ANDOVER NEWS

Published Weekly by
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
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Entered as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, New York.

Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

ANDOVER, N. Y. ..... FEB. 26, 1942

Subscription Rates:
One year $2.00 - Six months $1.00 - Three months 50c

Victory Books

THE Nation's "Victory Book Campaign" to collect 10,000,000 donated books by March 1st for the Army, Navy and Merchant Marine faces defeat if you and you don't contribute right away.

Andover's quota has been met and already a shipment has been sent but there are other areas that have not been as fortunate. Where is there a man or woman who doesn't have one good book to donate? There are plenty of the best just gathering dust on forgotten shelves, yearning for attention—books about history, South America, biography, military operations. Many want works on mathematics, business, natural science. If this is a Christian nation, should its citizens rest until there were enough Bibles for all who might read them? Poetry and music come surprisingly high on the list.

Leaders of the drive emphasize that gift books are to supplement the already growing libraries which the government has provided at the camps. Many camps are so expansive that a five-mile round-trip afoot is not uncommon. Small wonder that supply for circulation is small!

Business Tools for the Farmer

DURING the long winter evenings, before the farmers begin the actual duties of early spring he should spend some time looking ahead and think things out. Part of the farmer's equipment are tools and machinery for use in the field and in the barn. His business operations as well as production operation depend upon the equipment and its condition.

Right here in the Andover Central School, a defense course is in operation under the supervision of the agriculture instructor, Carl Fribolin, with Brenton J. Baker, instructor. This is a valiant education effort on the part of organized groups in the defense program. Also a long range program with an eye to the hard days of post war reconstruction.

In agriculture there will be increasing need for workers and machinery that is in working order to carry on where hired help is lacking. Now is the chance to learn the care and repair of machinery. Education is important now and it is probably going to be more important in the reconstruction days than ever before.

As, after the first World War, the farmers of America will be called upon to feed the starving populations of many sections of the world and to build up broken-down agricultural resources and now is the time to make plans as well as to substitute commodities that used to be cheap and abundant, but now scarce or entirely disappeared with something usable from the farmer's supplies.

It should be unnecessary to urge people to put their country first lest the Japs put it last.

It's mighty hard to fool yourself in the morning when the war-time clock says it's time to get up.

People who are already tired of hearing about the war will probably be surprised how much they will have to hear about the war before it is over.

Unity will not result from promiscuous and unsupported charges of inefficiency on the part of our military leaders.

It's Practical To Be Thrifty

IT SEEMS odd now—we used to think it eccentric to be thrifty, to conserve things. We talked about Uncle Ed's funny habit of saving string and Aunt Jane's strong inclination to keep bits of paper and bags as if it were a generous but foolish peculiarity.

Now we are doing it ourselves and feeling very patriotic. Little things have taken on new importance and value. Why, there was a time when we threw away rubber bands and paper clips and used new ones when they were needed. But not any more.

Just ordinary white paper seems valuable now and in opening envelopes at the side so they will lay flat they may be used as a scratch pad, a very sensible way to conserve paper.

Once you start being thrifty you fin dit fun. It's a sort of game, seeing what you can conserve and economize for a good cause. You begin to understand people of other nations who have long known the meaning of thrift.

We Americans are mere amateurs at economy, but we learn fast. And fortunately, we have these eccentric friends and relatives to teach us a few lessons.—Eccentric is not the word; practical is the word under present conditions.

What Does a Hoarder Mean?

A HOARDER is a person who wants to have an "edge" over his fellow citizens to the extent of having an abundant supply of things on hand when there are not sufficient stocks available to supply all his neighbors during a war time emergency, so says a group of New York merchants advertising against hoarding.

Are you a hoarder?

Are you buying up sugar so you'll have an "edge" over that mother whose son is taking an active part in the present combat?

Are you grabbing this and that article because you fear a shortage and want to make sure you have yours, even if there is none left a month from now—whether you really need that article or not?

Remember, you are able to over-buy only because (1) you have enough money; (2) your selfish desires overcome your patriotic impulses (3) you are taking advantage of your neighbor, your country and yourself. It is by hoarding that rationing is brought about.

Conserve what you now have—Don't waste—Take care of what you have and buy only what you really need, so that when the final history of this war is written, it will not record a responsibility of your actions that will bring regrets.

Disunity Means Defeat

EVEN before we hear the clash of battle, the clamor of political strife begins the congressional campaign of 1942. Only a people united can win a modern war. Knowing this no loyal American will lend aid and comfort to our enemies by deviding this nation.

Patriotic citizens, in considering candidates, should have a single question to ask: "Have you helped, or hindered the nation in its struggle to live and to preserve liberty?"

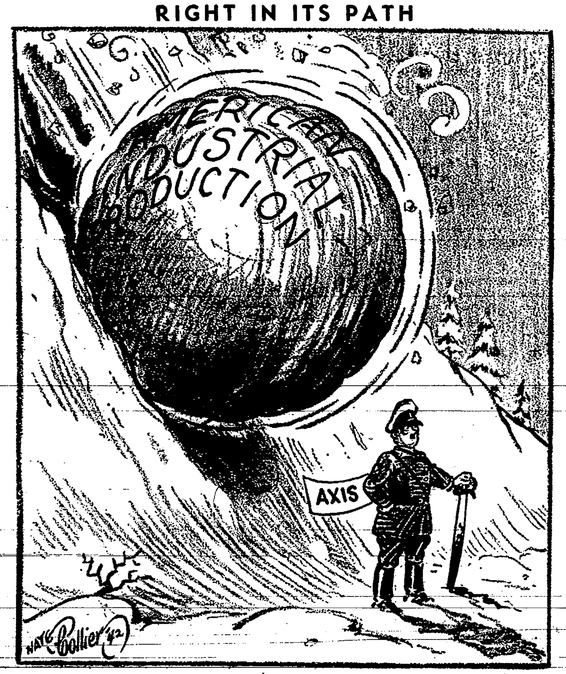
Every official should be approved, or condemned, on the record that appears when the question is answered. Not on words, but on deeds, should the judgment be rendered.

No man, be he a Democrat or a Republican, is fit to serve Americans in Congress, when this nation of peace has been attacked, regardless of what he says, if he has foolishly or intentionally delayed the united effort of Americans to defend their country against treacherous, but determined and powerful foes.

Today, citizens and officials, must serve freedom by deeds, not words. Just as our soldiers and sailors obey orders, with faith in their leaders, so must we, as free citizens of a great and glorious democracy, support the men who fight and those who die.

There is only one way to victory. National unity! There is no loyalty except complete loyalty, with faith and confidence in our institutions and our leaders.

RIGHT IN ITS PATH



Tree With 'Crucifixion' Tale Found in Florida

The dogwood cornus Florida, official Virginia floral emblem, is one of the most picturesque flowering trees on the continent and is found from Canada to Florida. The old time monks named the dogwood "wood of the cross," and swallowed chips of it in water in which the wood had been steeped. They also wore fragments of it about their necks as a cure for all diseases.

Jesus nailed upon it, said:

"Because of your regret and pity for my suffering, I make you this promise; never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender, bent and twisted, and its blossoms shall be in the form of a cross, two long and two short petals. In the center of the outer edges there will be a nail print, brown with rust, and stained with blood, and in the center of each flower there will be a crown of thorns so all who see it will remember it was upon a cross I was crucified. This tree shall not be mutilated nor destroyed, but cherished and protected as a reminder of my agony and death upon the cross."

Joyce Kilmer, in his immortal poem, "Trees," gave this lovely stanza:

"A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray."

Hot Cross Bun Originated Back in B. C. Centuries

Like many other Christian observances, the origin of the hot cross bun dates far back into the B. C. centuries. A small cake marked with a square was part of the religious rites of ancient Hellas, which adopted it from a still older Egyptian custom. Its table use by Americans, in its present appetizing form, is a recent innovation.

After its United States naturalization, it was crisped up with sugar and spices to suit our American sweet tooth. It was a far cry from its severe, unadorned, prosaic British ancestor.

In addition we spread out its sale to take in a large part of the Lenten season, whereas in olden England its consumption was confined to Good Friday alone. In primitive times the "hot cross bun man" early Friday morning paraded the streets with a basket on his arm. Before each house he tinkled a bell and chanted in a monotone to advertise his wares:

Hot cross buns, hot cross buns!
If you have no daughters, give 'em to your sons:
One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns!

Train Doesn't Stop Here

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt had been away from home for several days. One morning word came that she would arrive by a certain afternoon train. Dutifully, Mr. Roosevelt got out the family wagon and set out for the station. As he rounded the corner, he heard the train's warning whistle. He pulled up at the station just in time to see the cars flash by at 40 miles an hour.

He saw his wife waving frantically from the rear platform of the last car. She was holding an envelope in her hand, and as he watched her, she threw it in his direction. The wind caught it, however, and lodged it in a thorn-infested bush some distance away. Mr. Roosevelt finally rescued the missive, after an exhausting run, and at the cost of a few nasty scratches. When he opened it, he found the following note:

"Dear Ted: This train doesn't stop here."

1940 Train Wrecks

Train wrecks of a major character in the United States in 1940 numbered two—Little Falls, N. Y., April 19, 30 dead; Cuyahoga Falls, near Akron, Ohio, July 31, 43 dead. Other wrecks in which death occurred included: January 1, Arcola, Ill., 1 dead, 12 hurt; 18, New Castle, Pa., 3 dead; June 7, Banning, Pa., 1; September 27, Trafford, Pa., 2; October 30, Lake Alfred, Fla., 3; December 23, Cleveland, Tenn., 2. All train accidents, including collisions, derailments and other causes (except train-service accidents and non-train accidents), averaged 308 killed a year in period 1926-30, as compared with 225 a year, 1931-35. Above averages include only 30 passengers on trains in first period and eight in second. Train accidents resulted in 293 deaths in 1938, of which 52 were passengers.

Measures Holes in Doughnuts

What becomes of the hole in the doughnut? Alfred L. Plant may not have the answer for that, but his job is measuring holes in doughnuts. He travels around the country measuring doughnuts and doughnut holes with his micrometer and testing doughnut qualities and exhorting bakers to bake standard doughnuts. He stated that we consume $78,000,000 worth of doughnuts a year. Plant says that the standard doughnut of today has a hole of seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and the outside of the standard doughnut is 2⅞ inches, but to a certain extent different localities want different doughnuts. New England remains the heart of the doughnut belt. He adds that doughnuts are not fattening as professional jockeys eat them.

Newspapers and Democracy

By Brigadier General Ames T. Brown
New York State Director of Selective Service

The co-operation of the newspapers with the Third Registration of Selective Service is an excellent example of how loyally and efficiently American newspapers assist our Government.

We feel the Third Registration was an outstanding success, judged by the desired results, and for this the newspapers are entitled to considerable praise for their aid in disseminating and distributing information of the registration. Without the assistance of the newspapers, our task would have been much more difficult.

This assistance of the newspapers was given willingly and without compensation. There was no one to compel the newspapers to publish the information. Granted the editors undertook this task also in the interest of their readers, it does not detract from the value of their work for the Nation.

Along with this loyalty is the freedom of the press to criticize. Bound only by a voluntary Code of Censorship, the United States press itself is the best argument in any comparison with the government-controlled publications of dictator countries.

Antarctic Island Doomed; Hungry Rats Ruining It

South Georgia, a tiny island situated in the lower regions of the south Atlantic ocean, is doomed, because it is infested with probably more rats per square mile than any other place on earth.

A peculiar fact is that these rodents are of the brown species, which are native to Asia which is away over on the opposite side of the globe. The rat ridden island borders on the Antarctic and is covered with the everlasting ice and snow of latitude 55 degrees. But this frigid condition, however, does not seem to hold back the speedy propagation of countless devastating invaders which are responsible for the island's inevitable fate, for they have thrived mightily in a comparatively short time.

The Orient is the original habitat of all rats and from its crowded shores the pests have emigrated to every corner of the earth on ships and by land. There is no record of a rodent scourge in Europe prior to 1030 A. D., at which time a fleet of Asiatic trading vessels visited several French ports.

The scourge finally reached the little British whaling station of South Georgia. The rodent stowaways were at once attracted shoreward by the abundant food supply of whale carcasses left strewn about the beach by whalers after the sperm oil, blubber and other valuable ingredients have been removed to sell.

Roman Emperor Gained Reputation as Eccentric

Nowadays the hot-foot is tops in practical jokes and a man can get a reputation as an eccentric by, let us say, appearing customarily without a necktie. It was not always thus. In a more robust day, a man who wanted to be known as eccentric had to work for the title. A goodly number did.

The Roman Emperor Heliogabalus is a good example. On one occasion, as a whim, he ordered his slaves to bring him a thousand pounds of spider webs, promising them a rich reward. Actually he got not one but ten thousand pounds of webs and remarked that he had never before realized what a great city Rome really was.

Extravagant banquets were a favorite pastime. He once invited a number of guests and in the midst of the meal gave a signal at which a false ceiling parted and the diners were deluged with violets and other flowers in such quantity that several smothered.

DISH FOR THIS WEEK

A small amount of codfish can give "zip" to a whole meal, according to food specialists at the New York State College of Home Economics. They suggest using codfish with left-over vegetables or with cooked cereal to make this Lenten dish which serves six.

Codfish a la Creole

1 cup of dried codfish
2 cups of cooked rice
2½ cups of canned tomatoes
1 pepper, fine cut
½ onion, fine cut
½ cup of chopped celery.

Soak the codfish overnight and flake it. Saute the pepper, onion and celery; then add the tomatoes, codfish and rice, or other cereal. Cook them together several minutes and serve over toast or in pastry cups.

Suggested dinner menu: Codfish a la Creole, sliced apple and orange salad, wholewheat bread with parsley butter, tapioca pudding with lemon sauce, milk at least for the children, and tea, coffee or milk for the grown-ups.

Spending

According to the Office of Facts and Figures, on July 1, 1940, we were spending two billion dollars a year on war goods; on the first of last December this rate had risen to almost 20 billions; and this year war spending must reach a total of 46 billion dollars for the year.

Blind Man Sees Sun Rise

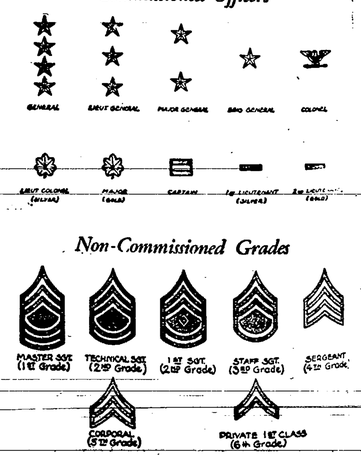
Denver—Charles LeRoy Foster, 85-year-old mason and miner who had been blind for more than four years, regained his vision for 30 minutes before he died. He called nurses to his bedside at dawn; they found him pointing with a trembling finger at the sunrise. As he watched the sunrise he told them that he knew he was dying; his last words were: "I knew I would see it all again."

Customer: "How's this? You have charged me twice as much as usual for shaving me."

Barber: "It's according to the new code. My razor was dull and it took me twice as long as usual to shave you."

U.S. Army Insignia of Rank

Commissioned Officers



Non-Commissioned Grades

Your Federal Income Tax

Deductions for Business Expenses

Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense, and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and nonessential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amount paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, heat, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

A taxpayer conducting more than one business may claim the business deductions of each.

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used for professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayers' own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

Expenses of Farmers

A farmer who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary expenses all amounts expended (other than those constituting capital expenditures) in the carrying on of the business of farming. The cost of feeding and raising livestock may be treated as an expense deduction insofar as such costs represent actual outlay, but not including the value of farm produce grown upon the farm or the labor of the taxpayer. Also deductible is the cost of seed, minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling of the farmer) and small tools used up in the course of a year or two.

The cost of fuel and oil used for farm work, as well as repairs and maintenance of farm machinery, is deductible as a business expense; but the cost of farm machinery, equipment, and farm buildings represents a capital investment and is not an allowable deduction. The cost, however, may be recovered by depreciation allowances. The cost of gasoline, repairs and upkeep of an automobile is used wholly in connection with the taxpayers' farm operations, as well as depreciation thereon, may be deducted, but if an automobile is used partly for business and partly for pleasure or the convenience of the taxpayer or his family, the cost of operation may be apportioned according to the extent of the use for purposes of business and for pleasure or convenience, and the portion attributable to business will be deductible as a necessary business expense.

The cost of hired laborers and hired machines on a farm and the part of the board which is purchased for hired laborers are deductible. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired laborers is not a deductible expense. Rations purchased and furnished to laborers or sharecroppers are deductible as a part of the labor expense. Amounts paid to persons engaged in household work to the extent that their services are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers are deductible but amounts paid for services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not a deductible expense.

Amounts expended in the development of farms, orchards, and ranches prior to the time when the productive state is reached may be regarded as investments of capital. The cost of planting trees, as well as the amounts expended by a farmer in the restoration of soil fertility preparatory to actual production of crops and the cost of liming soil to increase productiveness over a period of years are capital expenditures but the cost of commercial fertilizers, the benefit of which is of short duration and which have to be used every year or so, even after a farm reaches the productive state, is deductible as an expense.

Amounts expended in purchasing work, breeding, or dairy animals are regarded as investments of capital and may be depreciated unless such animals are included in inventory.

Losses of Farmers

Losses incurred in the operation of farms as business enterprises are deductible from gross income. If farm products are held for favorable markets, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or by reason of deterioration in storage, is allowed, except as such shrinkage may be reflected in an inventory if used in determining profits.

The destruction by frost, storm, flood, or fire of a prospective crop is not a deductible loss in computing income since it represents the loss of anticipated profits which have never been reported as income. Likewise, a farmer engaged in raising and selling livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, is not entitled to claim as a loss the value of animals that perish from among those animals that were raised on the farm, except as such loss is reflected in an inventory, if used. If livestock has been purchased for any purpose, and afterward dies from disease, exposure, or injury, or is killed by order of the authorities of a State or the United States, the actual purchase price of such livestock, less any depreciation allowable as a deduction in respect of such perished livestock, may be deducted as a loss if the loss is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The actual cost of other property (with proper adjustments for depreciation) which is destroyed by order of State or Federal authorities may likewise be claimed as a loss. If reimbursement is made by a State or the United States in whole or in part on account of stock killed or other property destroyed in respect of which a loss was claimed in a prior year, the amount received is required to be reported as income for the year in which reimbursement is made. The cost of any feed, pasture, or care which has been deducted as an expense of operation must not be included as part of the cost of the stock for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of a deductible loss.

If gross income is ascertained by the use of inventories, no deduction can be taken separately for livestock or products lost during the year, whether purchased for resale or produced on the farm, as such losses will be reflected in the inventory by reducing the amount of livestock or products on hand at the close of the year, which has the effect of reducing gross income from business by the amount of the loss.

If an individual owns and operates a farm in addition to being engaged in another trade or business or calling, and sustains a loss from the farming operations, such loss may be deducted from gross income received from all sources in determining the taxpayer's net income, provided such farm is not operated for recreation or pleasure.

If a farm is operated for recreation or pleasure and not on a commercial basis, and if the expenses incurred in connection therewith are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from the sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred, being regarded as personal expenses, will not constitute allowable deductions for Federal income-tax purposes.

Compensation of and Deductions Allowed State Officers and Employees

All officers or employees of States or political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, are required to include in gross income, for Federal income tax purposes, the compensation received by them during the year as such officers or employees.

Retired officers and employees of States and political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, who received in 1941 pensions or retirement annuities based on the services rendered by them while in active service as such officers or employees, are required to include such pensions or annuities in gross income for Federal income tax purposes.

Deduction of Capital Losses

No deduction is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property, directly or indirectly, between (a) members of a family, (b) a corporation and an individual owning more than 50 per cent of its stock (liquidations excepted), (c) a grantor and fiduciary of any trust or (d) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust.

If (1) shares of stock become worthless during the year, or (2) corporate securities with interest coupons or in registered form are ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year, and are capital assets, the loss therefrom shall be considered as from the sale or exchange of capital assets as of the last day of such taxable year.

In determining "gain" in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, the cost, or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in section 113(b) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended, whichever is greater, should be used, and in determining "loss," the cost, so adjusted, should be used. If the property was acquired after February 28, 1913, the cost, except as otherwise provided in section 113, of the Code as amended, should be used.

The taxpayer's return should state the following facts: (a) For real estate, the location and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) for stocks name of corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital charges affecting basis (including nontaxable distributions).

Losses From Casualties, Theft And Wagers

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automobile is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm, he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

A loss occasioned by damage to an automobile maintained for pleasure, where such damage results from the faulty driving of the taxpayer or other person operating the automobile, but is not due to the willful act or negligence of the taxpayer, is a deductible loss in the computation of net income. If damage to a taxpayer's automobile results from the faulty driving of the operator of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned to the taxpayer by such damage is likewise deductible.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however, that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even tho, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income tax purposes must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock thru the fluctuation of the market or otherwise. In the case of an individual the loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. In any securities (that is, shares of stock in a corporation and rights to subscribe for or to such shares) become worthless during the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall, for income tax purposes, be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year of capital assets.

Deduction for Taxes

In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed.

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1941 are deductible. So-called taxes which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible but are to be capitalized, as they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The Federal income tax may not be deducted. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction in his Federal income tax return.

Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Import or tariff duties paid to customs officers; and business, license, privilege, excise, and stamp taxes paid to internal revenue collectors are deductible as taxes, provided they are not added to and made a part of the expenses of the business or the cost of the articles of merchandise with respect to which they are paid, in which case they cannot be deducted separately as a tax. The purchaser may not deduct the Federal tax of ten per cent on the retail sale of jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations. The Federal tax of one cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any place is deductible, provided an account has been kept by the taxpayer of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams and cable and on the rent of his safe-deposit box.

Unemployment compensation contributions required under a State law, if officially classified as taxes, are deductible as taxes and not as business expenses.

The excise taxes imposed upon employers by the Social Security Act as amended, are deductible, but the tax imposed on employees by that Act is not deductible. If an employer pays such tax for the employees, the amount may be deducted by the employer as a business expense, and the employees are required to report as additional income in their Federal income-tax returns the amounts of the tax so paid for them.

License fees exacted by a State or city upon certain businesses are deductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinarily taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible.

Federal estate and gift taxes and State inheritance, estate, legacy or succession taxes are not deductible. The Federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline, cigarettes and liquor are imposed upon the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and are not deductible by the purchaser or consumer. Whether or not the gasoline tax, the use tax, or the sales tax levied by a State may be deducted by the individual purchaser depends upon the terms of the State law imposing the tax; consequently the right to the deduction, as between purchaser and seller, varies in the different States.

Bad Debts—Year in Which Deductible

Worthless debts arising from unpaid wages, salaries, rents and similar items of taxable income are not allowable deductions unless the income such items represent has been included in income for 1941 or a prior taxable year.

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a debt were allowed as a deduction without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

LITTLE BITS OF HUMOR

"Should I marry a man who lies to me?"

"Lady, do you want to be an old maid?"

Grace: "That sailor over there reminds me of a hen covering a bunch of chicks."

Peggy: "I suppose you mean the one brooding there by the turret?"

Grace: "No. I mean the one sitting on the hatch."

Easily Remedied

Johnny: "Maw, you didn't put enough butter on this bread."

Maw: "All right; put part of the bread back."

A Combination

The Customer: "Are those real goldfish?"

The Clerk: "Well, the fact is there is a little alloy in them. You see, their father is a silver bass."

Teacher: "Now, if I lay three eggs here and five eggs there, how many eggs will I have?"

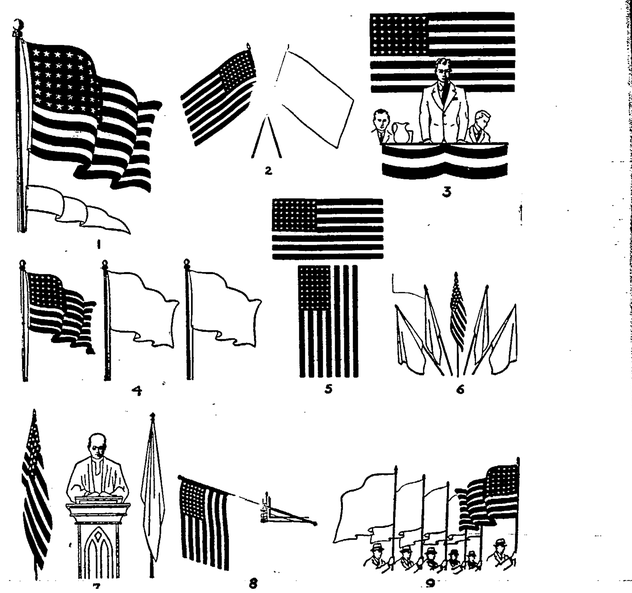
Skeptical Pupil: "I don't think you can do it!"

"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be very fresh."

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"



THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HOW TO RESPECT AND DISPLAY IT

1—When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last.

2—When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right (the flag's own right), and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

3—When used on a speaker's platform, whether indoors or out, the flag should never be reduced to the role of a mere decoration by being tied into knots or draped over the stand. For this purpose bunting should be used. The flag, if displayed, should be either on a staff or secured to the wall or back curtain behind the speaker with the union to the flag's right.

4—When flags of two or more nations are displayed together they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.

5—When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left.

6—Whenever a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are to be arranged in a group and displayed from staffs with the flag of the United States the latter should be placed at the center of that group and on a staff slightly higher than any of the others.

7—When the flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor at the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and the other flags at his left.

8—When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of a building, the union of the flag should go to the peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-staff).

9—Whenever the flag of the United States is carried in a procession in company with other flags, it should occupy a position in front of the center of the line of flags or on the right of the marching line.