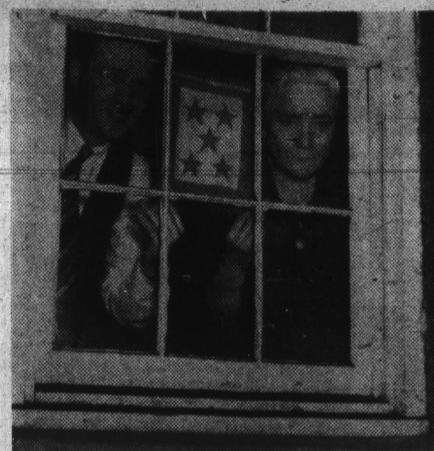


Inside Indianapolis

Flag Comes Down

IF THERE'S one thing that's more plentiful than New Year's resolutions, it's probably New Year's superstitions. There are a million and one of them. And even the persons who claim they're not superstitious manage to abide by one or more of the beliefs on the first day of the year. . . . Plenty of housewives cooked cabbage today. That seems to be one of the most common superstitions to bring good luck the rest of the year. Then there are those who sew pillow cases, eat peas, place a piece of money on the window or hold new money in their hand. The peas, they say, are supposed to bring money during the entire year. . . . There seem to be more things that superstitious persons avoid doing than they make a special effort to do. They claim it's unlucky to let the fire go out on New Year's day (we'd say it would be unlucky to let it go out on any cold day). . . . If you break a lamp globe on New Year's day it's a sign of the death of a near relative. . . . If the ice melts Jan. 1 it's supposed to freeze April 1. . . . It's considered unlucky to eat anything green on the first day of the year. . . . It's bad luck if a red-haired woman enters the house. Of course, the superstitious ones, in this case, just can't be red-haired. . . . And there are many, many more. But here's one that the younger set might believe. The first person of the opposite sex that you meet on New Year's day is supposed to have the Christian name of your future partner. . . . And here's one consolation for the early risers. If you rise early on Jan. 1, you'll have good luck for 364 days.



Mrs. John Keating and her son, Robert . . . he took the service flag down.

They were sent in by Shirley Musselman of Millersburg and were dated 1904 and 1905.

Organ Takes the Spotlight

MISS ARDA KNOX, who's still a part of Manual high school although she retired from teaching about five years ago, went west for the holidays. She celebrated Christmas and New Year's in Kansas. . . . The piano has taken a back seat at the Ernest Meyer home. Mr. Meyer bought his wife a portable organ for Christmas. It's about three feet tall, three feet wide and a foot and a half deep. It has to be pumped with the feet but the exercise is well worth while. Everyone in the Meyer family tried the organ Christmas day and relatives visiting them wanted to get in line for a turn to play it. The organ is a chaplain's organ such as those used by the army and navy. They're being sold to civilians now by local music companies. . . . The day after Christmas a woman came to the John Reese Christmas tree lot and wanted to buy a silver tree. She said she wanted one so badly that finally she decided to get one. Mr. Reese couldn't accommodate her, however. He had sold all his trees by Christmas eve.

By Robert J. Casey

The next morning when the attendant came to open up the visitors' registry at the entrance to a church, he found an old woman lying face down in the gravel of the driveway, her thin arms thrust through the bars of the iron gates.

"I've come home," she said. "Take me in."

They took her in.

"Mademoiselle" died a few months ago, reasonably content.

Story of Man Called 'George'

BUT THE MAN whom we shall call "George" still is alive.

George's case in many respects was like that of the woman from New Orleans, although he never was visited by her initial despair.

He came to the U. S. marine hospital of Carville 12 years ago after medicine had begun to find out some things about the Hansen bacillus.

And he never was completely isolated from the world he had left.

Somewhere out in the blue beyond the fences he had a wife who wrote encouraging letters and came frequently to see him.

The love and loyalty of a wife such as his were more effective than medicine in the treatment of his disease.

A few days ago his tests all showed negative.

He went home expecting to pick up the old life where he had laid it down. But there were complications.

The loyal little woman gave him a nervous greeting. She wasn't so sure he should have come straight home, she said.

Perhaps it would be better for George to go somewhere else for awhile . . . just until she could make some adjustments.

George understood quite well. He went away without saying goodbye.

He came back to Carville and he's still here.

"Mademoiselle" is dead but her story goes on and on.

The Chicago Daily News, Inc.
Copyright, 1946, by The Indianapolis Times and

'Round the U. S.

CARVILLE, La., Jan. 1.—"Mademoiselle"—outsiders never knew her by any other name—is dead. And, that you might think, would be the end of one of this strange community's most tragic stories.

But it isn't.

Most likely you have heard of "Mademoiselle." Out of her shadowy background sundry haphazard biographers have gathered enough fragments of fact to show that she was the daughter of a well-fixed, highly respectable family in New Orleans.

Her recorded history begins in 1896. Then in some obscure fashion, she contracted leprosy and entered the colony that Louisiana had just established on the old Carville estate, 25 miles down river from Baton Rouge.

Her life during the next 40 years was that of all the other victims of Hansen's disease at the time, blighted by the despair of 3000 years.

Science had found no therapy better than chaulmoogra oil extracts; which had a beneficial effect in less than 10 per cent of the cases treated.

Since the days of Babylon, the world had looked upon leprosy as the one incurable disease.

"Mademoiselle" knew from the beginning that she would never leave the colony alive.

"Mademoiselle" sat down and tried to forget that there was another world outside the Carville fences.

No Old Friend Was Left

SHE WAS at the end of hope when in 1936 the disease burned itself out—as it frequently does in patients otherwise physically fit. She was discharged from the hospital as an arrested case.

She went back to New Orleans, riding on a train for the first time in her life. She found that the Grand Canal had been transformed into Canal St., the Rue Royal was Royal st.

In all the town she found not one person she had ever seen in her girlhood.

Science

I HOPE that some senate committee will call in the scientists during 1946 to give their views on national defense. I feel that what they have to say will be as valuable as their pronouncements on the atomic bomb. The determination of American sci-



ents to speak their minds on the subject of the atomic bomb was almost as revolutionary as the bomb itself. Never before in the history of the nation had scientists made an organized entry into the political field.

Soon after the bomb dropped, some—Washington gossip said it was Adm. Leahy, but this may not have been so—persuaded President Truman to issue a directive which made it virtually impossible for a scientist to say anything.

Bill Might Have Passed

SUBSEQUENTLY the war department had its bill on the subject drawn up and introduced into congress as the May-Johnson bill after the way it had been cleared by a message from the President.

Had not the scientists revolted at this point and insisted on being heard, it is probable that the bill would have been passed in its original form, throttling atomic research in this country and embarking the world upon an atomic bomb race which could have ended only in world war III and the destruction of civilization.

As a result there is new hope in the situation for 1946, hope that the Big Three foreign ministers' conference in Moscow has made a start toward solving

the international phase of the situation and hope that Senator McMahon's committee on atomic energy will do the same for the domestic phase.

But even though we hope there will be no more wars, we must continue to think in terms of national defense and that is why I would like congress to hear the scientists who worked on war problems during world war II.

When world war II broke, this nation was not only unprepared in the sense that it needed troops, planes, ships, tanks and guns. It was unprepared in the sense that it lacked the plans for the equipment that world war II needed.

Big Job Done by Scientists

SCIENTISTS not only had to develop synthetic rubber, new steel alloys, means of extracting magnesium from the ocean, etc., but they also had to develop better planes, better tanks, and better guns, to say nothing of their items as invasion landing craft, bazookas, radars, submarine detection apparatus, new navigation methods, new types of incendiary bombs, the radio proximity fuse, and finally the atomic bomb.

Without radar, our planes would have been vastly less efficient. Without the radio proximity fuse, our battleships could never have sailed to the shores of Japan. There is no need to dwell on the effectiveness of the atomic bomb which, in Churchill's words, saved the lives of 1,000,000 American soldiers and 250,000 British soldiers by bringing the Pacific war to an end in a few days.

National defense needs to be discussed in the terms of these accomplishments. Congress would do well to hear the scientists as well as the admirals and generals.

By David Dietz

All of these are familiar troubles, but why go on? They are the recital of the difficulties which beset any man who rises high in public office in this country. This is the price any public servant pays for serving the people.

In spite of the price, however, the chance to do something which may change the course of history and may mean that future generations will not have to suffer some of the ills which beset the present generation, is worth it, as many men have found out. It certainly never seemed too great to the man who, as the clock struck midnight and 1945 came in, raised his glass and said, "We drink to the United States of America."

The year 1945 has been a hard year with loss and bitterness to many people, but to the United States peace has come again. Our men in the armed services still are scattered in many parts of the world, but now they are building better relationships with the nations where they are stationed.

Let us hope we all have the same sense of responsibility and good-will to implement the United Nations Organization which in this coming year will be permanently set up to try to bring peace to the world as a whole.

A year of important happenings both sad and glad lies behind us, but the year ahead is an unwritten page and much that will be written on it depends on the way our hearts feel, our minds understand and our hands work for the good of the world as a whole.



My Day

EN ROUTE TO LONDON, Monday—On New Year's day our thoughts turn back to the beginning of the year just passed.

On New Year's eve, 1944, my husband was not feeling very well. In order to do the work which was really important all of us were trying to ask of him as few unnecessary efforts as possible.

So we did not ask him to come down to dinner that night or to spend the evening with us. But he insisted that the custom which we always observed while we were in the White House should be carried on that evening, and about 11:30 he got up and came into his study to join with the few members of the family and the friends who had gathered there.

He greeted us all as cheerfully as usual.

Some of us knew he was planning to start before long for the important Yalta conference. Many of us knew the difficulties which beset him as they do all men in public life. Associates who should be selfless and who instead are self-seeking; co-workers who are often not only personally disloyal to the chief with whom they serve, but who frequently are disloyal to the ideas which they and the chief serve together. The difficulty of getting able men to give up their own, and their friends' interests, in order to serve in a public capacity; the misunderstanding of motives; the criticism of

The Indianapolis Times

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1946

PAGE

SECOND SECTION

1946 INCOME TAX PRIMER (First of a Series)

Start Your Income Checkup Now

Here is the first of 10 authoritative, easy-to-follow articles telling the wage-earning taxpayer how to prepare his income tax return. Readers should clip and save each installment of the series.

By S. BURTON HEATH

NEA Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—You do not have to file a final return on 1945 income until March 15.

But you may be required to make a final estimate, not later than Jan. 15, of the amount of tax that you will owe on March 15, and to transmit a payment with it.

If you underestimate by more than 20 per cent, you can be penalized.

So don't think that you have all the time in the world. The time for at least an accurate checkup is now.

If you choose, you may file your final return by Jan. 15, instead of waiting for March. That would permit you to omit the final estimate, and save some work. But there is one obstacle:

If you are going to file a withholding receipt and let the collector of internal revenue do the work of computing your tax; obviously you will have to wait until your employer gives you the W-2 form. He has until Jan. 31, under the law, to close his 1945 books and prepare the receipt for you.

LAST YEAR, taxpayers who filed Form 1040, the regular "long form," also had to wait for the receipt and attach it to their returns. That requirement now is eliminated. The

process does not want Form W-2 attached to 1946 returns this year.

The law under which you are about to file and compute your tax on 1945 income is the same law that controlled your tax last year. The new law does not affect civilian returns on 1945 income.

THE INFORMATION given for preparing final returns is equally valuable for making an accurate Jan. 15 estimate, which really is a tentative, informal tax computation.

These dispatches have been prepared in consultation with experts of the bureau of internal revenue.

Those who are certain that they want to file Form W-2, and that they can do so legally, will need only the first four dispatches.

Those who use Form 1040 can ignore the fourth.

Information common to service people and civilians will not be repeated. Only points of difference, and special provisions, will be considered.

Therefore, it is suggested that service people and the recently demobilized veteran should save these dispatches until their special series appears, and then use the two together.

THE WITHHOLDING receipt has been revised considerably, and for the better.

Minor improvements have been made in Form 1040, but they are not extensive and they do not affect the information required or the end results.

In this series of articles, I shall attempt to help you to decide whether to file the withholding receipt or to prepare Form 1040; to show you the easiest way to prepare whichever form you are using; to tell you how to compile correctly the information you must give to answer some of the questions that, year after year, continue to plague taxpayers.

There are many small business and professional men who need assistance like this; but their tax problems are complicated by so

many alternatives that, if I were to try to help them, I should merely confuse the majority who do not have such problems.

IN SOME instances it has proven mechanically unfeasible to carry all exhibits with the dispatches they illustrate. Also, it has been necessary to combine some topics, and to divide others between two articles.

So the best way to use the information is to say all the installments as they appear, and when you have them together, sit down with your tax blank and some scratch paper, and go to work.

With this dispatch is a check list of most sources of income that are subjected to income tax. With the next dispatch there will be a check list of items that are not subject to income tax.

TOMORROW: Who must file a return—and who should file.

THE DOCTOR SAYS: Treatment Is Simple But Vital

Diabetics Require 'Training'

By WILLIAM A. O'BRIEN, M. D.

THE physician who diagnoses diabetes in his patient plays the most important role in the outcome of the disease. The patient should be told quite frankly the nature of his disease, the fact that it probably will last his lifetime.

Most outstanding results of his administration according to the governor's own evaluation, have been legislative.

Among the civic reforms instigated under his guidance have been broadening of the state health department, setting up of a Mental Health council to supervise care of the insane and feeble-minded, and establishment of a 45-member Advisory Health council to establish and over-all health program for the state.

POST-WAR repair and maintenance of the state's institutions was provided in a special excise tax.

Already \$6,000,000 has poured into a fund to put them back into shape after the "no repair" ordeal of four war years.

Expansion, too, entered into the institutional program with plans for a new hospital for crippled children.

Although no one knew the war

in northern Indiana.

THE PURPOSE of diabetic treatment

is to prevent loss of sugar through the urine, to prevent an abnormal breakdown of protein and its conversion into sugar, and to hold fat metabolism in check. Proper treatment will make the patient look well, feel and enjoy life. All diabetic patients must be taught to test their own urine and to keep themselves sugar free.

Good diabetic management is based upon proper diet. Although various diets are used, there is one point on which all agree; that is to keep the total calories down so the patient stays slim.