HOORAY!

# The Oregon Statesman

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

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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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#### Defense of Oregon . . .

One of the legislators asked how it was that certain of the state guard units had uniforms and guns furnished them, while others did not receive the same. The answer is simple. The First Regiment was set up originally with nine rifle companies, later twelve, with additional service units attached. The federal government furnished them with old army uniforms and with rifles. Afterwards the rifles were recalled and shotguns issued. The old uniforms were not usable, so out of state funds new uniforms were provided.

The pressures for state guard expansion were heavy. Every village wanted its own military outfit. Various independent rifle companies were being formed. This was contrary to federal law and regulation, and the federal army authorities were concerned over the organization of these unauthorized units.

It was deemed advisable, both to meet demands for local protection and to maintain control by state authority over all military bodies that such units be recognized and made part of the state guard organization. In the early part of 1942 there was only a small screen force of regular army soldiers stationed in western .Oregon, and these local companies organized as they were into battalions, were insurance against possible enemy action within the state. Officers and men entered into training with zest and seriousness.

These battalions understood that they were to provide their own uniforms and furnish their own weapons, and enlisted with that understanding.

The situation has changed greatly in the past year. The battle of Midway definitely removed an immediate threat of enemy action in force against this coast. The state meantime has been filling up with soldiers, most of them for training, but available for field duty if required and of course well supplied with what soldiers need for fighting.

In other words the 1942 emergency has passed. The State Guard should be continued, but state funds should be expended only on the First Regiment. The separate battalions need be continued only so long as the local communities and the guard commander feel their existence is still a valuable insurance against possible dangers from without or within the state.

The state legislature is an island surrounded by tax advisers. Every group wants to write the tax laws, usually with the group interest in mind. Because there are now many in the legislature as well as many on the fringes thereof who have little understanding of Oregon's tax system this editorial is written to give some historical background which is invaluable in any study of proposed changes in tax laws and administration.

Just after the last war the people of Oregon woke up to the fact that the cost of local and state government was being borne by the owner of tangible property. The load was becoming too heavy; so there were demands for relief. Back in 1921 Gov. Olcott appointed a committee consisting of Sen. I. N. Day, C. C. Chapman, and Miss Cornelia Marvin to study the tax problem. The committee had no funds to work with, but it did make a fine, brief report which commended "consideration of an income tax law." The following extract from that report sounds almost naive in view of how its timid prophecy has been fulfilled:

"The tax burden because of these and new necessities will remain heavy for many years to come. The implication herein that the war debt will be retired in 25 years takes no regard for unforeseen contingencies . . . The prospect is therefore that no one now living will see complete elimination of more or less direct federal taxation."

The state struggled along through the '20's under the property tax system. The state senate in 1925 authorized a new committee to study the subject. Its report is chiefly of historical interest. Its recommendation of shifting the property assessment date to January 1st was finally enacted in 1941.

The committee report which was most thorough and which became the basis of our modernized taxing system was that made in November, 1928 by the committee headed by John H. Carkin. It recommended reforms in tax administration, creating a state tax commission of three members (instead of one) appointed by the three ranking elected officials who had previously been commissioners ex officio. It made proposals for taxation of personal incomes and incomes from intangibles and an excise tax on corporation incomes.

This report was the basis of the reform legislation of the session of 1929. The administrative reforms were enacted. The 1929 personal income tax law was held up by referendum but approved by the people at the 1930 election. The intangibles tax law was declared unconatitutional but was revised later and passed and upheld by the supreme court. The corporation excise tax was adopted. All revenues to be collected under these three tax laws were pledged for the reduction of property taxes levied for state purposes.

The adoption of the income tax as an important part of the state's fiscal system came only after long struggle. A proposed constitutional amendment for a levy indefinite in amount was voted down in 1922. An initiative measure for an income tax was approved by the people in 1923 and then repealed in 1924. Fresh initiated measures were voted down in 1926, 1927 and 1928. The 1929 legislative act was approved, as before stated, and has stood, with amendments, ever since.

The intangibles tax was eliminated as a separate tax in 1939 but a small surtax on intangibles income was added to the personal income tax.

erty tax reduction from the three taxes of 1929 have more than fulfilled the hopes of their sponsors. Not only were the Mark Twain who is of the immortals. state property tax levies within the six per cent

limitation eliminated, but those outside the six per cent limitation; also special levies such as the two-mill elementary school levy and the levy for the World war veterans' aid commission. And now there is a large excess in the state treasury.

Figures show the change. Property taxes in Oregon aggregated \$50,000,000 in 1929 and 1930. Now they run at around \$40,000,000.

The income tax has not been without ill effect however. Undoubtedly many people of wealth have left the state to escape its income taxes. This fact, together with the fact that the system produces more revenue than was required to meet its original purpose, and the further fact that federal income tax rates are extremely high lie behind the present demand for reduction in the burden of the state income tax. The plea has merit and should not be ignored.

#### The Burke Bill

Senator Burke has reintroduced his bill of last session to put sale of fortified wines back in state liquor stores, where it was put in the original liquor control act of 1933. This bill passed the senate and was lost as the session ended when one legislator in the house switched his vote. Senator Burke does well to get his bill in early. He must press it constantly lest it be killed by delay. He deserves the strong support of all friends of temperance.

This time the bill should find support which it lacked before, because of the experience of the past summer when sale of fortified wines hindered crop harvests. Complaints came that workers would get hold of this stuff and then would be no good for work for days. The Hood River district was very critical of the sale of fortified wines during the harvest season. Hop growers had trouble with the stuff.

When these potent liquors are available at pool halls generally their sale is greatly increased. State liquor stores now sensibly close at eight o'clock; but the package stores can continue sales until their closing time at midnight. This makes the heavy wines purchasable at late hours and adds to the trouble.

Oregon has let the wine interests call the turn long enough on this legislation. If the temperance people will get down to cases and plug for this piece of legislation they can really accomplish something.

# Oregon Taxes and How They Grew Ledyard The Planter

One of the most valuable contributions to the advancement of mankind is an idea. It was John Ledyard who planted an idea in the fertile mind of Thomas Jefferson which resulted in the Lewis and Clark expedition and the ultimate acquisition of the Pacific Coast by the United States of America. Ledyard was a rover by nature. He sailed with Captain James Cook as Corporal of Marines on the ship "Resolution" in 1776, to the Northwest coast of America. It was on that cruise that Ledyard sensed the great possibilities of that vast, unexplored region.

In 1782, Ledyard was back in America on board a British man o' war. Leaving the British service. he endeavored to interest American capital in a trading and exploring expedition to the Northwest coast. Failing in this, he sailed for France in 1784. There he met Thomas Jefferson and John Paul Jones to whom he sold the idea of the possibilities of the Northwest coast of America. However, funds failed to materialize to outfit an expedition so Ledyard resolved to start by land through France and Russia and across the Bering Strait to Ameri-

While at Yakutsk waiting for the weather to abate, he was arrested as a spy and taken to Moscow. Acquitted of the spy charge, he hastened to London where he was offered the leadership of an expedition to explore Africa. Ledyard arrived in Cairo, Egypt, on August 19, 1788. His last letter to Thomas Jefferson on November 15, with America ever in mind.

Just before the expedition was to start, Ledyard died at the early age of 38, with his hopes still unrealized.

Like most pioneers, Ledyard profitted nothing by his bold ventures and his great privations, but he left the germ of an idea with Thomas Jefferson which bore abundant fruit in the years to come.

# **Editorial Comment**

From Other Papers

HE KNEW MARK TWAIN

We shall always know Mark Twain-thanks to his wonderful and typically American humor which lives forever in his books-but the generation that knew Mark Twain as a living, breathing person is fast passing. Although Twain was born and reared in the river country of the midwest one does not ordinarily think of him as connected with the mining countries of farther west, yet it is a fact that in his embryonic days as a journalist in the silver and the gold camps of the Rockies and the interior basin. Twain ranged far afield. It was while thus engaged that Twain came to Virginia City, which is in Montana, there to foregather with Louis Accola, himself a man of the river country but as thoroughly a Montanan as one might be whose life from the age of 16 forward had been spent in the mountain state.

But this comment is primarily about Accola who, at the age of 92, passed with the passing of the old year. Like our own Oregonians of the covered wagon period, the Montanans were rugged people. Indeed the struggle for mastery of a new country could not have succeeded had they been otherwise. When the Accola train came to anchor on the west Gallatin, that was home to Accola until the early '70's, when having acquired the status of manhood in years, he also acquired sor e holdings on the upper reaches of Pass Creek, which was at the time of his passing still the family home.

There was small market for the produce from the early ranches save and except as it might be freighted to some nearby mining camp, and it was this activity that engaged Accola where he lived with the homefolk on the Gallatin. One such outlet was Last Chance gulch, a placer camp near the present capital city, Helena. Oxen furnished the motive power there as it did elsewhere in the west when the country was new.

Also among the friends of Accola was Chief Joseph of the Perce Indians, a name which will forever be coupled with northwest history; but bequest, and devise, but the for such service, up to \$250 in Accola will be longer remembered as a friend of income derived from any the case of a single person and -Coos Bay Times.



Speaking of Paving Blocks --!

# **Radio Programs**

KSLM-THURSDAY-1390 Ke. 6.45—Rise 'N' Shine. 7:00—News. 7:05—Rise 'N Shine cont. 1:30-News. 1:45—Your Gospel Program. 3:00—McFarland Twins.

30—News Brevities.
35—Claude Thornhill's Orchestra.
00—Pastor's Calls. 9:15-Kate Mendelssoh. 9:30—Popular Music. 9:45—Blue B.azers. 10:00—World in Review. 10:05—Herb Jeffrey, Singer. 10:15—Victory Volunteers — Portia

Faces Life -Four Bells & Skitch Henderson 11:00—Some Like it Sweet
11:30—Willamette U. Chapel.
12:30—Organalities.
12:35—Wess.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.

1:35—Williamette Valley Opinions.
1:16—Lum and Abner.
1:15—Ray Noble's Orchestra
1:30—Victory Front — Life Can Be
Beautiful.
1:45—Melody Mart.
2:90—Isle of Paradise.
2:15—US Army. 2:45—Broadway Band Wagon 3:00—Old Opera House. 6:00—Langworth Swing Orchestra.

15—News. 30—Teatime Tunes. :00—Galli Rini, Accordion. :15—Let's Reminisce. 30—Langworth Male Quartette. 00—Tonight's Headlines. 15—War Commentary. -Evening Serenade :45-Popular News in Brief.

Jay Barnett. 1:15—Legislative Roundup. 1:30—Willamette Valley Opinions

7:50—Kathryn Thompson, Harp. 8:00—War Fronts in Review. 8:15—Cindy Lou & Tennessee Slim. 8:30—Le Ahn Sisters and Skitch Henderson, 8:45—Lee Ahn Sisters. :00—News :15—Salute to South America. 9:45-Al Golden & Golden Notes. 10:15-Let's Dance.

KALE-THURSDAY-1330 Ke. 6:45-Good Morning Club. :15-Memory Timekeeper. 8:00—Haven of Rest. 8:30—News. 8:45—Old Songs

10:45-Jerry Sears Orchestra.

10:30-News.

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any varia-tions noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations with-out notice to this newspaper. All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.

9:00—Boake Carter, 9:15—Woman's Side of the News. 9:30—Buyer's Guide. 9:45—Bill Hay Reads the Bible. :00—News. :15—Stars of Today. 10:30—News. 10:35—Strictly Personal. 10:45-Buyer # Parade. 11:00—Cedric Foster. 11:15—Baron Elliott Orchestra. 11:30—Concert Gems. 11:45—Luncheon Concert. 11:45—Luncheon Concert.
12:25—On the Farm Front.
12:30—News
12:45—Shady Valley Folks.
1:00—Tom, Dick and Harry.
2:00—Sheila Carter.
2:15—Texas Rangers. 3:00—Philip Keyne-Gordon. 3:15—Wartime Women. 3:20—Hello Again. 3:45—Dick Kuhn Orchestra. 4:00—Fulton Lewis, jr. 4:15—Johnson Family. 4:15—Johnson Family.
4:30—News
4:45—Don Reed Orchestra.
5:00—Little Show.
5:15—Superman.
5:30—Nesbitt Commentary.
6:00—Treasury Star Parade.
6:15—Movie Parade.
6:30—Curtain America.
7:00—Raymond Clapper.
7:15—Homer Rodeheaver.
7:30—Dark Destiny.
8:00—Chicago Theatre of the Air.
8:30—Pass in Review.
9:00—News. 8:30—Pass m 9:00—News. 9:15—Gift of the Orient. 9:30—Repair for Defense. 9:45—Fulton Lewis, ir. 10:15—Wilson Ames. 10:36—News 10:45—Milt Herth Orchestra

11:00-Horace Heidt Orche 11:30-Sid Hoff Orchestra. KEX-THURSDAY-1190 Kc. 6:00-Moments of Melody. 6:15-National Farm & Home -Western Agriculture. 7:00-News, 7:05-Organ Concert. 7:15-Music of Vient 7:45—Gene and Glenn. 8:00—Breakfast Club. 8:45—Keep Fit Club.

### Your Federal Income Tax

No. 13

ITEMS EXEMPT FROM TAX In the insructions accompany-

ing return Form 1040 are listed certain items which are specifically exempt from the income in the taxpayer's return. Among these is life insurance paid on the death of the insured. Amounts so received are nontaxable to the beneficiary. However, life insurance paid to a policyholder on the maturity of an endowment contract (not a death payment) represents income, which must be reported. to the extent that the amount received is greater than the premiums or consideration paid for the policy. Amounts received up to the amount of the premiums or consideration paid for the policy are nontaxable.

In the case of annuities received either under annuity or endowment insurance, or under retirement funds or plans toward which the taxpayer has contributed or made payments, a portion of the annuity is considered as representing a return of the funds originally paid in, and is nontaxable, and the balance is taxable as income. The amount considered as income is an amount each year equal to 3 per cent of the total premiums consideration, or payments made for the annuity. Amounts received in excess of 3 per cent of the total premiums, consideration, or payments made, are considered as return of principal and are nontaxable; however, when the total tax free amounts received equal the total premiums, consideration or payments made for the annuity, then the entire amount of each annuity payment is considered as income subsequently received

and must be reported. There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gifts. is subject to the tax.

Interest on obligations of a state territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States, is exempt from tax and, also, the interest on obligations of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, to the extent provided in the Acts authorizing their issue. For the manner of reporting such interest the instructions accompanying the return should be consulted. The same applies to interest on obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941, of a corporation organized under an act of congress if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States.

Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness, are tax exempt and need not be reported as income.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States for services in time of war are exempt, and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran in time of war are also exempt.

Amounts received as a pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces of any country are also exempt.

Also exempt and not required to be reported is the rental value of a dwelling house and furnishings provided a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation. Persons in the military or

naval service at the close of the taxable year, below commissioned grade, are exempt from tax on their compensation received amounts or property so received \$300 in the case of a married person.

9:80—Traveling Cook.
9:15—Christian Science Program.
9:30—Breakfast at Sardi's.
10:00—Baukhage raiking.
10:15—Andy and Virginia.
10:30—The Great Melody. 1:00-Wartime 11:30—James G. MacDonald. 11:45—Keep Fit Club. 12:00—News.

12:15-The Three Rs. 12:30—Between the Bookends. 12:45—News. 1:00—Club Matines. 1:55—News. 2:00—The Baby Instituts. 2:05—The Baby Institute. 2:15—Clancy Calling. 2:45—Little Jack Little. 2:55—Labor News. 3:00—Charles Runyon, Organist. 3:00—Charles Runyon, Organ 3:15—News 3:30—Earl Wrightson, Singer, 3:45—Pages of Melody. 4:05—Army-Navy Games. 4:30—US Marines. 4:45—News

4:45—News 5:00—Don Winslow. 5:15—Sea Hound. 5:45—Captain Midnight, 6:00—Hop Harrigan. 6:15—News 6:25—The Lions Roar. 6:29—The Lions Roar,
6:30—Spotlight Bands.
7:30—Raymond Gram Swing,
7:15—Gracie Fields.
7:30—Red Ryder.
8:30—Earl Godwin, News.
8:15—Lum and Abner.
8:30—Flowers for the Living,
8:45—Jesting With the Jesters.
9:30—News. News.

9:30—News. 9:45—Down Memory Lane. 10:00—America's Town Meeting. 11:00—This Moving World 11:15—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra. 11:30—War News Roundup. EGIN-THURSDAY-950 Ke.

6:00—Northwest farin heporter. 6:15—Breakfast Builetin 6:20—Texas Rangers. 6:45—Koin Klock. 7:00—Koin Klock. 7:15-News 7:30—Dick Joy. 7:45—Nelson Pringle 8:00—Consumer News. 8:15—Valiant Lady. 8:30—Stories America Loves. 3:45—Aunt Jenny. :15—Big Sister 9:30—Romance of 9:45—Our Gal Sur 45—Our Gal Sunday. 00—Life Can Be Beautiful. 10:15—Ma Perkins.
10:30—Vic and Sade
10:45—The Goldbergs.
11:30—Young Dr. Malone.
11:15—Joyce Jordan.
11:30—We Love & Learn.

:45-News. 1:35—News. 2:00—Pan American Hot Spot, 2:15—Bob Andersen. 2:30—William Winter. 2:45—Bachelor's Children. 1:00—Galen Drake. :15-Your Thursday Date :30-American School of t :90—Newspaper of the Air. :30—Are You A Genius? :45—Ben Bernie. :90—Old Chisholm Trail. 15—State Traffic. 30—Olga Coelho, Songs. 1:30—Oiga 1:45—News. 4:00—Milton Charles, Organist. 4:15—Sam Hayes. 4:20—Easy Aces. 4:45—Mr Keen. 5:00—Meet Carliss Archer.

4:45—Mr Keen.
5:00—Meet Carliss Arche
5:30—Harry Flannery, N
5:45—News.
5:35—Cecil Brown.
6:00—Major Bowee
6:30—Stage Door Canteen.
7:30—Talks.
7:45—Frazier Hunt.
8:00—Amos 'n Andy.
8:15—Harry James.
8:30—Death Valley Days.
8:55—News.
9:00—Organ.
1:15—Del Courtney Orchesical Courtney O 9:30—Sonny Dunham Or 10:00—Five Star Final 10:15—Wartime Women, 10:20—Am-Flo. 10:30—The World Poday.

11:00—Les Hite Orchestra. 11:00—Manny Strand Orchestra. 11:30—Manny Strand Orchestra. 11:55—News. 12:00-6:00 a m .- Music & News. EGW-NBC-THURSDAY-620 Ec.

&GW-NBC-THURSDA
4:00-Dawn Patrol.
6:00-Everything Goes.
6:20-News Parade.
6:25-Labor News.
7:00-News
7:15-Aunt Jemima.
7:20-News Parade.
7:45-Sam Hayes.
8:00-Stars of Today.
8:15-James Abba, New
8:30-House Divided.
8:45-David Harum.
9:00-The O'Niells
9:15-Everything Goes.
9:30-Mary Lee Taylor.
9:45-News.
10:30-School Program.
10:30-Homekeeper's Cal 10:00—School Program,
10:30—Homekeeper's Calendar,
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:06—Light of the World.
11:15—Lonely Women.
11:30—Guiding Light
11:45—Hymns of All Churches
12:00—Story of Mary Martin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
12:45—Right to Happiness.
10:00—Backstage Wife.

whole enterprise, or a part of it, might pass out of private hands and become a naval develop-"The harbor is ideal for the launching of heavy craft," Dad explained. "Seventy feet of water at lo wtide. Granite bottom. Sloping sorelines. You can build a battleship here without a cradle and float it right off. So,

into something much more important than had first been in-

tended. Due to the dreadful con-

ditions in Europe, and the result-

ant plans of the government, the

By ANNE ROWE

Chapter 2 (Continued)

clamor for a two-ocean navy-" Dad was started. He went on and on, into deeper and deeper technicalities, too involved for me to follow.

what with this town being near

the Canadian border, and the

And so I excused myself. I had left New York at dawn, practically. I was sleepy. But mainly: I had seen a telephone extension upstairs in my bedroom. And where there's a phone, there usually is also a directory-

The room was charming, and warm, and cozy. Judging from its location, it overlooked the garden. But whatever the view, It had been shut out by lowered blinds and drawn curtains. Softshaded lamps were lighted, the bed was turned back invitingly, my bags were unpacked-

I dropped into a comfortable chair within reach of the phone and picked up the slender volume that was the directory, settling myself with a sigh of comfort.

Ten minutes later I put the book down disgustedly.

I had gone through it from cover to cover, hunting through all the J's in the city, the suburbs and outlying rural districts listed.

Nowhere in it appeared the name Jollimar.

Dog-tired though I was, I couldn't sleep for hours that night. I had been so sure of finding Bruce's family name in the telephone book, its absence made me feel ill. And scared. And helpless.

To draw a blank in Cliffport, when I had pinned all my hopes on what I could discover here! After five years of wanting to rid myself of a phantom tie and not knowing how-without telling. I had never been able to do

that First mother's illness and death had prevented it, and later -time had passed, dad had depended on me to take my mother's place-

Now it was too late. Dad would think me crazy if I told him: "Look, dear: I want to marry Allan and I know you approve. So, will you please help me first to get rid of the husband I acquired five years ago?" But all the same, I had to free

myself. I loved Allan and wanted to be his wife. And it wasn't fair to him, keeping him in an endless suspense for which he couldn't possibly see a reason. Only, I couldn't do it alone, I needed help. Not dad's. Not Allan's. Of all people not Allan's!

And then an inspiration came to me. Aunt Millie. Dad's younger sister!

She had lived abroad so long, I had almost forgotten her. But she was back in New York now. The war had driven her back. We had met twice, no, three times, in the hectic days before my departure, and had immediately recaptured the old warmth and intimacy.

Yes, Aunt Millie would help me. She was just the person for it. Clever, and worldy wise, and kind. I'd write her a long letter in the morning, and ask her advice-

The thought must have acted as a soporific. At any rate, after that resolution I dropped off into sound sleep.

Chapter Three

I had ordered breakfast for nine-late for me. I usually have it with dad, at eight-expecting to be downstairs long before then. But nine o'clock, and a resolute knock at my door, startled me out of the depth of oblivion, and I sat up in bed, blinking increduously at the double vision of Mae and Nettie. marching in with my breakfast

5:15—News.
5:45—By the Way.
6:00—Music Hall.
7:00—Abbott and Costello.
7:30—March of Time.
8:00—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time.
8:15—Night Editor.
8:30—Coffee Time.
9:00—Aldrich Family.
9:30—Ellery Queen. Plashes. EGAC-THURSDAY- 550 Ec. 11:00—School 12:00—News. 12:15—Farm Hour. 1:00—Favorite Cl :15-Lest We Forget. Lest We Forget.

30 Lest We Forget.

30 Stories for Boys and Girla.

30 Private Pete Presents.

5:15 On the Campuses.

5:20 Evening Vesper Service

5:45 Sentry of the Air.

6:00 "It's Oregon's War."

tray. It really was almost too much service. It was, I learned, developing

"Curiosity Killed a Cat"

Jumping out of bed and hastily throwing on a robe, I found myself protesting that one of them would have been enough, to be told with calm authority by the nearest twin:

"Not this first day it ain't, Miss Wentworth. Sister and me been thinking we should oughter have a good talk to start things off right," while her double underlined the statement with an "Ayah"—the local way of saying "yes"-that sounded as emphatic as the amen in church.

And so, all through an excellent breakfast, I sat listening to my "staff" laying down the law to me. In all kindness and deference, without once overstepping their bounds. But, firmly just the same. Nettie doing the talking and Mae the yessing. First they informed me how

to tell them apart. It really was simple. Nettle had an old-fashioned black onyx brooch pinned to the neck of her neat, striped morning uniform, Mae wore a large cameo-depicting, of all things, Leda and the swan-at the identical spot of her identical dress.

Then they told me how they divided the work-Nettie was doing most of the housework and taking over my personal service, while Mae reigned in the kitchen and dining room—and went on from there to assure me, in a most maternal manner, that I needn't worry about social errors so long as I had them. They had served the Burton family ever since they had finished college college, no less!-they knew how things were being done in the best Cliffport circles.

"Seeing as you is nothing but baby, sister and me thought you'd be kinder eased in your mind if we told you," said Nettie. And Mae added, "Ayah." I had a hard time not to grin.

It was funny, being promised the moral support of these two good souls in my prospective invasion of Cliffport society, when I'd trained servants of all colors and countries, and had been both the guest and the hostess of any number of important people, wherever Dad's work had taken him. After all, he is one of the most famous harbor engineers in the world.

"I'm not so very young," I told them, hiding my amusement as best I could. "I'm nearly 24. And I've kept house for my father in New York and Alaska and South America and China." They gasped and looked awed

and definitely less motherly. "Why, we was figuring you at 18, 19 the most," they told me, for once in unison. And then our talk turned into a normal discussion of my way of running

the house. But even when every conceivable phase of the subject had been exhausted they didn't go, but stood fidgeting near the door, each holding one end of the tray. "They's one thing more, ma'am," Nettie brought out at last. "About Roberts. Can he keep on coming to the kitchen?"

"Who's Roberts?" I asked. mystified. "Why, the caretaker of the new Burton house," Nettle informed me, plainly surprised at my ignorance. And Mae added: "Ayah. He been coming regular. But he got his own cup and

spoon and things." Evidently they were telling me in their own inimitable way, that they were boarding the caretaker and would like to go on doing so. Well, if it was an old Burton custom-

To be continued)

#### The Safety Valve Letters from Statesman Readers

To the Editor: The Sublimity community completed their project for Camp Adair dayroom, a truck from that place being here Saturday to secure the furnishings, according to Mrs. Eugene Ditter, chairman of the committee. The committee wishes to express its thanks to those who aided in this worthy project by donating various articles, making of the drapes and in other ways assisting with the work. Seventythree dollars was donated and expended in securing articles not

-Mrs. E. A. Ditter.

