

# The Danbury Reporter

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Danbury, North Car., Thursday, Sept. 9, 1943

## HOW AND WHY OF INCOME TAX

Believing that the people of Stokes county have not had the opportunity nor the information at hand to properly acquaint themselves with the provisions of the current income tax laws, and in order to enable the tax payers to avoid penalties and effect as much savings as possible, The Reporter is inaugurating with this issue a column which will be continued through March, 1944, generally advising the tax payers of the most common provisions of the Act.

This year, for the first time, many tax payers must file two, possibly three, income tax returns: (a) the regular return filed March 15th; (b) a "declaration" of 1943 "estimated tax" to be filed September 15th or December 15th, 1943, or on both dates.

It is important that the tax payer file his return on time in order to avoid penalty. It is suggested that a return be filed if you are in the class for which a return is required, although you do not have an opportunity or the necessary information to file an accurate return. An inaccurate return may be corrected before December 15, 1943, and all penalties thereby avoided.

An individual is required to file a declaration of estimated 1943 taxes if his income brings him within any one of the following classes:

- (1.) Gross estimated wages for 1943 in excess of \$2700 (single) or \$3500 married, (aggregate of husband and wife).
- (2.) Gross actual wages for 1942 in excess of \$2700 (single) or \$3500 married, (aggregate of husband and wife).
- (3.) Gross estimated 1943 income from sources other than wages in excess of \$100, if single, or \$100 if married (aggregate of husband and wife), and, gross income from all sources (wages and other) in excess of \$500, if single, or \$1200 if married (aggregate of husband and wife), or \$624

- for one spouse.
- (4.) Gross actual 1942 income from sources other than wages in excess of \$100 if single, or \$100 if married (aggregate of husband and wife), and gross income from all sources, wages and other in excess of \$500, if single, or \$1200 if married (aggregate of husband and wife).
- (5.) Even if the individual does not fall into any one of the above classes, he must file a declaration if his gross income in 1942 was \$500, and he was single, or \$1200 and he was married, and gross income from wages in 1942 was greater than the amount he expects to earn in 1943

The estimated tax is payable in two installments, on September 15th and December 15th, 1943, if the return is filed September 15th. If the return is filed on December 15th, the estimated tax must be paid at the time of filing.

The declaration must be filed on September 15th, 1943. There are two exceptions:

- (1.) If none of the conditions requiring a declaration or return have been met by September 15th, but are met after that date, the declaration must be filed on or before December 15th, 1943.
- (2.) Farmers are not required in any case to file before December 15th, 1943, (for this purpose: a "farmer" is an individual whose gross income from farming represents at least 80 per cent. of his gross income from all sources for the taxable year).

## Soldier Writes From Camp Adair, Oregon

The Danbury Reporter,  
Danbury, North Carolina.  
Dear Editor:

I am getting the Reporter and am very happy to hear from North Carolina. It is the only paper I have had in a month as we have been out in the woods for thirty days.

I have been in the army since November 18, 1942 and have not

## FARMERS MAY GET AMMUNITION TO PROTECT CROPS

WILL BE AVAILABLE IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE TO DEALERS BEFORE OCT. 1-- OTHER RULINGS OF WPB

Farmers whose crops and livestock are troubled by prowling animals can get extra supplies of shotgun and rifle ammunition this fall if they apply to their dealers before October 1, the War Production Board has ruled. Supplementing the regular quota each will be allowed an additional 50 rounds of .22 calibre rim fire cartridges, 20 rounds of center fire rifle ammunition and 25 rounds of shotgun shells of any gauge. Likewise, WPB knows that deer, rabbits and squirrels shot to protect farms will add to food stocks this winter.

After present supplies are exhausted paper towels will be thinner, facial tissues will be smaller in size, paper napkins will be both smaller and thinner, and wedding invitations will have only one envelope, in place of the customary two. War Production Board rules have been made to control manufacture of these items so that school children will have adequate supplies of writing tablets and note books, and commercial stationery will be available for business offices, in spite of the acute paper shortage. Incidentally, the order will conserve 1,100 carloads of shipping space and considerable quantities of packing materials, as the lighter, thinner articles take up less room.

To meet an anticipated demand during 1943 for 900,000 baby carriages, and about the same number of strollers, walkers and sulkies, WPB has revised its production schedule for these items to permit a considerable increase in the number that can be manufactured during the third quarter of this year.

American housewives are demonstrating every day the major part they are taking in this war through active work in War Production Board salvage campaigns. The silk and nylon hose drive, which ends September 30, has already brought 46,000,000 pairs of stockings, weighing more than 2,300,000 pounds, which is being used to make powder bags and parachutes.

Used tin cans are urgently needed now. Housewives should get in touch with their local salvage committee and find out about preparation and collection of the cans. One important use this chemically pure tin is being put to is the manufacture of Syrettes, which are inch-long tubes, each with a hypodermic needle attached, and each containing a half-grain of morphine. Every soldier going into combat is given a Syrette. Two No. 2 cans provide enough material for a Syrette.

been home yet, but am still hoping I'll be there soon, so keep the paper rolling.

Yours very truly,  
Cpl. ROY E. SIMMONS  
Co. G, 413 Inf., APO 104,  
Camp Adair, Oregon,

## Fathers May Shift To Essential Jobs To Avoid Draft

Raleigh, Sept. 7.—Fathers and heads of families in North Carolina will have little trouble in shifting from non-deferrable jobs to essential employment, if they so desire, according to Dr. J. S. Dorton, State Director of the War Manpower Commission.

"The War Manpower Commission is working closely with Selective Service," said Dr. Dorton. "Brig.-Gen. J. Van B. Metts, State Selective Service officer, has issued directives to all local boards to begin reclassifying in I-A all fathers who are not in essential work, or whose services in the armed forces would not work undue hardships on their families."

"We have received many inquiries regarding the essentiality of certain occupations," said Dr. Dorton. "Many men who have families may change over from non-deferrable jobs on which they are now employed to essential jobs in which they can contribute fully to the war effort."

"Some persons conclude that essential employment exists only in those industries producing armaments. This is not true. While

North Carolina has comparatively few armament producing plants, there is hardly a town in the State that does not have available openings in essential war jobs. Two of the State's greatest industries—textiles and lumber—are of prime importance to the war effort. I could name many others, such as mica mining, pulpwood manufacturing, machine shops, transportation, telephone and telegraph, power companies, agriculture, including dairying, hospitals and schools. Fathers working in those industries, or taking essential jobs in these, will be considered as essential and will not be reclassified to I-A by Selective Service, in accordance with the regulations just issued.

"For full information concerning essential occupations, persons should go to the nearest local office of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission," the director said. "In addition to furnishing information on the essentiality of jobs, these offices have thousands of job openings in essential war work. The chances are that most of the fathers in North Carolina can secure essential jobs without changing residences," Dr.

## Rural Hall Sailor At Great Lakes, Ill., Is Now Gunners' Mate

Special to the Reporter

Great Lakes, Ill., Aug. 30.—Ready to take an important ordnance job with the U. S. fleet is Jan's Velmo Duggins, aged 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Duggins, Route 1, Rural Hall, who was graduated from the school for Gunners' Mate at the Service Schools here at the U. S. Naval Training Station. Being in the upper part of his class, he was given an advancement to the petty officer rating of Gunners' Mate, third class.

The Bluejacket showed a particular aptitude for this kind of work when given a series of aptitude tests in recruit training. The course just completed included intensive study, and practical training in the various operational and maintenance aspects connected with this work.

Dorton said.



FDR says:

Originally we asked for 10 percent in bonds; now we need considerably more.

# Your War Job Is Right Here

No able-bodied man has to leave Stokes County to get in essential war work. There is a job for you right here.

Pulpwood has become a vital war material. The government has recently classified pulpwood production as essential war work. It now counts toward draft deferment. A full-time pulpwood worker is deferable. Part-time work is counted at the rate of one unit for every fifteen cords cut.

So get your axe and get in the fight. You can do your part—make good money, and save it by living at home.

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PEELED PINE, PEELED POP-LAR, LYN, CUCUMBER, PEELED HARDWOODS: OAK, BIRCH, BEECH, SYCAMORE, MAPLE, ELM, GUM, HICKORY, LOCUST, CHERRY, A S H, UNPEELED PINE.

## Preparation Peeled Wood

All wood to be produced from sound, thrifty, living trees, sawn 5 feet in length, not less than 4 inches in diameter, outside and inside bark to be taken off. Knots and limbs trimmed even with the surface of tree.

Do not split anything under 12 inches in diameter.

No ax-cut or "bug peeled" wood accepted.

## Preparation Unpeeled Wood

Same as peeled wood except bark is left on and wood must measure 4 inches in diameter inside bark at small end.

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