

ALLISON UPHOLDS K. K. K.

"Bearcat" Allison, the Christian preacher from Lebanon, fully upheld his fame as an orator before a large audience in the city hall auditorium last Thursday night. But while he was a "Bearcat" in defense of the principles of Americanism and good government, and of the supremacy of the white race, he was not abusive of any one who saw fit to measure up to the requirements of American citizenship as enunciated by the founders of the republic.

A slender man of about forty years, he proved himself to be not only one of the ablest speakers now on the plat-

form of the west, but one worthy of national consideration. A rapid speaker, and rarely pausing for a word, he spoke for fully two hours and a half, and had his audience in the hollow of his hand. He was absolutely fearless in his denunciation of those who seek to change our form of government, and urged them to beware how far they went. He fully explained the objects of the Klan and excoriated as with a whip of scorpions the attitude of the leading papers of the county which have fallen into the hands of those who seem to be doing the bidding of the Catholic hierarchy in seeking to hand the government over to the foreign policies

of the people from the southern part of Europe, who having been welcomed here as immigrants, now seek to tear down the Nordic government planted here by representatives of the white race.

He showed that every great achievement along the lines of real progress was the result of the efforts of Protestant countries. This he proved by a comparison of the illiteracy rate in Protestant and Catholic countries. He decried the fallacy known as the "melting pot." The only melting pot that will work in this country is the public school, and the Klan was back of the movement to make attendance on public schools compulsory in every

state in the Union. It is the great barrier between the life and death of the republic, and its cherished institutions. The Klan stands for law and order. It stands for the highest ideals of real and pure democracy, as contained in the language of the Declaration of Independence and the principles of the Constitution. It stands for the enforcement of law by aiding the hands of the duly constituted authorities. It is in no sense a violator of law. Its aim and purpose is to work with law, and not against it. He told of the efforts to discredit the Klan of deep and damnable plots, and returned to the work of the reconstruction of the war torn zones

but in every case, the Klan had emerged from these vile plots, bright and untarnished. He reviewed the original work of the Klan in the South, which was to prevent the work of unprincipled northern "carpet baggers," who at the close of the war came to the Southland to exploit the negro and to stir up hate between the former slave and the conquered white race, and to set the uneducated negro above the educated whites, and give him a power that he was unfit to use at that time. When the "carpet baggers" were driven out, then it was that the Klan quietly disbanded, and returned to the work of the reconstruction of the war torn zones

south of Mason and Dixon's line. Since that time we have had peace in the South, and the nation was reunited in the unflinching bond of peace. Now another crisis had arisen. It was the black cloud of the hosts from Southern Europe who were seeking to trample down the Constitution, and have the country ruled by church and state with the Catholic hierarchy as the arch plotters; those who over a mass of people who had no conception of American ideals and principles. It was because of this danger that patriotic men had again brought the Ku Klux Klan into existence. The speaker thanked God that it was here to stay, until the nation had been

rescued from the impending danger of ignorant foreigners and European brought methods of bloodshed and anarchy. He appealed to every red-blooded American to stand by the Klan in its efforts to preserve the country.

The speaker's address was replete with wit and humor, and he held his audience with a compelling grip to the last. It is needless to say that Mr. Allison is a favorite with a Tillamook audience. His earnestness infected all. His logic was irresistible. He drove his facts in with the force of a sledge hammer. *Editorial Note: A misnomer. He should be known as "Sledge Hammer" Allison.*

Mr. Allison's address was preceded by a short but incisive talk by Lem Devers, the man who brought the Western American into existence, who made an appeal for support of that leading Klan paper.

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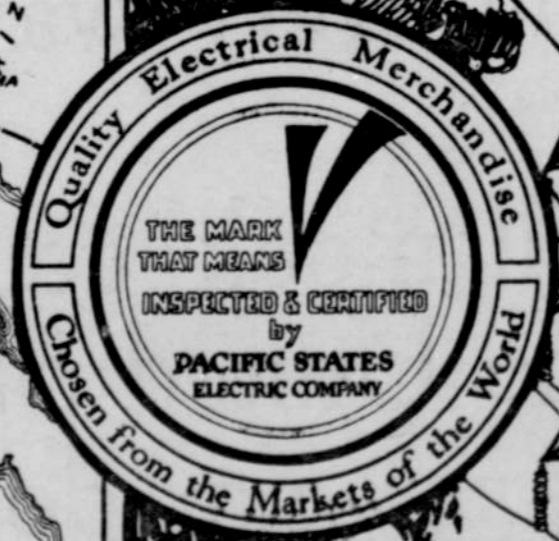
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TIPS FOR TAXPAYERS

(Continued from page 4)

reporting net income of \$5,000 or less derived chiefly from salary or wages.

All items of gross income must be reported. In the case of a storekeeper gross income usually consists of the gross profits on sales, together with income from other sources. The return must show the gross sales, purchases, and cost of goods sold.

The professional man, lawyer, doctor, dentist, must include all fees and other compensation for professional services. The farmer must report as gross income the proceeds of sale or exchange of products raised on the farm and the profits from the sale of products purchased by him and resold. He must also report gross income from all other sources.

Taxpayers, in order to take full advantage of the deductions to which they are entitled, are advised to study carefully the instructions on the forms under the head "Income from business or profession."

No. 5.

In the making of his 1923 income-tax return the business man, professional man, and the farmer may deduct from gross income all items properly attributable to business expenses. In the case of a storekeeper they include amounts spent for rent of his place of business, advertising, premiums for insurance against fire or other losses, the cost of water, light, and heat used in his place of business, drayage and freight bills, the cost of repairs and maintenance to delivery wagons and trucks, and a reasonable allowance for salaries of employees. A professional man, lawyer, doctor, or dentist may deduct the cost of supplies used in his profession, expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile used in making professional calls, dues to professional societies, subscriptions to professional journals, office rent, cost of light, heat, and water used in his office, and the hire of office assistants. The farmer may deduct amounts paid in the production and harvesting of his crops, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling), and cost of small tools used up in the course of a year or two.

No. 6.

In computing his net income for the year 1923 a taxpayer may deduct from gross income all losses, incurred not only in his business, trade or profession, but in any "transaction entered into for profit" not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

To be allowed, losses not incurred in trade or business must conform closely to the wording of the statute. For example, a loss incurred in the sale of a taxpayer's home, which at the time of purchase was bought without intention of resale, is not deductible because it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

Losses sustained in the operation of a farm as a business venture are deductible. If sustained in the operation of a farm operated merely for the pleasure or convenience of the taxpayer, such losses are not deductible.

No. 7.

Losses arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or "other casualty"—for example, a flood or frost—whether or not connected with the taxpayer's business, may be deducted from gross income in his 1923 income-tax return. If his home or automobile is destroyed by fire, the loss is deductible for the year which it occurred.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction and need not be incurred in trade or business. A loss for embezzlement is also deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent by which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

No. 11.

The period for filing income-tax returns for the calendar year 1923 ends at midnight of March 15, 1924. Heavy penalties are provided by the revenue act for persons who fail or

(Continued on page 7)