

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Post-War Prosperity

It was fitting, in view of what was to follow that the able and well-informed speaker at this week's chamber of commerce luncheon prefaced his discussion of the post-war business outlook by describing the contrasting faces of Comedy and Tragedy which adorned the proscenium arch of the old-time theatre, and confessed that his viewpoint was strictly that of Comedy, or in other words, optimism. It is well to recognize that in real life, most of the faces you see reflect neither extreme.

Though there was a great deal of meat in what Mr. MacLachlan said and none of it was bologna, it is our impression that he drew an over-simplified crayon picture of a future which cannot possibly be simple.

It is true that there will be in the United States, after the war, a vast pent-up demand for goods and that a great many people—fortunately for the sake of his thesis, common people, workers and farmers—will have saved money to implement that demand. Industry, when it gets cleared for action, will have a market for all it can produce. The foreseeable circumstances spell "business boom."

But—on the day shooting ceases, there will be thirty million Americans facing the imminent prospect of a change in occupation. Thirty million in uniform or producing for war. Granting that wisdom dictates retention of a considerable number in uniform and the continuance of armament manufacture, it is a fair assumption that fifteen million will have to shift occupations within two years.

Well, industry will do its best to absorb them. Industry remembers quite vividly what happens when it fails. The recent sessions of the National Association of Manufacturers were marked by a series of addresses through which industry's anxiety to meet this obligation ran like a refrain, with Henry J. Kaiser's much-discussed proposals hitting the keynote.

But there will be other complexities. A national debt in twelve figures; the necessity for high taxation to meet interest charges alone; some uncertainty as to government's attitude even though Paul Mallon assures us "the new deal is dead," and greater than all else, the riddle of world reconstruction, for which no one yet has offered a solution satisfactory even to himself. What follows the war will depend quite extensively upon the shape of the peace.

So—after the war there will be great activity. There will be eager markets. There will be record-breaking production. But there also will be dislocation, and some unemployment; of what duration, will depend upon the planners. There will be prosperity for some; life will be difficult and uncertain for all. There will be new problems, new battles, new perils to be faced; struggles in which the individual and society may experience either victory or defeat.

Prosperity? Let's hope there will be reasonable prosperity; let's hope there will not be unprecedented, undreamed-of prosperity. We don't think we'd be able to stand it; we're certain it wouldn't be good for us.

If We Weren't at War . . .

The seventy eighth congress has convened; the first non-new deal congress in a decade. The democratic party has a majority of nine in the senate and five in the house, but the new deal has a majority in neither.

Just try to imagine what the nation would be facing, had this political revolution occurred in peacetime. The new deal organism paralyzed in its right, legislative arm, scrambling desperately to keep functioning by using its head, the executive branch, and its left arm, the judiciary. Nothing less than a pitched battle would ensue, and its daily skirmishes would monopolize the front page banners now devoted to the nazis' retreat across the frozen steppes.

Just how that battle would have turned out, no one may say. Nor may the more significant result, the struggle's effect upon the American people's welfare, be measured even approximately.

For, though new dealers are in the minority, no group organized or otherwise disposed to agree internally is in the majority. A working coalition in opposition to the new deal might be formed; may be formed in the present situation. One may suspect that it would "hang together" only to the extent of opposing new deal objectives. It is unlikely that it would offer a positive leadership. If our analysis is correct there would be—except for the war—a stalemate in the legislative branch while the crippled new deal would carry on in the executive branch, unable to move forward toward its "reform" objectives but well entrenched in those already attained.

Offhand, we suspect it's just as well that this incomplete smashup of the new deal, if it had to come, occurred at a time when internal affairs and social theories were distinctly secondary in importance; when the outstanding national objective was one upon which there was non-partisan, unanimous agreement. The eventual full-scale swing away from the sort of paternalism that was typical of the new deal, unquestionably will be easier of accomplishment for the reason that its chief agencies and its major features already are in eclipse.

As it is, there will be no violent clash of ideologies, possibly no noticeable clash of any sort. The pattern already is visible. Speaker Rayburn, loyal new dealer that he is, vowed even before the congress convened that it would be independent; no "rubber stamp." Even before that, President Roosevelt demanded that congress "cut non-war expenditures to the bone." They're trying to beat the opposition to the punch; to lead in the direction the opposition inevitably must take. No doubt it's aggravating to the anti-new dealers and especially to the republicans; but we mere spectators—whose stake in the outcome is the greater—won't mind a bit, so long as everybody pulls in one direction. We'll not question too closely the motives.

Good news for the national appetite; there'll be plenty of potatoes this year and next, for the certified potato seed volume is up about 25 per cent. Lack of variety? That can be overcome, what with potato bread, potato soup, potato pancakes and other varieties. Good news for the army KPs too. A new method of taking potato skins off speedily and easily with a lye solution is now available.

If you haven't felt the manpower pinch and are anxious to encounter it—just try letting a tire go flat after 7 p.m. and see what luck you have getting it changed, other than by doing it yourself.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The south would go republican today, if the republican party offered an alternative to the existing national democratic leadership.

I have found, in a trip through five southern states, irrefutable evidence that all the south and border states, with the possible exception of Florida, are in an extreme condition of psychological political revolution. I think it is a revolt against the use of totalitarian methods (centralized Washington government) in a democracy.

This has nothing to do with the war cause. Everyone wants to win it, and nearly everyone is helping. In the sparse reports which have been published about the condition, it has been attributed to racial and some minor religious feelings.

These sentiments exist widely and dangerously but, in my opinion, they are symptoms of sounder causes. True, the opposition has taken that form. It is impossible to analyze the human heart to prove the degree to which persons are animated by various causes but I judge, from personal observation in talks with innumerable people in all walks of life, that a wholly new popular conviction about government itself is the real cause of the trouble in the south—and elsewhere.

The whole popular position of the country seems to have undergone alterations, and the alterations have not been sufficiently noted in Washington.

Up to now, the government has been inclined to look upon its opposition as a reactionary resistance to its moral crusade. The administration attributed its troubles to the rich, to business and sometimes to the newspapers and the republicans.

There is now no organized political opposition. Business is cooperating with the government—or under it. The rich no longer exist as an entity or a power. They know that their riches either have already or soon will vanish under existing taxation.

The press, as a whole, shows no evidence of political campaigning except for the war cause, and the republican party, as an organized force of opposition, is nowhere in evidence on a scale commensurate with the size of this new popular sentiment—certainly not in the south.

The administration cannot blame these old forces now.

The opposition this time is unorganized and un-stirred by any of the normally functioning political spoons. It seems to be solely a spontaneous attitude reaching down through the middle classes of this middle class country.

I think it is the result of the personal experience of the vast masses with government in this war. Multitudinous regulations and taxes of centralized Washington government, which formerly hit the rich or business, have, for the past year, been hitting every individual.

Each man has found a new political doctrine from this personal experience. He has not merely developed irritations, but he has come in contact with centralized controls, reforms, "new ways," and he has developed a revulsion against centralized government as an efficient way of running his democracy. He has learned the inefficiencies and inequalities first hand.

The administration has indicated 26,000 speakers may be sent out to explain away this trend. It will do no good. You cannot explain away by words something a man already has decided from personal experience.

The weight of the press, the radio and the movies can have but little effect one way or another. If all were abolished today, or had been abolished since the start of the war, the dissatisfaction would be much more widespread than it is.

Such new political sentiments always seek a dramatized outlet of expressions such as the racial problem in the south (it takes other forms in the east or west) or jokes about Mrs. Roosevelt and such comparatively less consequential forms.

True, the race problem is critical. A spark may touch it off. The south is prepared and will handle the problem in its own way, regardless of advice or interference from other sections, although the results may be lamentable for all concerned.

But my point is that even this problem is based upon personal experience with domestic help, high wages, liquor, and, therefore, beyond argument.

It seems to me the only way the government can reach and cure this, as well as the deeper problem, is by a careful government reorganization and a Washington reformation.

Our main troubles certainly will be ameliorated if changes in the cabinet and in administration bureaus bring a more benevolent and efficient direction in regulating, rationing, drafting, taxing.

First, there must come a change of attitude. The problem is well illustrated by Leon Henderson's Sunday night statement, still maintaining that the people had not felt the "real pinch," of war, "had felt no pain," "had more money," etc. In this, he assumes, as always, that the government was doing its part, but the people were having it easy.

The people do not look at it that way, and no amount of speeches or organized publicity will make them abandon a conviction founded on their personal experience of direct contact with centralized government.

Unless a mutual condition of confidence between government and people is established by the government taking the first step now (the appointment of Henderson's successor is an excellent opportunity), the mutually unsatisfactory condition will continue into serious consequences.



Troubles of a Sword Swallower

Radio Programs

KSLM—THURSDAY—1300 Ks.

9:45—Rise 'N' Shine.
10:00—News.
10:15—Rise 'N' Shine cont.
10:30—On the Farm Front.
10:45—Your Gospel Program.
11:00—McFarland Twins.
11:15—News.
11:30—Langworth Concert Orchestra.
11:45—Pastor's Call.
12:00—Kate Mendelsohn, Pianist.
12:15—Popular Music.
12:30—Blue Bazaars.
12:45—World in Review.
1:00—Herb Jeffrey, Singer.
1:15—Four Bells & Sketch Henderson.
1:30—Some Like It Sweet.
1:45—Blue Bazaars.
2:00—World in Review.
2:15—Williamette Valley Chapel.
2:30—Organette.
2:45—Hilbilly Serenade.
3:00—Came Like Tennessee Slim.
3:15—Lum and Abner.
3:30—Ray Noble's Orchestra.
3:45—Melody Melodist.
4:00—Melody Melodist.
4:15—Isle of Paradise.
4:30—Homer Nodelave.
4:45—Novellette.
5:00—Broadway Band Wagon.
5:15—Old Opera House.
5:30—Langworth Swing Orchestra.
5:45—News.
6:00—Let's Tune.
6:15—Gall Rini, Accordion.
6:30—The Red Hot Rhythm.
6:45—Langworth Male Quartette.
7:00—Tonight's Headlines.
7:15—Commentary.
7:30—Symphonic Swing.
7:45—Popular Music.
8:00—News in Brief.
8:15—Morgan's Orchestra.
8:30—Williamette Valley Opinions.
8:45—Kathryn Thompson, Harp.
9:00—War Front in Review.
9:15—Candy Lou & Tennessee Slim.
9:30—You Can't Do Business With Hitler.
9:45—Let's Tune.
10:00—Salute to South America.
10:15—Golden & Golden Notes.
10:30—Let's Dance.
10:45—News.
11:00—Sears Orchestra.
11:15—Harry Prewer's Novelty Orch.
11:30—Last Minute News.

KALE—THURSDAY—1330 Ks.

6:45—Good Morning Club.
7:00—News.
7:15—Memory Timekeeper.
7:30—Haven of Rest.
7:45—News.
8:00—Let's Song.
8:15—Boake Carter.
8:30—Woman's Side of the News.
8:45—This and That.
9:00—TBA.
9:15—TBA.
9:30—News.
9:45—Buyer's Parade.
10:00—Cedric Foster.
10:15—Baron Elliott Orchestra.
10:30—Concert Gems.
10:45—Lunchtime Concert.
11:00—On the Farm Front.
11:15—News.

Interpreting the War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Wide World War Analyst for The Statesman

Hitler has thumbed his armies in the Caucasus back out of that perilous 300 mile deep salient to avert an even greater disaster than menaces his shivering forces caught in the Stalin-grad pocket.

That conclusion is inescapable on the basis of Moscow advice. It was true even before Red Star, official organ of the Soviet army, proclaimed a general German retreat in the Caucasus and Russian war bulletins detailed the fast crumbling spearhead of the nazi threat to the Grozny and Baku oil fields with recapture of key junctions in the Naichik-Terek river theatre. There is no other way to explain swift Russian advances in that sector. Blind Nazi accounts of successful "defensive" fighting on all active fronts in Russia do more to confirm than to challenge the Moscow versions.

Hitler has either thinned out his most extended southern front in the Caucasus to find reinforcements for the long and jeopardized eastern flank of that great salient; or he has ordered a retreat northward from its apex above Grozny, leaving only rear guards to impede Russian pursuit.

Whichever course he has taken, it sufficiently indicates his growing alarm over Russian threats to the Rostov communication key to the whole southern flank of his over-extended front in Russia. It also spells out into further convincing proof of his waning resources in manpower, planes and perhaps most impor-

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.

12:45—Your Date.
1:00—Tom, Dick and Harry.
1:15—Sheila Carter.
1:30—Texas Rangers.
1:45—Northwest News.
2:00—Phillip Keyser-Gordon.
2:15—Warline Women.
2:30—Hello Again.
2:45—Bill Hay, Bible.
3:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
3:15—Johnson Family.
3:30—News.
3:45—Paul Decker Orchestra.
4:00—Little Show.
4:15—Superman.
4:30—Jambores.
4:45—Treasure Star Parade.
5:00—Breakfast Bulletin.
5:15—Curtain America.
5:30—Raymond Clapper.
5:45—Homer Nodelave.
6:00—Dark Destiny.
6:15—Old Opera House.
6:30—Herbie Holm.
6:45—News in Review.
7:00—News.
7:15—Gift of the Orient.
7:30—Repair for Defense.
7:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:00—Jan Garber Orchestra.
8:15—Wilson Lewis.
8:30—News.
8:45—Herb Herth Orchestra.
9:00—Horace Heidt Orchestra.
9:15—Sid Roth.
9:30—News.

KEK—THURSDAY—1190 Ks.

6:00—Memento of Melody.
6:15—National Farm & Home.
6:30—Western Agriculture.
7:00—News.
7:15—Organ Concert.
7:30—Gene and Glenn.
7:45—Breakfast Club.
8:00—Keep Fit Club.
8:15—News.
8:30—Christian Science Program.
8:45—Breakfast at Sardi's.
9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
9:15—Mountain Music.
9:30—Troubadour.
9:45—State Traffic.
10:00—100,000 Questions.
10:15—News.
10:30—Milton Charles, Organist.
10:45—Sam Hayes.
11:00—Easy Aces.
11:15—Mr. Keen.
11:30—Dorothy Allen.
11:45—Gaslight Harmonies.
12:00—Harry Flannery, News.
12:15—News.
12:30—Cliff Brown.
12:45—Major Bowe.
1:00—Stage Door Canteen.
1:15—The First Line.
1:30—Talks.
1:45—Frazier Hunt.
2:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
2:15—Harry James.
2:30—Death Valley Days.
2:45—News.
3:00—Organ.
3:15—Sammy Kaye.
3:30—Sonny DeLeon Orchestra.
3:45—Five Star Final.
4:00—Warline Women.
4:15—News.
4:30—The World Today.
4:45—Deeds Without Words.
5:00—Lester Young.
5:15—Manny Strand Orchestra.
5:30—News.
5:45—100 a m.—Music & News.

KGW—NBC—THURSDAY—430 Ks.

4:00—Dawn Patrol.
4:15—Everything Goes.
4:30—News Flash.
4:45—Labor Days.
5:00—News.
5:15—Aunt Jeannette.
5:30—News Parade.
5:45—Sam Hayes.
6:00—Sun of Today.
6:15—James Abbe, News.
6:30—House of Mystery.
6:45—David Harbo.
7:00—The O'Neills.
7:15—Everything Goes.
7:30—Mary Lee Taylor.
7:45—News.
8:00—School Program.
8:15—Homekeeper's Calendar.
8:30—News Flash.
8:45—Light of the World.
9:00—Lonely Women.
9:15—News.
9:30—Hymns of All Churches.
9:45—Story of Mary Martin.
10:00—Ma Perkins.
10:15—Pepper Young's Family.
10:30—Night to Remember.
10:45—Bachelors Wife.
11:00—Stella Dallas.
11:15—Lester Young.
11:30—When a Girl Marries.
11:45—House of Mystery.
12:00—Just Plain Bill.
12:15—Front Page Farrell.
12:30—News.
12:45—Vie and Sade.
1:00—Snow Village.
1:15—News.
1:30—Judy and Jane.
1:45—News.
2:00—News of the World.
2:15—Personality Hour.
2:30—News.
2:45—The Way.
3:00—Music Hall.
3:15—Abbott and Costello.
3:30—News.
3:45—Fred Waring at Pinesville.
4:00—Night Editor.
4:15—Coffee Time.
4:30—Aldrich Family.
4:45—Ellery Queen.
5:00—News Flash.
5:15—Moonlight Sonata.
5:30—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra.
5:45—News.
6:00—Hotel Siltmore Orchestra.
6:15—War News Roundup.
6:30—News.
6:45—100 a m.—Music & News.
7:00—The Homekeeper's Hour.

"Golden Lady"

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

Chapter 22 Continued

Her knees trembled; her legs became liquid, and she sat suddenly on the floor holding the coat, staring at it with wide, terrified eyes.

A saying of Grandpa Carfax's came unbidden to her mind: "When you run into a fact, there it is, you can't change it. So don't dodge it."

Well, here was a fact, tangible, ponderable. Here, spread across her lap was thousands of dollars' worth of stolen goods—which had not been in her closet when she went out to the beauty parlor. It had been placed there during the afternoon. Such a thing did not happen without a purpose, and there could be only one purpose: that it should be found in her possession.

But again, why had the thief parted with the fur? To do so brought to nothing the original object of the theft, which was the ruin of Clyde Farrish. She halted a moment on this thought. Clyde would not be destroyed. He would not have to pay for the coat, but could return it. But, somehow, in that moment she could not rejoice. All she could realize was that a knock might come on her door at any moment—the heavy demanding knock of the police.

But why had the thief given up possession of the coat? Why had he foisted it upon her and so brought to nothing his purpose to drive Clyde Farrish into bankruptcy? To that question there could be but one answer, and that was fear. The thief was afraid to keep the fur in his possession. He was afraid because Darnley had discovered how it had been abstracted from the studio and by whom.

Possession of the sables had become perilous because the investigation was drawing near to the perpetrator of the theft. It was, in effect, and act of desperation. If it could be discovered by the police in Darnley's possession—and Darnley one of the original suspects—the police probably would ask few questions. She would be caught red-handed, and the thief would be safe.

Then the police must not find it, was Darnley's first thought. But again came into her mind Grandpa Carfax's saying about not trying to dodge a fact.

She summoned the resources of her will to halt the trembling of her body and restore her balance of mind so that she could think coolly and efficiently. What was best to do for her own safety? Here, again, she faced a fact, but this time a fact on the right side of the ledger. The fact of her innocence. That was a tremendous fact. Grandpa Carfax would base all his actions upon it. He would call the police and tell them the coat was there and to come and get it—and hope that they would believe the plain, truthful story of how she had found it hanging in her closet.

But that would mean questioning. It would mean that she would have to spend hours with detectives, and this evening she had not hours to spend, for in a little more than one hour she must be at the hotel, dressed and beautiful, to stand before

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

You may be wishing to plant another camellia—or your first one—within the next three or four weeks, weather permitting. In such a case, prepare the whole well. Dig it at least two feet deep. If your soil is heavy clay, dig it deeper, and replace with coarse gravel or rocks in the bottom, then a layer of fine gravel poured over the rocks to keep the soil from sitting through. Mix a third leaf mold in with the other soil—if this is good soil—set the balled roots into this and fill with the same mixture of soil. Then water two or three times to settle the soil in around the roots. If the ball around the roots is very hard or stiff, crumble it off with your fingers after it has been set. Don't plant your camellia too deep—an inch deeper than in the nursery is sufficient. And don't leave a catch basin for water around the trunk of the camellia.

Mrs. T. K. J. says she received some ranunculi bulbs for Christmas and wants to know when to plant them.

Answer: Start them in a flat or cold frame and set them out in late February. They may be grown in pots, too. Ranunculi should be grown much more profitably here than they are. They are some of our loveliest early flowering bulbs.

11:30—School of the Air.
11:45—News.
12:00—Farm Hour.
12:15—Favorite Classics.
12:30—Varsity Time.
12:45—Meet the American Composer.
1:00—Home Garden Hour.
1:15—Memory Book of Music.
1:30—Organ.
1:45—Let's Forget.
2:00—Great Songs.
2:15—Let's Forget.
2:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
2:45—Private Pete Presents.
3:00—Evening Vespers Service.
3:15—Sentry of the Air.
3:30—The "Gypsy" Show.
3:45—News.
4:00—Farm Hour.
4:15—Zumber Wolf Show.
4:30—University Work Shop.
4:45—Higher Education in Wartime.
5:00—100 a m.—Music & News.
5:15—Music of the Masters.

the judges who were to make the Golden Blend Girl award.

However, there was another thing to fear, and that was that the thief had notified the police and that they would come to search for the coat. In that case Darnley must hurry. She must not be there and the coat must not be there when the detectives arrived.

She dressed swiftly, surveyed herself in the glass and was astonished that her face showed no traces of the emergency she was facing.

Darnley turned from the mirror and opened the sable coat. She would not roll it into a bundle nor conceal it in a suitcase. She would walk out wearing it boldly. . . .

CHAPTER 23

As she stepped out of the elevator, she thought of her room-mate, and it was with a surge of realization . . . In no other way could that sable coat have gotten into her locked apartment that afternoon but with the help of Jerry Shafro.

Darnley traversed the lobby with firm steps, not hurrying, but deliberately. She crossed the walk and stood upon the curb to signal a taxicab. A cruiser drew up and the driver leaned back to open the door. When Darnley stepped inside, the cab seemed a sort of refuge, but this comfortable sensation was not to endure.

(To be continued)

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 1

WHAT IS INCOME TAX?

The federal income tax is, as the name implies, a tax levied upon incomes, and it is payable in relation to the amount of income. Income, for federal income tax purposes, means in general any compensation for one's services, whether the compensation be in money or in goods or other services; it includes also the net value received for the product of one's labor, as farm produce in the case of a farmer; it is not a return from investments; profit from business operations; and other gains from sales and exchanges of goods and property. Certain limited categories of income are, however, tax exempt, and to the extent of such exemption are excluded in computing the tax.

Because of exemptions from the tax given to persons having less than certain stated amounts of income, as well as because of various deductions and credits allowable, only a small proportion of the number of persons receiving income have until recently been subject to the tax. Thus, of the estimated 55 million persons in this country who received income in one form or another during the calendar year 1941, only some 26 million were required to file federal income tax returns for that year, while of these some 26 million, more than 9 million were not taxable due to credits and deductions allowable.

As a result of the lowering of exemptions, many more persons are now subject to the federal income tax than before, and for the calendar year 1942 it is estimated that more than 35 million persons will file federal income tax returns. To the large number of persons now subject to the federal income tax, who have never reported income before for federal tax purposes, an understanding of the law and applicable regulations is of prime importance.

An income tax return is a declaration on the part of the taxpayer of his total taxable income for the year, together with the various deductions, exemptions, and credits to which he is entitled. It is in reliance upon voluntary disclosure, and the integrity of taxpayers generally, that the cost of administration of the income tax can be kept at a minimum. Though the return is a voluntary statement, any person who willfully makes a return which he does not believe to be true and correct in every material matter is subject to the penalties provided by law.

The first requirement of the law is the filing of an appropriate return. For individuals generally, this must be done by March 15 following the end of the calendar year. The return must be filed with the appropriate collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return.

Under the present law every single person, and every married person not living with husband or wife, having a total income (earnings, together with other income) of \$500 or more, and married persons living with husband or wife throughout the taxable year, who have an aggregate income (total earnings of both husband and wife, together with other income) of \$1,200 or more, regardless of the amount of net income, must file a return.