ANDOVER NEWS

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

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Just For Today, Be Unafraid

JUST FOR TODAY, try to live thru this day only, and not to tackle your whole life's problem. You can do some things in 12 hours that would appal you if you felt that you had to keep them up for a lifetime.

JUST FOR TODAY, try to be happy. This assumes that what Abraham Lincoln said is true—that "most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be." Happiness is within—it is not so much a matter of externals.

JUST FOR TODAY, try to adjust yourself to what is and not try to adjust everything to your own desires; take your family, my family, your business, my business, your luck and my luck as they come and try to fit yourself to them rather than them to you.

JUST FOR TODAY, take good care of your body. Exercise it, care for it, nourish it, and do not abuse or neglect it, so that it will be a perfect machine, lasting a long time and responsible to your every will.

JUST FOR TODAY, try to strengthen your mind. Study. Learn something useful. Do not be a mental loafer all day. Read just a few lines that require effort to understand, which necessitite thought, reflection and concentration to make them your own.

JUST FOR TODAY, exercise your soul. Do a good thing for somebody and try not to be found out; do at least two things you don't want to do, just to exercise and prove your control over your emotions and your body; do not permit anyone to discover that your feelings have been hurt by something they have said or done.

JUST FOR TODAY, be agreeable. Look as well as you can; talk low but plainly and firm of voice; act courteously; be liberal with praise; criticize no one unjustly; do not find unnecessary fault with things; and try not to regulate or improve someone else.

JUST FOR TODAY, have a program, a plan to do something. Write down what you expect to have accomplished by the end of each hour. You may not be able to follow it exactly, but it will save you from two pests—hurry and indecision.

JUST FOR TODAY, have a quiet half hour, all to yourself. Relax in that half hour; think over your yesterday, your today and your tomorrow. And, somewhere in it, think of God and of the Universe, so as to get a little more perspective in your life.

JUST FOR TODAY, be unafraid. Be especially unafraid to be happy, to enjoy what is beautiful, to love, and to be loved by those who believe in you. Be unafraid of the morrow, for then you may again repeat—Just for today.

The above "By a Very Old Banker" is reprinted from the Bolivar Breeze.

What has become of the moaning prophets who were so certain, a few years ago, that the national debt would wreck this republic?

The idea that the Japs are not prepared to risk national existence in war with the English-speaking nations has disappeared.

We must be doing something to be happy.

What, with all the cooking schools and home economics courses we might expect better cooking some day in the future.

March

With rushing winds and gloomy skies
The dark and stubborn Winter dies;
Far off, unseen, Spring faintly cries,
Bidding her earliest child arise; March!
—Bayard Taylor

MARCH is the month of beginnings. The month does not now begin our civil year, but it opens our "living" year as sap courses, buds burst and seeds stir and shoot. From the vast geometry of heaven to the smallest seed, nature admits the cycle of its eternal law. On March 20, at 7:21 p. m., the sun crosses the celestial equator into the northern hemisphere, the vernal equinox occurs, and "Earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn."

Tho March is the first month of our "living" year, it is now the third month of the calendar. But at one time, and not so long ago, it occupied the primary place. It was the first month of the old Roman ten-month year, as you can see by counting back from the last four months—September, October, November and December—which, by their names, indicate they were the seventh to tenth months. The later Roman calendar, however, set it back to the third place in the monthly procession.

According to legend, the Romans called the month Martius after Mars, the supposed father of Romulus. The old Anglo-Saxons sometimes called it "Hlyd-monath," the "loud or stormy month," and sometimes "lencten-monath," or lengthening month, because then the days grew longer.

The birthstone for March, in ancient terminology, was the jasper. It is one of the gems mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, as the foundation for the wall of the New Jerusalem. In modern usage, the March birthstone is either the bloodstone, which is green jasper stained with red spots; or aquamarine, a blue or blue-green phase of beryl. Both stones are held to denote courage and truthfulness, whence the old adage about the month: "March. Its tree, Juniper. Its stone Bloodstone. Its motto 'Courage and strength in times of danger'."

The flower for the month of March is the jonquil.

The Family Airplane

BEFORE the present conflict, there was much talk of the time when every American family would own an airplane. Many people believed that the airplane era would come and replace the automobile, just as the automobile made the horse and buggy obsolete.

The aircraft era has not come yet, mainly because no concern has put on the market an aircraft that will usefully serve the needs of the average family.

The ideal plane for the family would be one with a cruising speed of at least 150 miles an hour, capable of seating four or five passengers, and one that can be operated cheaply. Aircraft factories were unable to offer these three qualities before the war started.

The great war demand for aircraft has put aircraft manufacturing on a mass-production basis. And when the war gets over, and the greatly expanded aircraft plants are no longer needed to produce war planes the aircraft industry will focus its attention on the American people. The American family airplane will be put into mass production.

Aircraft will become as common as automobiles. There will be an airport close to the business district of most cities. Real estate near the airport will jump up in value. Communities will grow up around the now deserted airports; the people in these communities will be clamoring for the airplane tourist trade.

The aircraft era is in the future. It will not arrive until after the war is over. But there is little doubt that the fast tempo of this war will make the airplane era a reality long before it could have come otherwise.

Every community must have unselfish leaders if it is to make progress.

You can always recognize intelligence—it does not seek unanimous agreement.

HE HAS HIS OWN TROUBLES

Storm a Merry-Go-Round Traveling on Flat Car

A storm is not just a peaceful little flock of clouds traveling along side by side like sheep, it was explained recently by David Greenfield of the United States weather bureau staff in Los Angeles.

Rather, a storm is more aptly compared with a merry-go-round . . . a merry-go-round traveling along on a flatcar, if you will . . . with the whirling horses represented by the clouds spinning in toward the storm center in a counter-clockwise direction.

"The average rainstorm probably moves along at somewhere between 20 and 60 miles an hour," said Greenfield, "but the winds moving toward the center of those storms can have any velocity up to a hundred miles an hour or higher.

"Speaking generally, the fundamental types of cloud are the cirrus, the stratus and the cumulus, although we usually have many variations of them during a rainy spell.

"Cirrus clouds are the thin, feathery formations at three miles elevation and higher. Their speed can be anywhere from zero up to 100 miles an hour or so, depending upon whether they are in an air mass that's moving. Roughly speaking, cirrus clouds usually precede a storm by a day or so.

Discover New Uses for Bananas; Strange Dishes

In Jamaica where they grow bananas they have a way of using them that might be fun for us to try. It may mean a cultivated taste, but at least there are possibilities for a new note in your meal planning by using the recipes.

Boiled Bananas.

6 unripe bananas
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons flour
¾ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Peel bananas and cut in halves. Add milk, bring to a boil, cover and let simmer 25 minutes. Melt butter, add flour and mix to a paste. Gradually add liquid in which bananas were cooked and stir over low heat until smooth and thickened. Cook two or three minutes longer and pour over bananas. Serve as a vegetable.

Bathtub Hanger

There's a bathtub hanger that makes your bathtub an integral and leak-proof unit with the building.

This hanger is built into the wall behind the wall finish. Perforations in the hanger and base strip act as a key to build the hanger and tub securely into the wall. A leak-proof filler is then used in the groove of the hanger, and this acts as a permanent water seal against water seepage or leakage.

This leak-proof hanger so tightly seals the connection between wall and tub that the danger of water seeping down behind the tub and rotting woodwork or spotting ceilings below the bath is entirely eliminated.

Bathtubs frequently settle with shrinkage of the building. This causes cracks around the edges and at the base of the tub that lead to serious leaks. By preventing settling, the new bathtub hanger provides assurance that cracks and leaks will not occur.

Perennial Youth

If Ponce de Leon was living today, he wouldn't go to St. Augustine in search of the Fountain of Youth. He would probably wait for developments of the experiments being conducted by Prof. Roy G. Hoskins of Harvard college, in his search for a chemical fountain of perennial youth. Experimenting with aged and matured male rats, Professor Hoskins has produced noteworthy increase in their activity through the use of a new synthetic hormone, "diethyl stibestrol." No attempt will be made to test the effects of the hormone in men until the experimental work in animals is quite decisive, Dr. Hoskins has declared. Rats are among the first animals that scientists employ for exploring a physiological problem of interest from the viewpoint of man's own health and vigor.

Crime Increases in 1940

Chicago was first among the large cities of the nation in the number of robberies and burglaries in 1940, according to statistics released recently by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Los Angeles trailed Chicago in both these crimes. Chicago reported 5,803 robberies in 1940, Los Angeles, 2,169; Detroit, 1,887; and New York, 1,497. Burglaries reported showed Chicago led with 10,939; Los Angeles, 10,022; and New York, 8,240. New York, with 275 murders led the country with Chicago second with 231 and Philadelphia third with 110.

Percolated Coffee

For making percolated coffee use all-purpose grind. Start with boiling water to save time. Percolate 3, 7 or 10 minutes, according to taste for mild or strong infusion. In buying such a unit, be sure that coffee basket is large enough to allow for swelling of coffee, and that it fits snugly into neck opening of lower pot. Rich, strong-boiled coffee, made quickly. Excellent for breakfast—making double-strength dinner coffee.

African Tribes Worship Their Dead Ancestors

Even the Negroes of the heart of Africa seldom are "as black as coal." Many are chocolate brown. Others have reddish brown or yellowish brown skins. Most of the Negro natives of Africa have black hair, but a few cases of red hair have been known, and the hair of the aged often turns white. At birth a Negro baby may have dark blue eyes; but the color soon changes to dark brown.

There are cases of very tall natives, but the height is commonly medium and some tribes have men of very small stature. The Akka tribe, which leads a wandering life west of Lake Victoria, is composed of dwarfs. Their average height is only 4 feet 10 inches.

The religions of the native tribes differ a great deal. Some call their chief god Kuru, others Benthema, others Olorun, and so on. In one tribe the god of war is known as Ymell. Where there is a chief god, there are lesser gods or half-gods. In some places 'tis said the half-gods are men who have gained ruling places in the spirit world.

Statements have been made that the gods of African natives are "idols," but that is only partly true. Some of the wooden figures which have been taken from Africa and placed in museums are charms, not idols.

Government 'Gave' Away Million Acres of Land

W. C. Mullendore, vice president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and executive vice president of the Southern California Edison company, recently reviewed the "prodigal" land policy of the government in the early days, in which 756,000,000 acres were given away, in many instances "with a lack of wisdom and certainly a lack of economic and social planning."

The great bulk of the land, however, was honestly disposed of, included 250,000,000 acres under the homestead, timber culture, desert lands and reclamation acts; 137,000,000 acres in railroad, wagon road and canal grants; 99,000,000 in educational grants and 294,000,000 acres in all other grants.

First organized effort to secure adequate recognition of forests to the national welfare was made by the American Forestry association, which was formed January 12, 1875, Mullendore said.

Since then it has been the leading force in "an intelligent and consistent fight for constructive forest policies." The association's efforts resulted in forests being set aside as public reservations.

Dogs Identified by Tattoo

Did you ever experience loss of your dog and then were unable to identify him because several dogs were similar to yours? You no longer will have that difficulty, according to the National Bureau of Canine Identification. The bureau is working out a plan where every dog will be numbered. The number will be written on the dog's leg with an electric pen and recorded by the bureau. The bureau will keep its records on small cards, as police files are kept. The card will contain the name of the owner, address, phone number, dog's name, breed, sex, location of the marking and the number itself. The number used will be one of a serial, no two alike, with the serials running from A to Z, with each veterinarian having an individual serial. Other methods of identification are not foolproof, the bureau says. Nose-printing doesn't work efficiently because when a nose-printed dog is lost every dog of its description has to be nose-printed to find the lost one with any degree of certainty.

Quick-witted Woman

It isn't the length of time a woman testifies, but what she can retort in a minute that does the business. A woman is naturally so quick-witted that no lawyer, no matter how shrewd and alert, can be quite sure of her reply. Recently a well-known New York criminal lawyer who is reputed to be calm under any circumstance, was very much upset in the court room when he was attempting to throw a bad light on the veracity of a woman witness. He had asked her: "Now, isn't it true that some one has tried to get you to distort your story of the facts so that they will appear favorable to the defendant?" "Yes," admitted the woman. "Ah," replied the attorney. "And who was it?" "You," shot back the witness. That lawyer lost his case.

Winter Heating, Summer Cooling

Indicative of the trend toward the unit type of winter and summer air-conditioning equipment is the recent announcement that a number of manufacturers now offer cabinets, comparable in size to radiators, which provide complete winter conditioning and are also capable of providing summer cooling and dehumidification. The same unit heats the room in winter and cools it in summer. Winter heating is done by means of hot water or steam piped to the unit. In the summer cold water, flowing through the same pipes, circulates in the coils in the cabinet. The unit is equipped with a fan to provide rapid circulation of heated or cooled air and with a filter for air cleaning. In the winter the air is humidified and in the summer it is dehumidified.

HOW, WHAT AND WHY?

Special to the Andover News

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and mention the name of this paper you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one postcard. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

Facts on Beans

E. L. K. writes: "Can you tell me something about soup beans and marrow beans, such as planting in sod, kind of fertilizer needed, and how to harvest and thresh them?"

Prof. E. V. Hardenburg of the vegetable crops department answers: "By soup beans we assume you mean pea beans or medium beans which are the ones most commonly canned.

"Field tests show that beans respond well on sod, but old sod land usually has so many weeds that clean culture is difficult. Such crops as corn or potatoes may be planted more profitably on sod because they return a larger gross income.

"We recommend planting beans after some other cultivated crop. Don't apply more than 300 pounds of fertilizer and use a complete mixture such as 5-10-5. We have sent you more information under separate cover."

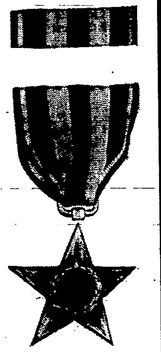
Interchange Ranges?

C. E. L. writes: "I would like to know if hogs can be satisfactorily ranged on an old poultry range, and if poultry can be grown on old hog range."

Dr. D. W. Baker of the state veterinary college replies: "Certain bacterial diseases of poultry have been found during recent years to be a hazard to the health of swine. One such disease is avian tuberculosis.

"In the chief hog raising sections of the middle west, such a plan as your would not be advisable. Of course, if you are sure your chickens have never been infected with tuberculosis, there would be no danger to swine pasturing on the chicken range.

"Another disease that might be transferred from swine to the bird is erysipelas, an important disease of turkeys. It is a possibility as an infection of poultry."



SILVER STAR

The Silver Star is awarded to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man in the Army of the United States is cited for gallantry in action and the citation was published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by, or which is the appropriate command of a general officer or issued by the War Department, which citation does not warrant the award of the Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Cross. A bronze star in the center thereof a raised silver star, the center lines of all rays of both stars coinciding. The reverse to have the inscription "For gallantry in action" and a space for the name of the recipient. It is suspended by a silk moire ribbon in stripes of blue, white and red.

Your Federal Income Tax

Deductions for Contributions

Charitable contributions and gifts made by an individual are deductible within certain limitations. Only contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year are deductible. The organization to which the gift is made must meet several tests. The corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation must be created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof or under the law of the United States or any State or Territory or of any possession of the United States and must be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. If a substantial part of its activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, it fails to meet the tests. No part of the organization's income may inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Contributions made to a missionary fund, church-building fund, or for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible if the church is created or organized as stated above. Pew rents, assessments, and dues paid to a church are regarded as contributions.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible.

Contributions made to the United States, any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, such as a city of town, or the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States, for exclusive public purposes are deductible; for example a gift of real estate to a city to be used perpetually as a public park is deductible. Also allowable are contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation, to posts or organizations of war veterans and their auxiliaries organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and to domestic fraternal societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, if used exclusively for religious, scientific, educational, literary, or charitable purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals

In general, the deduction is limited in the cases of individuals to 15 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Deductions for Interest.

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1941 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Deductible items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property. If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgement, or mortgage to make the interest deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidenced only by a note.

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from from Federal income tax, is not deductible.

Interest paid on behalf of another where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payor is not deductible by the payor. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable (except interest on obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or possessions of the United States; obligations of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, to the extent provided in the Acts authorizing the issuance thereof; or obligations issued prior to March 1, 1941, of a corporation organized under Act of Congress if such corporation is an instrumentality of the United States). All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Discount on bonds is ordinarily income the same as interest. Under a new provision of the Revenue Act of 1941, a taxpayer reporting his income on the cash receipts and disbursements basis owning any non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals, may at his election made in his return for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, treat the increase in the redemption price of such obligation occurring in the taxable year as income received in such year, except that in the return in which the election is made the taxpayer must include all such increase, if any, occurring between the date of the acquisition of such obligation and the first day of the taxable year for which the election is made.

Bad Debts—Method of Deduction

Bad debts constitute a considerable item in the returns of many taxpayers and may be treated in one of two ways—either by deduction from gross income in respect to debts ascertained to be worthless either in whole or in part and charged off, or by a deduction of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Taxpayers were given an option for 1921 to select either of the two methods. The method used in the return for 1921 must be used in returns for subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to the other method. Application to change must be made at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which the change is to be effective. However, a taxpayer filing a first return for 1941 may select either of the two methods, subject to the approval of the Commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary as between classes of business and with conditions of business prosperity. It will depend primarily upon the total amount of debts outstanding as of the close of the taxable year, those arising currently as well as those arising in prior taxable years, and the total amount of the existing reserve.

Deduction for Depreciation

The Internal Revenue Code provides for "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescense." For convenience, such allowance usually is referred to as depreciation.

In claiming a deduction for depreciation several fundamental principles must be observed. The deduction must be confined to property actually used in a trade, business, or profession, and to improvements on real property, other than property used by the taxpayer as his personal residence. In general, it applies to the taxpayer's capital assets—buildings, machinery, etc.—the cost of which cannot be deducted as a business expense.

A lawyer, doctor, or other professional man may not charge off as a current expense the cost of a library used wholly in his profession this being a capital expenditure and and the library a capital asset; but he may deduct an allowance for depreciation based upon the useful life of the library.

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property, if acquired by purchase after February 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the fair market value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonably consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate) whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable for the purpose for which constructed.

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to depreciation allowance.

It is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of operation of an automobile used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, amounts paid for insurance, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses, as well as damages paid for injury to another while the car was being used for business purposes and losses sustained by reason of damage to the car while being used for such purposes, provided such damages and losses are not covered by insurance or otherwise. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life also is deductible.

Other deductible items, irrespective of whether the car is used for business or pleasure, are sums paid during the taxable year for personal property taxes and municipal taxes, interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a car, and losses by fire or storm or theft, to the extent not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

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.

Fees paid for automobile inspection and automobile title registration of automobiles used for pleasure are not ordinarily allowable deductions.

Deduction for Tax on Motor Gas

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, those maintenance and operating expenses which constitute allowable deductions for Federal income tax purposes should be allocated to the two uses on the basis of the time the car is used for each. For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance, plus depreciation, for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three-fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction, for Federal income tax purposes, would be $600.

In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed and by whom they are paid. If the State law imposing a tax on gasoline by its terms imposes the tax on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for Federal income tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the regulations. The Federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. The taxpayer may ascertain whether a State gasoline tax is deductible by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

In any case where the gasoline purchased is used for business purposes, the tax may be regarded as a part of the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense; but in such case the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately as a tax under the item of taxes.

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expense incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the 'other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deductions for traveling expenses must be substantiated when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expense incurred.

Deduction for Losses Other Than From Sale or Exchange of Capital Assets

Deductions for losses are divided into four classes, and to be allowed must follow closely the wording of the income tax law. Losses are deductible if incurred (1) in the taxpayer's trade, business, or profession; (2) in any transaction entered into for profit; (3) from fires, shipwreck, storms, or other casualties, or from theft; and (4) from wagering transactions.

Business losses result, usually, from the purchase and sale of merchandise. Such losses usually are ascertained by means of inventories which are required whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, their use is necessary to determine the income of any taxpayer.

The term "transaction entered into for profit" means any kind of business proposition. For example, a taxpayer purchases an automobile to be used solely for business purposes, and which is sold at a loss. As this is a business proposition from start to finish, the loss is deductible. But if he had purchased the automobile to be used for pleasure or convenience, the deduction would not be allowed; it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

A loss sustained in the theft of an automobile purchased for pleasure or convenience is deductible, as it falls in class 3. If, because of faulty driving but not of "willful negligence," an automobile maintained for pleasure is damaged, the taxpayer may claim the loss sustained, as it comes within the meaning of the word "casualty." Where damages result from the faulty driving of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned to the taxpayer likewise is deductible.

Losses from wagering transactions whether legal or illegal, are deductible only to the extent of gains from such transactions. The excess of such losses over the gains is not deductible.

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

Items Not Deductible

Personal, living, or family expenses and capital expenditures are not deductible items in the computation of the statutory net income, whereas all the ordinary and necessary expenses of carrying on any trade or business are deductible.

In the event a taxpayer is engaged in an occupation which requires the use of equipment, as in the cases of Army officers, ball players, firemen, aviators, nurses and surgeons, the cost of such is deductible only to the extent (1) that it is specifically required and (2) that it does not take the place of ordinary clothing. Thus, expenditures for the purchase and cleaning of jockeys' uniforms and baseball uniforms of professional baseball players and the cost of raincoats, boots and helmets of city firemen and policemen are allowable deductions, while the cost of uniforms of Army and Navy officers, nurses, railway trainmen, barbers and surgeons is a personal expense and not deductible.

Among other nondeductible items of expense paid or incurred by taxpayers during the taxable year there may be mentioned premiums on life insurance policies, insurance paid on a dwelling owned and occupied by a taxpayer, amounts expended in seeking a position or in traveling to the place of a new position, commuters' fares, the cost of post-graduate courses, bar examination fees, expenditures for the maintenance and operation of an automobile used for personal convenience and not by reason of necessity in connection with a business, sums paid out as alimony and as an allowance under a separation agreement, penalty payments with respect to Federal taxes—whether on account of negligence, delinquency, or fraud—amounts paid by a parent to unemancipated minor children for services rendered by such minor children, and amounts deducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of employees in the civil service of the United States for the retirement fund or from the wages or salary of other employees as Federal old-age benefit tax.

Addition to the Tax for Delay In Filing Returns

In the event of failure to make and file an income tax return as required by law within the prescribed time, a certain percent of the amount of the tax is required to be added to the tax unless failure to file the return within the prescribed time is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to be due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

The amount to be added to the tax is five per cent if the failure is not for more than 30 days, with an additional five per cent for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which failure to file a return continues, not to exceed 25 per cent of the aggregate.

A taxpayer who files a tardy return and wishes to avoid the addition to the tax for delinquency must make an affirmative showing of all facts, alleged as a reasonable cause for failure to file the return on time, in the form of an affidavit which should be attached to the return. Alleged ignorance of the law does not constitute reasonable cause for delinquency.

Taxpayers should make every effort to file their returns within the time prescribed by law and thus avoid the possibility of the additions to the tax for delinquency in filing returns.

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the Internal Revenue Code, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting" are required to report on Form 1099, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments of fixed or determinable income to another in the calendar year of 1941 of $750 or more. If the recipient is married, and is a citizen or resident of the United States, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $1,500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report, Form 1099, of dividends or distributions for each individual, citizen or resident of the United States, resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid

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