



\$7.50 Dress Skirts \$6.50

Pretty Street and Afternoon Dresses on Special Sale

Ratines, Challies, Serges, Crepes and Poplins, made with Kimona or set-in sleeves, debutante's slouch waists or plainer models, if desired, with or without tunics, skirts peg-top, draped or plain. All at Reduced Prices. We call attention to our extra special \$20.00 crepes and Poplins, \$14.00.

CHARMING CREATIONS IN EVENING GOWNS One-Third Less

ALL THIS SEASON'S late MODELS, made of chiffon cloth, shadow lace, messalines. Daintiness and distinctiveness are certainly combined in these gowns, in which all the delicate touches of the latest models are most attractively modeled. Now

ONE-THIRD LESS

Values up to \$2.00 in LINGERIE WAISTS 84 Cents Each

\$5 Linen Waists \$2.95 Each

Stockton

Saturday Special

One New Case of Percale Just in--Special Sale on Saturday--10c Values 7 1/2c Yard This is for SATURDAY ONLY

Men's Suits One Large Assortment One-Half Price

MEN'S \$1.25 WOOLEN UNDERWEAR 98c a Garment Broken Line of Shoes at 25 Per Cent Less

INCOME TAX WILL NOT HIT SALEM VERY HARD

Those Who Have \$3,000 and Under \$4,000 Are Saved by Provisions as to Married Men.

RETURNS MUST BE MADE FOR THOSE GETTING \$3,000

Must Make Oath Before March 1 as to True Amount of Income and Forward to Washington.

Postmaster Huckestein has received notices from the secretary of the treasury and commissioner of internal revenue in regard to the internal revenue income tax.

The income tax will not hit Salem citizens very hard. Even state officers will not be required to dig, matrimony saving a number who get over \$5,000.

General Provisions.

Under the provisions of the Federal Income Tax Law, approved October 3, 1913, every citizen of the United States whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, who has an annual net income from all sources in excess of \$2,000, is required to make a return of annual net income to the collector of internal revenue of the collection district in which such person resides or has his principal place of business; and such person will be required to pay a normal tax of 1 per cent on such entire net income over and above \$3,000 or \$4,000 accordingly as such person is unmarried or is married and living with wife or husband.

Persons having an annual net income in excess of \$20,000 will also be subject to additional or surtax at increasing rates, graduated accordingly as the net income exceeds certain amounts specified in the act.

When Return Is Required. On or before March 1, 1914, and on

or before March 1 of each year thereafter, a true and accurate return under oath or affirmation shall be made for himself or herself by each and every person above described whose annual net income is in excess of \$3,000; and by each agent, guardian (legal or natural), whose trustee and executor for the person or beneficiary for whom they act, provided the net income of such person or beneficiary is in excess of \$3,000.

The return thus made shall set out specifically the gross income arising or accruing to such person from all sources during the year, and from such gross income there may be deducted the items of expenses and other allowances authorized by the act and provided for in the blank forms prescribed by the Treasury Department for the use of individuals in making their returns.

Failure to Make Returns.

Any person, liable under the law to make a return, who fails to make such return within the prescribed time, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000. An additional tax of 50 per cent upon the amount of the tax assessed on the basis of the net income of such person shall also be assessed against said taxpayer.

Any person who makes a false statement with intent to defeat or evade the tax shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, with costs of prosecution.

Where Blank Forms May Be Had.

The Government has, for the purpose of uniformity, prescribed blank forms to be used by individuals, agents, guardians, etc., in making returns. The obligation of securing blank forms in time to make their returns on or before March 1 is placed upon all individuals who may be subject to the tax. Therefore, every person whose annual net income is in excess of \$3,000 should make publication at once to the collector of internal revenue of the collection district in which such person resides or has his principal place of business for the necessary blank forms. Neglect to apply for and secure the

prescribed form will not relieve a taxable person from the penalty imposed by the act for delinquent filing of the return.

As to Corporations.

The normal tax of 1 per cent imposed upon individuals is also imposed upon corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, the tax against such organizations being 1 per cent of their entire net income received from all sources during the year for which the return is made. Every corporation, joint-stock company or association, and every insurance company, not specifically enumerated in the act as exempt, is required to make a return regardless of the amount of the net income which it may have had.

Corporations should make application for such forms in the same manner as individuals are directed to do. As in the case of individuals, failure to receive or secure the blank form will not excuse the delinquency of a corporation in making its return.

Regulations relative to the income tax law as applied to both individuals and corporations may be had upon application to the collectors of Internal Revenue of this district.

STEAMSHIP VADSO SINKS BUT ALL ARE RESCUED

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.]

Prince Rupert, B. C., Feb. 5.—The steamship Vadso, of the Union line, Captain Richardson, sank in Napoga Gulf, Portland Canal at 3:45 a. m. on Tuesday. The boat, en route for Granby bay, in a heavy snow storm, hit a rock, sinking in half an hour in 170 fathoms. Twenty-six persons on board were all saved, reaching here yesterday by the steamship Venture.

The skipper's own story of the sinking is that the Vadso struck in a storm when it was still dark. The steamer immediately began to fill. Many of the crew were in their bunks, and had only time to get a few personal effects and lower away small boats. All of the freight, including a big coal shipment, was lost. The survivors reached Arrandale cannery, where they were picked up by the Venture.

Portland canal is the southernmost boundary of Alaska.

An Old Vessel.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 5.—The Vadso was one of the oldest vessels in active service on this coast, having been built in 1881 by Messrs. Motaia & Co., at Gothenburg and named the Bourdeau, a name which afterwards changed when she was purchased by the Boscovitz company and brought out here five or six years ago. When the Union Steamship company took over the Boscovitz company in 1911 they took over the Vadso.

The lost steamer, which was constructed of iron and had a single propeller, has been very unlucky of late years. Only last winter she stranded in a fog in Baynes Sound and the damage was extensive. For a long time she lay off the Wallace shipyards up for sale, but eventually the Union Steamship company decided to have her repaired, overhauled and oil burners in-

stalled at a cost of \$25,000. This was done and she again took the northern run.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN ELECTION LAWS

Polls to remain open until 8 p. m.—one hour longer than heretofore.

Primary election to be held on the third Friday in May biennially instead of April in presidential years and September of "off" years.

All candidates for circuit judge, district attorney and congress in districts embracing only one county, to file petitions with secretary of state, the same as candidates for district offices embracing more than one county.

All candidates for legislature to file petitions with secretary of state as district senators and representatives have heretofore done.

Progressives to participate in primary election on equal terms with democrats and republicans.

National committeemen to be elected by popular party vote in 1914 and every four years thereafter.

All nominating petitions to be filed before a uniform date, regardless of space in state pamphlet.

More time allowed for preparing and printing official ballots and pamphlets. Simplified ballot titles for initiative and referendum measures.

Saving in cost of printing and mailing initiative and referendum pamphlets.

MOVING PICTURE FILMS BARRED FROM MAILS

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.]

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5.—Moving picture films, because of their inflammability, are barred from shipment by parcels post, according to an order received yesterday by Postmaster Frank S. Myers, from Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart.

Advertised Goods Are Usually of Better Quality

When a man puts an article on the market and advertises it he is giving it his personal endorsement.

He is creating a standard that he must live up to for all time if he expects to succeed.

He must fulfill all his advertising promises—and if he is a wise advertiser he will do a little bit more.

His hope of profit is the steady demand he wishes to create, and this can only come to an article of real merit.

The great advertising agencies which are experts in planning big campaigns frequently advise would-be advertisers to wait for months or years until they bring their product to a point where it is ready for exploitation.

All things being equal it is a safe rule to choose an advertised brand rather than one that has no particular sponsor.

It will generally assure you more satisfaction for your money.

It's what you get for what you pay, that counts.

CHANGES HIS MIND AFTER PAYING TAXES

Farmer for Big Bond Issue Before Going to Treasurer's Office to Give up Bunch of Money.

ONE FARMER INSISTS GRAVEL BEST FOR HIGHWAYS

Insists So-Called Hardsurface Speedways Will not Last as Long as Ordinary Graded Road.

County Judge Bushey has, since the proposed \$850,000 road bond issue has been introduced, taken occasion to make a few notes of what the average farmer and taxpayer throughout the rural districts thinks of the good roads plan and how the matter is being surveyed generally.

The judge declares that while he does not care to express himself as to the merits of the bonding plan, he has been introduced of late by the different angles in which it is viewed. One rather amusing incident occurred last week when a well known farmer owning property in the southeast section of the county, where the highways are not in the best of condition, called upon Judge Bushey and after talking about good roads for a time, expressed himself as being in favor of the bonding plan and declared that he was going to support it. The farmer said that while it was not very likely that road improvements would come his way for a year or two, the movement had to be started and that he was willing to do his share.

The farmer then, says Judge Bushey, called into the tax collecting department and paid his taxes. After looking over the receipt for a few minutes, Judge Bushey states that the farmer entered his office again and with a very serious expression on his face said that he did not desire to be misunderstood but after further consideration of the taxes this year, he believed that he wouldn't support the bonding issue after all.

Old Plan Useless.

According to Judge Bushey, the old plan of appropriating money for road improvements in this county will not work out at all if used in distributing money derived from a bond issue. The plans in question were and are more beneficial to the taxpayer in the larger road districts than in the smaller for the reason the district paying in the most money was given more road improvements or, in other words, the exact amount paid in by each district was reconveyed to the respective district notwithstanding its size. In the event the \$850,000 bond issue is carried, to give one district more than the other would be working a hardship upon the smaller district as the latter would be entitled to just as much consideration despite the fact that larger road districts were assessed heavier under the old road improvement system.

Gravel Road Boosted.

Last Saturday a crowd of Marion county taxpayers mostly farmers, congregated in the county judge's office and were discussing the good roads question when one taxpayer took the floor and relieved himself of his opinion as to the relative lasting qualities of gravel roads and paved highways. He was a forceful talker and he launched into the late question with apparent desire of convincing his hearers that the paved or hard surface highway could not be made a success. He told his listeners that a good gravel road would outlast a hard surface road; that the former was less costly and would pay for itself many times more than would the hard surface highway.

County Judge Bushey declared that this man owns a farm on Pacific Highway, north of Salem, and is in direct line with the proposed 20 miles of demonstration highway which is to be constructed by the state and that despite this fact he was not in favor of any road but that built of gravel.

Taking it all in all, the county judge finds that after the farmer and taxpayer visits the tax collecting department he is at once very reluctant about making any remarks that would lead his hearers to believe that he was in favor of a big bond issue.

GROSS EARNINGS CASE FOR SUPREME COURT

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.]

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5.—The supreme court will decide whether public service corporations are required to pay 3 per cent of their gross earnings to the city in conformance with an initiative measure adopted by the people some time ago. City Attorney LaRoche was authorized by the city council to carry the case to the supreme court in an attempt to secure a reversal of the decisions rendered in the circuit courts.

The law provides that all public service corporations in the city shall pay 3 per cent of their gross earnings to the city besides their regular taxes.

Senator Tillman says his health is good because he eats jowls and collards. Without knowing just what jowls and collards are, they sound like desperate remedies.

HARRIS THINKS SUIT SHOULD BE DISMISSED

Action Involving Alleged Contract With Union Printers Involves Only Dead Issue, He Says.

NO QUESTION INVOLVED AT THIS TIME, HE DECLARES

Agreement Abrogated Long Time ago and There Is Nothing Upon Which to Base Injunction.

According to State Printer Harris, it makes no material difference which way Judge Galloway decides the injunction suit brought by the two non-union printers against himself and the state printing board for the reason the agreement which was entered into between the state printer and the Allied Printers' Trades Council has long ago been abrogated and that the court has already decided that that part of the injunction requiring the printing board to hold up the salaries of the employees in the printing plant was to have no effect in the proceedings.

The plaintiffs applying for the injunction first asked the court to include in the order a provision to the effect that the secretary of state and the state printer must not draw any warrant for the payment of the salaries of the men employed in the plant until after the litigation had been settled. On motion, Judge Galloway refused to recognize this request and let that part out of the temporary restraining order. The remainder of the order only restrains the state printer from acting under the agreement between himself and the printers' union. Inasmuch as it has been admitted by the plaintiffs that the agreement has been abrogated and is no longer in force, there are no more questions at issue and from all appearances the state printer is correct in his deductions.

It may appear, however, that the court, in striking out that part of the order affecting the salaries of the printers, meant only to grant the wages until action has been settled and then replace the provisions in the event a permanent injunction was granted.

State Printer Harris contends that so far as he can see the suit is a dead issue now by mutual consent of both parties and that it should be dismissed without further consideration.

CONFESSED TRAIN ROBBER IS ALSO MURDERER

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.]

Auburn, Cal., Feb. 5.—Joan Labanta, confessed train robber and forger, is also a murderer. He admitted to the authorities here today that he was convicted of first degree murder in Nebraska and sentenced to die, but later was pardoned.

Labanta said today his capture was due to a Sacramento woman. He believed this woman had heard of his recent marriage to Miss Edna Frost an Oregon girl.

"The woman was very much smitten with me," Labanta said. "She became angry when she learned of my marriage and gave the authorities the clew which led to my arrest here."



At top, Miss Joan Wardley, and bottom scene in "The Roary," which comes to the Grand tonight.

HOW "TIZ" GLADDENS TIRED, ACHING FEET

"O, Girls," Don't Have Sore Puffed-up, Sweaty, Calloused Feet or Corns—Just try "TIZ."



Ah, what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, bad smelling, sweaty feet. No more pain in corns, callouses or bunions. No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "TIZ."

"TIZ" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous excretions which puff up the feet; "TIZ" is magical; "TIZ" is grand; "TIZ" will cure your foot troubles so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. You shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore, swollen or tired. Think of it, no more foot misery; no more burning corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25-cent box at any drug store or department store, and get instant relief. Get a whole year's foot relief for only 25 cents. Think of it!

PEARL, HAZEL, TAXES AND THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

We received recently from the office of the state industrial commission at Olympia the half-tone pictures of two of the brightest, most charming and most capable young ladies in the state—Pearl Molzer and Hazel Davenport. One is stenographer for the secretary's division of the commission and the other is a minute clerk. Their pictures came in a booklet of 133 pages, bound in a handsome speckled cover, and they were printed by the state printer at prices fixed by the law for composition and presswork, plus the actual cost of the paper stock. Lest somebody may fall into error we hasten to add that the administration at Olympia is not partial to bald-headed old skates like the editor, but will furnish these pictures of Pearl and Hazel to each and every citizen of the state who may happen to want them free of cost.

Some complaint has been going around about the cost of the state government, but, as the Republic, has often said, government now undertakes to do much for the people that formerly and so it takes more money to foot the bills. We all want to know about Pearl and Hazel, how they are looking since first we met them and last we saw them; whether they friz their hair or comb it straight back; whether the light of the old-time laughter is still in their eyes; whether they have the tango face or not, and whether their work under the operations of the eight-hour law and the minimum wage scheme makes them seem sad or joyful. Do we want—or should we want—all that for nothing? Nay, nay, Pauline, Pearl and Hazel. We do not. We are full of the good red sporting blood, and we want nothing for nothing, nor anything that is cheap. We not only want what we want, but we are willing to pay, and nothing we have ever said to or about the tax gatherer has indicated our true feelings, either on the subject of taxes or pretty girls.

The booklet in which these pictures are printed is strangely disfigured by a lot of statistical rot about the operations of the industrial commission. We find, on wading through it, that during the first two years of the operations of the board it soaked the industries of the state for \$2,584,538, and that it takes credit for not soaking them harder, which it might have done under the law; that in the last year up to October 1, 1913, it paid out for awards \$1,377,271, and that its own expenses from June 1, 1911, to October 1, 1913, were \$210,679.78.

We have gazed long and searchingly into the pictured faces of Pearl and Hazel—not as individuals, we want it understood, but as public documents—and we have wondered if they give a darn about that two and a half million. We don't believe they do.—Yakima Republic.

When 100-pound parcel post packages are accepted, Mr. Burleson might find it in his heart to buy wheelbarrows for the postmen.

Journal "Want Ads" bring results

Learn the secret in every cup of Ridgways Tea England's favorite for over 70 years

HUIE WING SANG COMPANY

Cut Price Sale Continues on Big Stock of Fancy and Dry Goods

- \$1.50 Boys' Wool Sweaters, sale90c
- \$3.00 Boys' Wool Sweaters, sale\$2.25
- \$3.75 Men's Heavy Shoes, sale\$2.90
- \$3.15 Men's Heavy Shoes, sale\$2.35
- Men's Shirts 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c up to \$1.25.
- \$3.00 Men's Pants, sale\$2.25
- \$1.75 Men's Pants, sale\$1.00
- Ladies' Black Petticoats, 50c up to \$2.25.
- Double Cotton Blankets, 95c up to \$3.25.
- \$2.10 comforts, sale\$1.50
- Ladies' and Children's Coats selling at cost.
- \$4.00 Boys' Wool Suits, sale\$2.50
- \$1.35 Ladies' Waists, sale\$1.00
- Big assortment of House Dresses, Kimonos and Wrappers.

Remember this is the store that will save you money 325 N. COMMERCIAL STREET SALEM, OREGON