

The Springfield News

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OUR SUPPLY OF RAW WOOL.

Mr. William J. Watson, Assistant Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, made a very interesting and instructive talk before the Second Patriotic Sheep Meeting and Sale at Albany, N. Y., recently, in which he called public attention to the alarming dependence of the United States upon foreign countries for its supply of raw wool for the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods. He pointed out the fact that from 1899 to 1914 the requirements for the woolen and worsted mills of the United States were nearly 2,400,000,000 pounds of wool, and our domestic production for that period was only 1,200,000,000 pounds, or about one-half of our needs. The rest had to be imported from abroad. "In other words," said Mr. Watson, "for every pound of wool raised in this country another pound had to be imported, and all the money required to pay for this immense quantity of imported wool had to be sent out of the country to pay for it. Instead of being retained at home for the enrichment of our own people, the United States has the capacity to raise all the wool its mills require; its climate is suitable, its territory is ample, and the ability of its producers is unquestioned. The reputation of its breeders is world wide." He concludes:

All these considerations emphasize the wisdom, nay the necessity, of earnest effort being made to increase our home supply to a point where it shall be equal to our home demands, so that we may never again experience the humiliating condition of being so thoroughly dependent on outside assistance for necessary raw material for our forces and our people.

The attention of our wool growers should be, as it has been in the past, devoted to the production of the better classes of sheep, for which there must always be a large demand both for mutton and for wool. For these purposes some sections of this country are better adapted than others, and each grower must determine for himself which variety of sheep is best suited for his locality, but he may be sure that whatever variety he may select he will find a ready market for his wares.

There is understood to be a large amount of wool on storage in Australia, but it is controlled by the British government, which has bought in addition all the wool produced both at home and in Australasia for one year after the close of the war. How much Great Britain will permit to come here no one can tell, but it is safe to assume that she will look out for the interests of her own mills first.

Some way must be devised to accomplish this end. Government encouragement has been given in the last two years to other "essential" industries—why should it not be extended for a time at least to this, one of the most important industries of the country? No effort has been spared to encourage the production of cotton—why should not similar attention be given to wool?

WHO PAYS DEFICIT?

The big four, brotherhood of railroad employes proposes joint ownership of railroads by the government, the employes and the railroad officials.

A return of four per cent interest to be guaranteed and employes to share in the profits.

No mention is made of who will pay the deficits which according to reports have climbed to some \$250,000,000 for the past year in spite of greatly increased rates to meet the billion a year wage increase.

Of course this minor item of deficits would be left for the taxpayers to pay for. It is apparently a case of "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition so far as the taxpayer is concerned.

Why not get back to first principles as Americans, turn the roads back to the owners under proper government supervision and let the owners give the service, foot the bills and make money if they can. After our experience of the past 18 months no one has the temerity to claim government operation will ever give as good service at as cheap rates as private enterprise.

To thwart the administration's threat to turn back the railroads to their owners at once, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, ranking Republican member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has introduced a bill amending the Railroad Act by making the retention of the railroads mandatory until the expiration of twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace.

If Woodrow has a scheme that will effectually curb the inherent greed of the human race and the insatiable ambition of the rulers thereof, he deserves a high pedestal among the Immortals. The fruition of such bold idealism would be an epoch in the world's history scarcely less remarkable than the eternal triumph of Christ.

The legislature had better enact a law to pay its personnel time and a half for overtime.

Goodbye, Oleo! If the worst comes to the worst, we can still buy axle grease.

We will sure be glad when winter is over and the rainy season begins.

Germany is crying for a Caesar. What Germany needs is a Moses.

Tonsorial Art.

"Poor Jim has just been sent to a lunatic asylum," said the barber, flourishing a shining razor over his customer.

"Who's Jim?" said the man in the chair.

"Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim kept brooding over the hard times, and I suppose he finally got crazy."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, he and me worked side by side for years, and we are so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a great deal, too. No money in this business now."

"What's the reason?"

"Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo, it doesn't pay to shave or haircut. Poor Jim, I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me sad. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?"

"Yes!"

"Mine legs are sore mit stiffness."

"No wonder. You haf atrophy of der goose-neck muscles."

THIS TELLS HOW TO FIGURE INCOME TAX

Squarely Up to Every Individual to Get Busy by March 15 or Suffer Penalty.

"Don't wait until the final due date, March 15th, for paying your Income Tax and making your return. Avoid the last minute rush. Any person can figure out his liability today as well as he can next week, and if there is any point on which he needs advice he can now get in touch with a Revenue man."

This word of advice is being given out by the Internal Revenue men who are collecting the Income Tax in this state. Every aid and assistance is being given freely to the public. Enlarged field forces are helping the people in every way possible to get their payments and their returns in by March fifteenth.

But the Income Tax men will not pull your door-bell or your coat-tails, according to the Collector's announcement. It is squarely up to every individual to figure out his own case and to get busy if he comes within the scope of the new Revenue law.

Did You Earn This Much?

Every unmarried person who received income averaging \$19.25 a week during 1918 and every married couple who jointly received income averaging \$38.50 a week should secure at once from the nearest Deputy Collector or the nearest bank a blank Form 1040 A. That form contains the information he will need to enable him to figure his correct net income and any tax that he owes the Government.

The law requires that every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000 or over and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or over (including the income of husband or wife, and the earnings of minor children, if any) must make a return on or before March 15th. And this requirement does not hinge on whether the person owes a tax.

Taxable Income.

An individual must include under gross income all gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, business, sales or dealings in property of all kinds, interest, rent, dividends, or profits derived from any source whatever. Very few items of income are exempt.

Deductions include ordinary and necessary business expenses, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness, taxes of all kinds except Federal income and excess profits taxes and assessments for local benefits, losses actually sustained, debts ascertained to be worthless, and depreciation on buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., used in business. A further deduction is allowed for contributions to corporations operated for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of the contribution deduction.

The taxpayer is not allowed to deduct any personal, living or family ex-

penditure, any amount spent for improving property, or any expense of restoring property or making good its exhaustion for which an allowance is claimed under depreciation.

Figuring the Tax.
 Before figuring the normal tax the dividends are deducted as credits from net income, together with the personal exemption. As in previous years, dividends of domestic corporations are exempt from normal tax when received by the stockholder.

The normal tax rates for citizens and residents are as follows: On the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the credits the rate is 6 per cent; on any further taxable income the rate is 12 per cent.

The surtax rates apply to net income of each individual in excess of \$5,000. The personal exemption and the dividends are not deductible before computing surtax. In the case of returns by husband and wife, the net income of each is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Form 1040 should be used for making returns of net income exceeding \$5,000, and the instructions on that form will show how to figure the surtax.

Business House Returns.

Employers and others who paid wages, salaries, rents, interest or similar determinable gains in an amount of \$1,000 or over during 1918 to any person must file an information return with the Government. Blanks may be secured from the Collector.

Every partnership must file a return showing its income and deductions and the name and address of each partner, with his share of the profits or losses during the past year. Personal service corporations will file similar information for 1918.

INCOME TAX PAYS FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS.
 * * * * *
 * "Viewed in its largest and truest sense, the payment of taxes is payment for benefits received or expected. Only from a narrow and essentially selfish and shortsighted viewpoint can the individual propose to himself the evasion of tax liability as a desirable course of action."
 * —Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
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Danford Boys in U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Howard O. Danford, and Private Sam Danford arrived in Hoboken, N. J. Saturday evening, according to a telegram received from them by their father, Dr. S. A. Danford, of this city. Howard, who is in charge of the 71st coast artillery, has been in France since last August. Sam was sent overseas a year ago, and took part in both the St. Mihiel drive and the battle of Argonne forest. He is a member of the 363rd infantry of the 91st division.

Dr. N. W. Emery DENTIST
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 of Springfield, Oregon

"It's your own money you're spending," says Barney McGee

"Go ahead and chew your sweet, sticky plug, if you like it. But there isn't an ordinary tobacco that's one, two, three with Real Gravely. The real good tobacco taste stays with it."

Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Gravely cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

Write to: GENUINE GRAVELY DANVILLE, VA. for booklet on chewing plug.

Peyton Brand REAL CHEWING PLUG
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PRINCE ALBERT

TALK about smokes, Prince Albert is geared to a joyhandout standard that just lavishes smokehappiness on every man game enough to make a bee line for a tidy red tin and a jimmy pipe—old or new!

Get it straight that what you've hankered for in pipe or cigarette makin's smokes you'll find aplenty in P. A. That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepaste longer than you care to remember back!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, 1 tudy red tin, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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SUMMONS
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.
 The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, plaintiff, vs. Frank Eugene, also all other persons and parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint herein, defendants.
 To Frank Burgess; also all other persons and parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest, in the real property described in the complaint herein:
 In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause and court within six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1,293.38 with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum since the 1st day of November, 1917. This summons is served upon you by publication in the Springfield News, a newspaper published in Springfield, Lane County, Oregon, and of general circulation for six successive and consecutive weeks by an order made and entered of record by the Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above Court, made on the 4th day of February, 1919.
 Date of first publication as prescribed by said order is on the 7th day of February, 1919, and last date on the 21st day of March, 1919.
 C. M. KISSINGER, Attorney for plaintiff, Residence, Eugene, Oregon.

W. F. WALKER UNDERTAKER FUNERAL DIRECTOR
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 Over Commercial Bank Springfield, Oregon

SUMMONS
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.
 A. L. Diekena, plaintiff, vs. W. E. Thompson, defendant.
 To W. E. Thompson, the above named defendant:
 In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above entitled Court and cause and answer the complaint of the plaintiff on file herein within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, said first date being on the 7th day of February, 1919, and the last date on the 21st day of March, 1919; and if you so fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1,293.38 with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum since the 1st day of November, 1917. This summons is served upon you by publication in the Springfield News, a newspaper published in Springfield, Lane County, Oregon, and of general circulation for six successive and consecutive weeks by an order made and entered of record by the Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above Court, made on the 4th day of February, 1919.
 Date of first publication as prescribed by said order is on the 7th day of February, 1919, and last date on the 21st day of March, 1919.
 S. D. ALLEN, Attorney for plaintiff, 39 5th Ave. W., Eugene, Ore.

"So you are a burglar!" said the prison visitor.
 "Yes'm, I like other people's property, but I haven't the heart to be an Anarchist and get it by rough work."