along British lines) two or three months delay would be caused.

Congressional conferees are stalling a few days on the price bill in hopes the country will arise behind Mr. Roosevelt's plea that inflationary aspects be eliminated. Popular pressure, in addition to that of the White House, is thought to be necessary if the farm-price spiraling features are to be killed.

The transportation problem caused by concentration of army equipment on the west coast is being solved, due to cooperation of Union Pacific and other rail officials with the war department.

A foolish notion is getting around that the investment quality of defense bonds is somehow shadowed by the size of the forecast debt (\$110,000,000,000). True, none can see prospects of paying off such a colossal debt at any standard of taxable living we have so far known.

But government debts, big or small, are never paid. They are refinanced and sometimes reduced as bonds come due. Refinanced Liberties from the last war are still outstanding (we even have about \$384,000,000 of greenbacks of the Civil War still circulating in our currency).

Anyone who wants cash for his defense bond he will be able to get it. If, in ten years, too many bondholders want their money instead of, say, an interest paying bond, then the treasury will raise the money to pay them by floating new bonds.

The only thing that will endanger the value of a defense bond is for us to lose this war. You had better buy some more to protect your original investment.



Goebbels "The Great" Just Thinks He's Casting a Spell

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Celebrate 1943 as a 1-17-42 centennial year, but do not commemorate in doing it a plain, barefaced lie:

(Continuing from yesterday:) It was resolved, at the Gervais house meeting, "that said committee consist of 12 persons: "Dr. Babcock, Dr. White, O'Neal, Shortess, Newell, Lucier, Gervais, Hubbard, McKay, Gray, Smith and Gay. On motion the meeting adjourned."

These 12 men, who were to call the meeting of May 2, 1843, at Champog to "take into consideration the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of the colony" were:

Dr. I. L. Babcock, the then supreme judge with probate powers, and practically the governor; Dr. Elijah White, who had been a member of the Lee Mission and was U. S. Indian commissioner with a sort of roving commission; James O'Neal, who was later to become a partner of James W. Nesmith in the gristmill at Ellendale near Dallas; Robert Shortess of the Peoria party, 1839-40, very much anti-British; Robert Newell, a comer in 1840, prominent member of the provisional government legislature, etc.; Etienne Lucier and Joseph Gervais, both Astor overlayers, of 1812; T. J. Hubbard, of the second Capt. Wyeth party, 1834; Thomas McKay, son of Mrs. Dr. John McLoughlin; W. H. Gray, ex-Whitman missionary, then working for the Lee Mission; Sidney Smith of the Peoria party; had worked for Ewing and Young; and George Gay, of the 1835 comers from California, who was to build the first brick dwelling house in the Oregon Country.

The above named 12 men, chosen at the second "wolf" meeting, appointed the meeting to consider "measures for the civil and military protection of

this colony" at Champog May 2, 1843.

As before mentioned, Geo. W. LeBreton, Oregon's first secretary of state, attended and recorded the proceedings of that second "wolf" meeting, and the May 2 meeting at Champog. At the Champog meeting, here is the essence of the proceedings:

"It was moved by Mr. LeBreton, and seconded by Mr. Gray, that the meeting divide, preparatory to being counted; those in favor of the objects of this meeting taking the right, and those of a contrary mind taking the left, which, being carried by acclamation, and a great majority being found in favor of organization, the greater part of the dissenters withdrew.

"A motion was made and carried, that a supreme judge, with probate powers, be chosen; . . . that a clerk of the court or recorder be chosen; . . . that three magistrates and three constables be chosen; . . . that a treasurer, a major and three captains be chosen. . . .

"Moved and carried that a committee of nine persons be chosen, for the purpose of drafting a code of laws for the government of this community, to be presented at a public meeting, on the 5th day of July next, for their acceptance.

"Messrs. Hill, Shortess, Newell, Beers, Hubbard, Gray, O'Neal, Moore and Dougherty were chosen to act as the legislative committee.

"Moved and carried that the services of the legislative committee be paid for at \$1.25 per day, and that the money be raised by subscription. It was moved and carried that the old officers remain in office until the laws are made and accepted, or until the next public meeting. Attest G. W. LeBreton."

That's all. There was no 50-52

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

P. G. asks if azaleas should stop flowering already. She says the one to which she refers is a Christmas gift and that the blooms drop off almost as soon as they open.

Possibly the plant has been kept too warm and too dry. Azaleas do not like hot dry atmospheres. A little fresh air each day is beneficial provided it is not a draft. Keep the plants moist but do not let them stand in water. Sprinkle the leaves occasionally but guard against getting water on the flowers.

O. C. asks if the hyacinth bulb is any good after it has been forced into bloom at Christmas time.

By all means, keep it and plant it out as soon as you can. Hyacinths, like many other bulbs, may not be so easily obtainable from now on as they have in the past. We can still get them but they are going up in price. Hyacinths are long lived. I have some which have bloomed in our garden for over 15 years and they are still blooming well — or did last spring. They have not increased rapidly, but my soil is a

"Emerald Embassy"

By FRANCIS GERARD

Chapter 23 Continued

"That," said Meredith frowning, "is not for me to say. They will have a fair trial, but I am afraid that that little Frenchman of yours, Toto le Chat, will hang. You see, Madame, he committed a particularly brutal murder. Mind you I'm not suggesting that it was his idea nor am I referring to the killing of that unfortunate little crook, Huff. I was thinking, of course, of that very kindly old gentleman, Ambrose Pennyfeather. I think his killing, and the reason for it, was one of the vilest things I have ever come across."

Anne stirred slightly at these words and for a long minute made no reply. Watching her, Meredith guessed at the bitter conflict of feeling which must have been hers, and eyed her with secret admiration, for she betrayed nothing of this in her face.

Suddenly the girl leaned forward and said quietly, "Sir John, before you have me placed under arrest, will you not let me know how you solved this particular case?"

He nodded. "I see no reason why I shouldn't tell you," he replied.

"Thank you." Meredith rose to his feet and moved restlessly about the room, as he usually did when he was thinking aloud. "To give you a resume of the case, would be long and tedious," he began "but I shall try to tell you the main story as it actually happened. Much of it is still conjecture but later I shall have confirmation of its essentials."

"Where do you hope to get such confirmation, Sir John?" she asked coolly.

"Principally from your husband, Count Raoul," replied Meredith.

"Yes," she admitted contemptuously, "I should think Raoul would be glad to buy his immunity at the expense of others. But please continue, Sir John. I am curious, as you may well imagine."

"Very well," said Meredith and paused a moment to light a fresh cigarette. "As I see the thing, you determined to secure the Sulungu necklace. I imagine that all your life you had played with the idea of re-establishing your family on the throne of Sulungu, but the immediate prospect of accomplishing that did not occur until you became well acquainted with Prince Satsui. I feel confident that he was the prime instigator of the whole plot."

"Satsui is a nobleman and a Japanese patriot. I don't know what his personal feelings for you may be, but I am quite certain what his feelings for Japan are. Satsui was prepared to

found the town of Osceola, Ills. Came to Oregon with the Peoria party (1839-40.) Moore took land across the Willamette from Oregon City; called his place Robin's Nest; now Linn City.

Moore at one time owned the Oregon Argus, Oregon City, first newspaper published west of the Rockies.

(Continued tomorrow.)

stick at nothing to achieve his objective."

"You're quite acute, Sir John," remarked Anne. "Please go on. I find your story most interesting."

CHAPTER 23

"You knew, of course," went on Meredith, "that your most important problem was to hide the stolen necklace. Not only Scotland Yard, but the whole intelligence service would scour all England for it." He paused, frowned, and continued, "Who first thought of that weird hiding place I don't know, but from its grisly nature, I suspect Satsui."

The Countess listened stoically as Sir John pointed out that, "it was diabolically clever to think of hiding the object of so great interest to Lord Lanchester at the very gates of his Weyland hall. It must have taken weeks of preparation to explore the ground. Alas, during this process Ambrose Pennyfeather died"—Meredith paused significantly—"because he loved beech trees."

"Let me clarify that statement. A year or so ago Mr. Pennyfeather had bought himself a site for his own grave in Weyland cemetery, and because he loved those big, magnificent trees, he purchased a site beneath that huge beech tree which stands so close to the cemetery wall. No grave in that cemetery could be closer to the wall at that particular point, and that one spot near the wall was the only possible one for your plan. It was chosen by your associates because of its proximity to a house, Vine Cottage, which was to let."

"Having determined on your place of concealment for the Sulungu necklace, the conspirators set about deliberately murdering a man towards whom you felt no animosity, simply and solely that his death might further your scheme."

"The way in which you gained possession of the necklace is self-evident and the information was, of course, given by Norma Hailey, known in Paris as Nora Bailey. She came of a decent English family but, like quite a number of girls in Paris, went astray. She was not fool enough to spoil all her chances as her childish attempt at concealing her identity showed. Norma Hailey, when she was 'rescued' by the old Dutchess of Stream, had reached the time where she began to worry about her future and, like so many vicious hysterics of her type, swung round in revulsion against the lunatic excitements of her life, and desired nothing more than the complete security of normal respectability."

"You and your associates saw in this an opportunity to get her what she wanted, and, at the same time, to put her in a position where she would be of future service to you. In other words, the position as secretary to Lord Lanchester was 'worked.' (To be concluded)

Radio Programs

KSLM-SATURDAY-1290 Kc.

- 6:30-Rise 'N Shine
- 7:25-Early Morning Classic
- 7:30-News
- 7:45-Morning Melodies
- 8:30-News
- 9:00-Pastor's Call
- 9:15-Brythyn Fiv
- 9:45-South American Music
- 10:00-The World This Morning
- 10:15-Music a la Carter
- 10:30-California Ramblers
- 11:00-Melodic Moods
- 11:30-Value Parade
- 12:00-News Tabloid
- 12:15-Noontime News
- 12:30-Hillbilly Serenade
- 12:35-Willamette Valley Opinions
- 1:00-Latin American Music
- 1:15-Homespun Trio
- 1:30-Walter Preston
- 1:45-Reichman Orchestra
- 2:00-Woody Herman
- 2:15-Gene Krupa
- 2:45-Guadalajara Trio
- 3:00-Concert Gems
- 4:00-Langworth Trio
- 4:30-Teatime Tunes
- 4:35-Popularity Row
- 5:30-Cocktail Hour
- 6:00-Tonight's Headlines
- 6:15-War Commentary
- 6:30-String Serenade
- 7:00-Interesting Facts
- 7:15-Charles Barnett
- 7:30-Bob Hamilton's Trio
- 8:00-News
- 8:15-Jamboree
- 8:30-News Tabloid
- 9:15-Wild Bradley Orchestra
- 9:30-Edward's Oldtimers
- 9:35-Boys' Sophisticates
- 10:30-News
- 10:45-Dream House
- 11:00-National Barn Dance
- 11:30-Rollo Tunes

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper. All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.

11:00-Horace Heidt Orchestra

11:30-Bob Crosby Orchestra

11:55-Organ

12:30-War News Roundup

12:55-News

1:00-Sunrise Serenade

1:05-News

1:10-Meat Curing Time

1:15-Music of Vienna

1:20-Sam Hayes

1:25-Ray Towers, Troubador

1:30-Organ

1:35-String Serenade

1:40-Bonnie Stuart, Singer

1:45-Consumer's Time

1:50-News

1:55-Music Salon

2:00-Lincoln Highway

2:05-America, the Free

2:10-Stars of Tomorrow

2:15-On the Home Front

2:20-Campus Capers

2:25-News

2:30-Week End Whimsy

2:35-Air Youth of America

2:40-Melodic Strings

2:45-Doctors at Work

2:50-Arcadia Ballroom Orchestra

2:55-News

3:00-Religion in the News

3:05-Three Stars Trio

3:10-Emma Otero, Singer

3:15-H. V. Kallenborn

3:20-Paul Carson

3:25-National Barn Dance

3:30-Bill Stern Spices Newswheel

3:35-Joseph Gallicchio Orchestra

3:40-Grand Old Opry

3:45-Fruit Of

3:50-Knickerbocker Playhouse

3:55-News

4:00-Music of the Americas

4:05-Best of the Week

4:10-10 o'clock News

4:15-Uptown Broadway Orch.

4:20-Hotel Baltimore Orchestra

4:25-News

4:30-Tabarin Cafe Orchestra

4:35-News

4:40-News

4:45-News

4:50-News

4:55-News

5:00-News

5:05-News

5:10-News

5:15-News

5:20-News

5:25-News

5:30-News

5:35-News

5:40-News

5:45-News

5:50-News

5:55-News

6:00-News

6:05-News

6:10-News

6:15-News

6:20-News

6:25-News

6:30-News

6:35-News

6:40-News

6:45-News

6:50-News

6:55-News

7:30-University Explorer

7:35-News Headlines and Highlights

7:40-Florentine Gardens Orchestra

7:45-Spin and Win With Flynn

7:50-News

7:55-Palace Hotel Orchestra

8:00-World To Family

8:05-Pasadena Aud. Orchestra

8:10-The Quiet Hour

8:15-This Moving World