

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 may be one consolation for the early risers. If you rise early on Jan. 1, you'll have good luck for 364 days.

Last Man Into Civies

THE NEW YEAR is bound to be a better year for Mrs. John Keating, 2540 N. Delaware st. Almost five years ago Francis, the first of her sons to enter service, was inducted into the army. Then one by one her other two sons, James and Robert, and her two grandsons, William Keating and William Metcalf, put on uniforms of the army or navy. Francis served in the South Pacific for four and a half years and piled up 87 points. James, a Times linotype operator, and William Keating were in both the Atlantic and Pacific and Mr. Metcalf spent his army life in the Aleutians. But Dec. 21 Mrs. Keating had them all back again. Still she didn't take the five-star service flag down from her window. She said Robert was the last one to come home and that was his job. So Friday Bob took the flag down with pleasure. . . . The conservation department now has two of the oldest hunting and fishing licenses issued in Indiana.

'Round the U. S.

CARVILLE, La., Jan. 1.—"Mademoiselle"—outsider 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 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.



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 out Christmas day and relatives visiting them practically had 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.

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By David Dietz

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 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. So nothing of such 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 Eleanor Roosevelt

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.

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.

SECOND SECTION

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1946

PAGE

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

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 you 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

Taxable Income

If you had income in 1945 from any of the following sources, it is taxable.

If all your income was in the first group, and your total 1945 income (including your wife's, if you file jointly) did not exceed \$4999.99, and if you did not have more than \$100 not subject to withholding tax, you can file the withholding receipt and let the collector of internal revenue compute your tax:

Bonuses	Interest	Profit or loss from business or profession
Commissions	Alimony	Rents
Fees, including jury fees	Annuities	Retirement pay, or pension
Gifts from anybody for whom you did work or favors	Endowment policy	Royalties
Salaries and wages	Estates	Separation allowances
Strike benefits	Partnership	Trust fund
Tips	Profits from the sale of any physical possession	
Dividends		

If your income was as much as \$5000, or if you had income from any of the following sources, or if you had more than \$100 from any source not subject to withholding tax, you must file Form 1040.

bureau does not want Form W-2 attached to 1940 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 return and measured your tax last year. The new law does not affect civilian returns on 1945 income.

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.

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.

THOSE WHO must use Form 1040, but choose to take their tax from the table without listing their own deductions, can ignore the fourth, ninth and 10th.

In this series everything is aimed at the individual taxpayer who does not have a business or a professional office.

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 save 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.

SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS

The special privileges and responsibilities of servicemen and women, active and demobilized, in connection with the federal income tax, will be discussed in a special series of dispatches which will appear in The Times before March 15, when final returns on 1945 income are due.

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.

Gates Evaluates First Year in Office

By ROBERT BLOEM

ONE down and three to go! Ralph F. Gates, Indiana's 36th governor, paused today to look back on his first year in office—the first year of Republican state administration since 1932, the last year of world war II and the first of reconversion.

"One always feels," the governor said, "that if the year were to be done over it could be done better."

But on the whole I feel that my first year has been successful and that the results by and large live up to my hopes of last New Year's."

Since his inauguration Jan. 8, Governor Gates has had his troubles; most of them political. But to the man on the street the record of his first year rates high. The elements of popular appeal and reform have been present throughout his administration so far.

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.

Extension, too, entered into the institutional program with plans for a new hospital for crippled children. Although no one knew the war in northern Indiana.

Dr. O'Brien

Management of the disease is difficult, but it is time-consuming.

RED CROSS AID GIVEN IN 261 U.S. DISASTERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (U. P.).—The Red Cross brought relief to victims of 261 disasters throughout the nation in 1945 and at the same time reached a new high in its domestic service to members of the armed forces, national headquarters reported tonight.

Included in the list of calamities were the Texas and southern Florida hurricanes, widespread tornadoes, floods and many fires.

Red Cross said the deaths of less than 12 persons were attributable directly to the hurricane. It ascribed this to advance planning by its disaster preparedness and relief committees.

Describing 1945 as one of the busiest years in the history of its domestic operations, it said that nurse's aides worked 14,736,326 hours in 2596 civilian hospitals. More than 20,000 hospital and recreation corps volunteers served in children's hospitals and other civilian institutions.

Motor corps members drove 24,766,000 miles, many of them to provide transportation to crippled children, the blind and other unfortunate.

PLAN OFFICERS' NIGHT

Naomi chapter 131, O. E. S., will observe officers' advance night at 7:45 p. m. Friday in the Masonic temple, North and Illinois sts. Mrs. Vera Rippey is worthy matron and Miss Gay Stammel, worthy patron.

would end in 1945 when Governor Gates took office in the midst of a legislative session, the groundwork was laid to help cope with problems that would accompany reconversion.

UNDER THE new Republican governor new boards and commissions were added to spark the governmental machinery—a new Department of Veterans' Affairs, a Department of Aviation, a Department of Commerce and Public Relations, a full-time Legislative Research Bureau, a Fair Employment Practices Commission, and a Division of Farm Chemistry at Purdue university.

On the debit side of the legislative ledger was the new Alcoholic Beverages law which has been one of the chief executive's biggest headaches. Set up in such a way as to make the issuance of distribu-

tors' licenses a matter of party patronage, the license setups has been the cause of severe dissension within the party.

FIRST EMERGENCY faced by the new governor was the spring flood along the Ohio. He mobilized the state guard for rescue and relief service.

By summer he was well on his way to being the most publicized and most photographed governor, with the possible exception of Paul V. McNutt, in Indiana history.

His flair for attracting attention paid off with such moves as a question-and-answer session between state employees and the Hoosier delegation, and a district-by-district program to "bring state government to the people" through local conferences conducted by state department heads.

THE PUBLICITY pinnacle was reached when the Department of Commerce and Public Relations under Paul Ross and Lt. Gov. Richard T. James opened a campaign in the fall to bring the United Nations' world peace capital to Indiana.

Climax of the campaign was Mr. James' recent trip to London to make a personal appeal to the U. N. Although he was plagued by post-war strikes through the latter half of the year, Governor Gates was able to avoid use of the state guard in labor disputes, depending on the soothing presence of Labor Commissioner Charles Kern to keep order.

Nearest approach to a labor emergency came in October when the guard was alerted in connection with charges of illegal picketing activities at Whiting.

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, and the necessity for continuous scientific care. The new diabetic has many things to learn, and a hospital stay is helpful in getting a good start.

Every case of diabetes is an individual problem. Management of the disease is difficult, but it is time-consuming.

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 well 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.

When overweight is corrected, diabetes improves. The various diets also are in agreement in mineral, protein and vitamins recommended; the only variation is in amounts of fat and sugar prescribed.

THE DIETS vary with age, sex, weight, and occupation of the patient. New diabetics usually are started on a simple diet and alterations are made as indicated.

Insulin is given to diabetic patients to compensate for deficiency of the pancreas.

A normal person secretes a small amount of insulin at all times, and a large amount when he eats starch and sugar. The average diabetic patient injects a single dose of proinsulin insulin each morning, which works slowly, lessening the danger of insulin shock resulting from an overdose.

Hunger, weakness, sweating, trembling, and apprehension are signs of beginning insulin reaction, and unless the condition is corrected, loss of consciousness may follow. A small amount of sugar by mouth usually will correct the condition.

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Prohibition

3 Dry States Pay Plenty to Stay That Way

By JIM G. LUCAS

Scripture-Herald Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Mississippi, Kansas and Oklahoma pay a fancy price for the privilege of remaining technically dry in a nation which went wet 12 years ago.

The 45 wet states collected \$2,703,517,984 liquor taxes in 1944.

The 1945 collection may exceed \$3 billion.

People in the three dry states are paying liquor taxes, too, but they're paying them away from home—Mississippians in Louisiana and Illinois; Oklahomans in Arkansas, Texas, Missouri; Kansas in Missouri.

Of the three, only Mississippi makes an attempt to dam the flood of tax dollars out of its boundaries. Mississippi's 10 per cent black market tax has produced approximately \$900,000 in 19 months. Oklahoma and Kansas seem content to watch their neighbors get rich.

EVEN Mississippi collects only a small part of the taxes it might realize with outright repeal. All three dry states, however, legalize 3.2 per cent beer.

Mississippi collected \$2,156,161 in beer taxes last year. Oklahoma took in \$1,496,021 and Kansas, \$1,661,435.

State officers in Mississippi make no pretense of enforcing the dry laws. They're content to collect what they tax dollars fall their way. Along the Gulf coast and in the Delta country liquor is sold as openly as it is in any of the wet states.

BOTH Kansas and Oklahoma appear to have little chance of repeal. Mississippians, however, believe they will strike the dry laws off the books in 1947. Two announced candidates for governor are politically wet.

In all three states, repeal advocates pin their hopes on the returning veteran.

Loss of revenue is a sore point, particularly with tax-conscious state legislators.

The average dry state lawmaker would like to collect the taxes now going to other states, but he doesn't dare buck the dry lobbies in Topeka, Oklahoma City and Jackson.

UNCLE SAM's position in the three dry states is incongruous. With a dead-end he sells federal liquor permits, and then prosecutes any permit-holder found hauling wet goods across a state line.

Handily Uncle Sam authorizes the sale of whisky in wet states to buyers from dry states, and then confiscates the merchandise when it comes home.

Liquor running as a profession, suffered during the war. Gasoline