

We've Gotta Pay More...

Workers and their employers will pay higher social security taxes beginning this past Tuesday. By law, the tax rate on wages has increased on Jan. 1 from the former 3-1/8 percent each on workers and employers to 3-5/8 percent each. The self-employment tax rate has gone from the present 4.7 percent to 5.4 percent for 1963 earnings.

Social security taxes are collected on the first \$4800 only of wages or self-employment income. A worker who has wages of \$4800 and also has income from a business pays only on his wages.

Self-employed people pay their Federal income tax returns. When making returns on 1962 income, self-employed businessmen will pay the 1962 tax rate of 4.7 percent. The new rate applies to 1963 income, which, in most cases, will not be reported until 1964.

The new rates will, under present law, be in effect through 1965. Another increase is scheduled in 1966. The top rate scheduled to go into effect in 1968, is 4-5/8 percent each for workers and their employers and 6.9 percent for the self-employed.

According to Ralph W. Jones, the Elizabeth social security district manager, these increases are to keep the system self-supporting and soundly financed. Jones said that based on actuarial estimates, these rates will provide ample funds for all payments set by present law.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Horticulturists report over-watering is a leading reason holiday gift plants prematurely fade. One simple rule is to water all your plants at the same time each day until water runs out of the drainage hole in the bottom of the clay pot. Use warm water.

The "Howling Wilderness" Road

Mystery and isolation still lie heavily on Pahaquarry Township, least settled of all New Jersey municipalities. Rare is the visitor, particularly when winter closes its icy grip, and only 63 people claimed Pahaquarry as their home in the 1960 Census.

Pahaquarry nestles in a long strip between the Kittatinny Mountains and the Delaware River in Warren County. Northward through Sussex County a narrow road winds casually along the river bank to Port Jervis. Then the road cuts sharply across

country northeastward to Kingston, N.Y., on the Hudson River 70 miles north of New York City.

Even today a journey from Pahaquarry to New York, via Port Jervis and Kingston, would provoke comment — yet more than 300 years ago Dutch adventurers hacked a road through a "howling wilderness" from Kingston (then Esopus) to reach Pahaquarry.

The lure was the copper ore that encrusted sandstone in the hills of Pahaquarry. Indians brought copper, or at least word of copper, to Esopus in about 1650. Through the river valleys from Esopus went the Dutchmen, following old Indian trails or hewing their own way. Here, for the picking, was the wealth that had brought them to a new world.

Those Dutchmen attacked the formidable rock of the Kittatinny Mountains. They dug well and they dug often, opening a seven-foot-high tunnel to a length of nearly 100 feet into the mountain, and then exploring from this at right angles for another 50 feet on either side. They sank at least two other inclined shafts to depths of 40 to 60 feet.

All of this, mind you, in the 1650's — some 10 years before the English controlled New Jersey, some 25 years before Philadelphia was founded. Every foot of stone was removed by hand and every pound of copper was extracted by raw manpower.

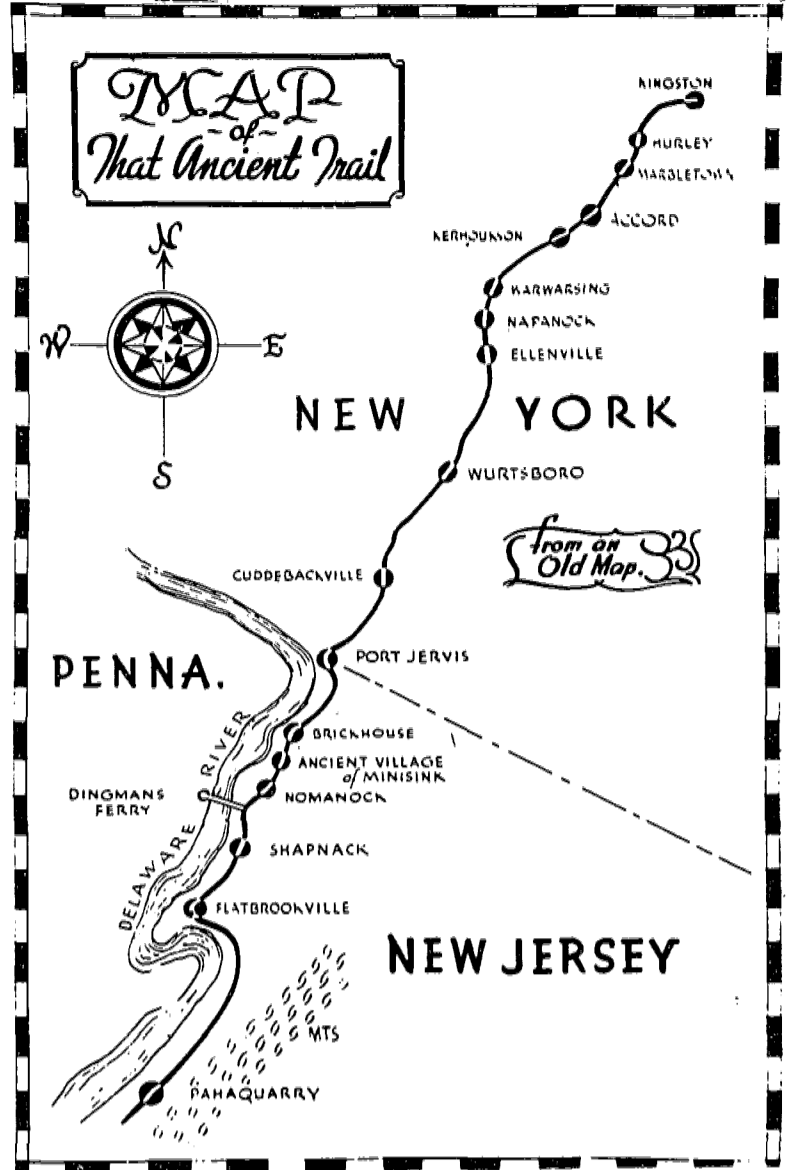
But copper in Pahaquarry and copper in Holland were two vastly different things. By the banks of the Delaware, the ore was so much stone; in the marketplaces beside Holland's canals it was easy to trade for gold.

Up the valley toward Esopus went the ore-burdened Dutch, widening and leveling their road as they went. Their "mine road" by 1659 stretched open and clear the full 104 miles from Pahaquarry to Esopus.

Some questions will always remain concerning the copper digging, but there is undeniable evidence that the mountains were mined extensively before New Amsterdam fell to the English in 1664. The mine openings remain, and records dated as early as 1729 tell of the mining, even then being enveloped by mystery and time.

The Dutch miners kept their ore secrets to themselves, for records indicate that they took their copper to Holland in 1659 without telling Governor Peter Stuyvesant. Directors of the Dutch West India Company promptly wrote Stuyvesant in some anguish. He had interviewed one Claes de Ruyter, as "a person who showed that he was not ignorant of it" and suggested that the governor investigate.

Stuyvesant investigated and learned only that there was indeed a copper mine in some



vague area along the South (Delaware) River, but knowledge of the mining was vague.

Meanwhile, between 1659 and 1664 the mine road from Esopus to Pahaquarry grew ever more useful. Undoubtedly this was the first major improved road of any length in North America; the road, not the copper, would prove to be the lasting contribution of those first Dutchmen who ventured into the "howling wilderness."

Down that road came English settlers in the early 18th century. Down that road in December, 1776, came General Horatio Gates on his way from Saratoga with reinforcements for Washington's beleaguered army beside the Delaware. Later, President John Adams used the road as a fine shortcut between his Massachusetts home and Philadelphia.

Today both road and the Dutch

mines remain, plus several other holes dug in the 19th and early 20th centuries by Johnny-comelately copper hunters. The copper is still there, too, but is never likely to prove commercial, although geologists won't say so flatly.

So Pahaquarry settles back in the mystery of three centuries. Its 63 steady residents are not much more than the number of Dutchmen there in 1660; there must have been many diggers the, for a 100-foot-deep tunnel is not a matter for few hands, even ambitious Dutch hands.

Pahaquarry knows of Philadelphia, of course, and there is a road to (and from) New York. Nevertheless, when visitors come, they seek mainly to renew contacts with 300 and more years ago — and they come to travel "The Old Mine Road" northward through the beauty of the Warren and Sussex mountainland.

New Oath Of Enacted

A new oath of allegiance, enacted into law December 18, 1962, was administered to public officials at organization meetings of municipal governments New Year's Day.

The abbreviated oath was established when Governor Richard J. Hughes signed into law Assembly Bill #470 as Chapter 202 P.L. 1962, prescribing a revised oath and enacting an amendment to Sec. 41: 1-3 revised statutes.

The new oath of office for public officers of the State of New Jersey follows with all the capitalized words, which were part of the old oath of office, now omitted in the new, shortened version.

"I, (name of official), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of (name of office) according to the best of my ability.

"I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) THAT I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE AND IN THIS STATE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE AND WILL DEFEND THEM AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN, AND DOMESTIC; that I do not believe in, advocate or advise the use of force, or violence, or other unlawful or unconstitutional means, to overthrow or make any change in the government established in the United States or in this State; and that I am not a member of or affiliated with any organization, association, party, group, or combination of persons, which approves, advocates, advises or practices the use of force, or violence, or other unlawful or unconstitutional means TO OVERTHROW OR MAKE ANY CHANGE IN EITHER OF THE GOVERNMENTS SO ESTABLISHED, AND THAT I AM NOT BOUND BY AN ALLEGIANCE TO ANY FOREIGN PRINCE, POTENTATE, STATE OR SOVEREIGNTY WHATSOEVER. So help me God."

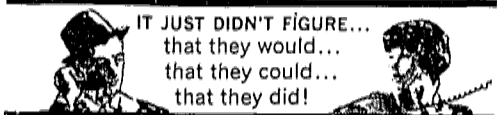
Something Fur Christmas CHICAGO (UPI) — Bet the man who has everything could use a fur seat belt and matching belt for his casual slacks.

The Christmas gift idea, from the Evans Design Studio here, is coupled with a note that the matched sets come in leopard, spotted cat and mink.

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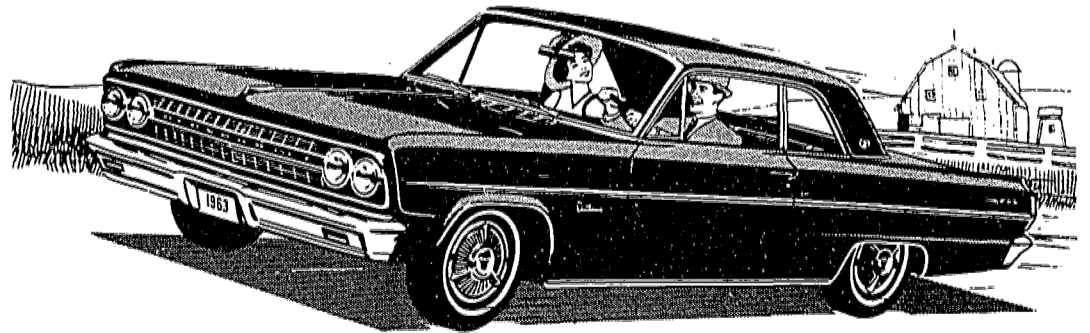
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