

DAILY EAST OREGONIAN, PENDLETON, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1920.

**EX-SERVICE MEN MAY
RENEW INSURANCE BY
TWO MONTHS' PAYMENT**

Lapsed or Cancelled Policy
May be Taken Up Within 18 Months From Date of Discharge if Health is Retained.

Former service men who had war term insurance which they have allowed to lapse may still take advantage of the provisions for reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance, within 18 months from date of discharge, upon payment of only two months' premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, provided the insured is in as good health at the date of discharge or expiration of the grace period whichever is the later date, and so states in his application. Announcement to this effect is made by the di-

rector of the bureau.

The provision that discharged service men are permitted to reinstate at any time within three calendar months following the month of discharge by merely paying the two months' premiums, without making a formal application of a statement as to health is also still in force.
The provisions for reinstatement do not protect a man until he actually reinstates. If he waits he may not be in as good health as he was at the time of discharge and consequently may not be able to secure reinstatement.

**AT RATE OF \$1 A MONTH
FOR SOLDIER'S CLOTHING,
ARMY LAUNDRY PROFITS**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Even at a flat rate of \$1 a month each for washing and ironing the clothing of enlisted men in the posts and camps of this country, the forty laundries operated by the War Department have shown a profit. The net profits of these laundries for the month of November, 1919, was \$167,281.34. In the thirty days of November the laundries handled 5,565,346 pieces of clothing.

**MAN WHO PAYS TAX
ON INCOME IS LUCKY
FOR THREE REASONS**

First, Because He Has Sufficient Funds; Second, Rates Are Put Lower, and, Third, Current Act is Made Liberal.

The man who pays an income tax this year has several reasons for which to be thankful. First, that his income for 1919 was sufficient to place it within the taxable list; second, that the normal rates are lower than for 1918; and, third, that the current revenue act is more liberal in its provisions than preceding acts.
Prior to 1916 a distinction was between only two classes of taxpayers. A man was either married or single, and was taxed accordingly. The act of September 8, 1916, extended the exemption privileges in one respect. Recognition was taken of the fact that many unmarried persons, in the maintenance of a household, assume the same responsibilities as a married man. Under the 1916 act the exemptions allowed a married person were extended to include the "head of a family." A single man, if he has net income for 1919 was \$1900 or more must file a return, but if he is the sole support of relatives by blood, marriage or adoption, living in the same house with him, and if he exercises control of household affairs, he is granted an exemption of \$2000.

Allowance Added.
Still another distinction was drawn by the revenue act of 1917. An additional allowance of \$200 was made for each child dependent upon its parent, provided such child was under 18 or mentally or physically defective. The exemption applied only to the father or mother who was supporting dependent child in his or her household. The revenue act of 1918 extended further the exemption privileges. The additional \$200 allowance now applies to each "person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon the taxpayer, if such person is under 18 years of age, or incapable of self-support." Thus, for example, if a man supports his mother, uncle, or aunt in a sanitarium, he is entitled to the \$200 additional exemption, but if he supports his children at home with his wife in a sanitarium he receives no additional exemption for his wife.

Under the 1918 act deductions for losses sustained outside of the taxpayer's regular business were not allowed. The merchant or professional man who took an unfortunate flyer in the stock market was granted no allowance for such loss in the making of his income tax return. The act of 1919 allowed such losses to the extent of gains in similar transactions. For example, the taxpayer who, such as nothing his regular business, made \$1000 in one stock transaction and in another lost \$1000 was required to report the \$1000 gain and could deduct only that amount as a loss. The 1919 act provides for the deduction of all losses "if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with trade or business."

More Deductions Allowed.
Prior to 1917 deductions for contributions to corporations organized for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes were not allowed. Under the current act such deductions are allowed to an amount not in excess of 15 per cent of taxpayer's net income.

The normal rate of tax for 1919 is 4 per cent on the first \$4000 of net income and 8 per cent on net income above that amount. As in 1918, the tax may be paid in full or in four installments, the first of which must accompany the filing of the return on or before March 15, the second on or before June 15, the third on or before September 15, and the fourth on or before December 15. Forms for making returns may now be obtained at the offices of collectors of internal revenue, post offices, and banks. If the taxpayer's net income for 1919 was \$5000 or less, he should ask for Form 1040-A. If it was more than \$5000, he should ask for Form 1040. The assistance of trained revenue agents, who will visit every county in the United States, is offered taxpayers in making out their returns.

**ELECTROCUTING INSECTS
IN CEREALS IS TESTED**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Experiments to determine the feasibility of electrocuting insects in sealed packages of cereals are being conducted by the department of agriculture, with promise of success. The object is to protect consumers and prevent waste. The department is also undertaking tests to determine whether fumigation will lessen the damage from attacks by insects on goods in warehouses.

**RESERVE OFFICERS CANNOT
QUIT U. S. WITHOUT LEAVE**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The reserve officers of the army are informed through a memorandum from the Secretary of War that they are expected to request permission from the Adjutant General if they desire to leave the country. They should also keep the department informed of their whereabouts while abroad. Except in the case of intelligence officers and officers whose services may be used permission will not be generally granted for absence in excess of one year because it will take them out of the country over the training periods.

**COLLECTION OF DOG TAX
WILL BE CONTESTED IN
FRIENDLY PROCEEDING**

SALEM, Feb. 2.—At the request of U. G. Boyer, county clerk, Colonel E. Hofer tomorrow will file a friendly action in the circuit court here protesting collection of the so-called dog tax on the ground that the act is unconstitutional. The suit will be in the form of an injunction proceeding and will hold up the collection of these licenses until the supreme court has decided the question.
County Clerk Boyer declares that the cost of collecting the dog license fees would exceed the returns from the tax.

**NORTH PACIFIC FOREST
RECEIPTS ON INCREASE**

The receipts from national forest business in the North Pacific district for the six months ending December 31, 1919, were \$238,968.82, an increase of \$11,552.40 over the receipts for the corresponding six months in 1918, according to a statement of net receipts by forests and classes just compiled by H. E. Loving, district fiscal agent at Portland.
Timber sales, which brought in \$15,562.78, is the leading item; \$6,447.86 came from water power; \$5,283.87 from special use permits; \$2,374.74 from grazing permits; and \$100 from timber settlement. More than \$7,700 of the total receipts came from fire, grazing and timber trespass.
Six forests of the district contributed more than \$10,000 each to the total. The Whitman national forest, in eastern Oregon, led the district with \$48,834.82. The Tongues, in Alaska, was second with \$44,169.66 and the Crater, in southern Oregon, was third with \$27,942.37. The Columbia, \$16,491.14; the Oregon, \$14,016.22; and the Olympic, \$14,015.25, ranked fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

**CAMP MERRITT IS SOLD
AS SCRAP FOR \$500,000**

TENAFLY, N. J., Feb. 2.—Camp Merritt, at Tenafly, N. J., built by the government at a cost of millions of dollars, was sold to the Harris Brothers Contracting Company of Chicago for \$500,000.
The government will close the camp next week and remove the few hundred members of the quartermaster's contractors will start dismantling the buildings in the spring.
Ten small towns near the camp have banded to purchase the sewerage system put in by the government at a cost of 150,000. The towns, among them Tenafly, Dumont, Bergenfield and Westwood, will pay \$19,000 for the sewerage rights.

**ONE IN EVERY SIX KEPT
BANK ACCOUNT IN 1919**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—One in every six persons in the United States kept an account in a national bank, according to official returns made to the comptroller of the currency for the year ended June 30, 1919. Not one of the 18,240,369 depositors in such banks lost a penny during the fiscal year.

ROBUST CHILDREN

A child should not look pale, thin or worn. Such condition denotes malnutrition. To keep up growth and robustness a child needs a plenitude of food rich in vitamins.

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**FRANCE WILL PRESENT
MEMORIAL CERTIFICATES
TO AMERICA ON FEB. 22**

Nearest Relatives of All Oregon Boys Who Gave Lives in War Will Receive Expressions of Gratitude.

Engraved memorial certificates, significant of France's gratitude to America, will be presented the nearest relative of the Oregon boys who died during the World War in the uniform of their country. Ceremonies through out the State will be under the auspices of local posts of the American Legion on February 22.
France selected the American Legion as the representative of this country's fighters and the agency through which the delivery of the memorials should be made. The certificates are delivered to the war department and distributed to all parts of the country through the recruiting offices.

Received at Portland.
The army recruiting office at Portland is receiving the memorials for this district. As soon as complete lists of soldier dead have been compiled and checked over, the nearest Post of the American Legion at Portland and from there sent directly to local posts.
Relatives of boys who made the great sacrifice have been requested to turn in their names to the nearest Post of The American Legion, with their address or place they can be found on February 22. Local lists will be submitted in duplicate to state headquarters. Every effort is being made to have the lists complete and correct as possible that no one will be overlooked.

Programs Prepared.
Memorial programs being prepared in honor of the young men are under local post direction, committees having been appointed to arrange the details.
The memorial certificates are the work of Franklin Booth, an American artist, and are commemorative of the service of the American doughboy, cob and leatherneck in the greatest of wars. Each is inscribed with the name of the dead fighter whose nearest of kin receives it.

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