

# The Journal - Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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MONDAY, JULY 10, 1939

## Everybody Pays Taxes

The idea that only a few persons pay taxes and that the ordinary citizen doesn't have to pay any is very widespread indeed, according to a recent inquiry made by the indefatigable Dr. Gallup.

According to the poll, three-quarters of all the citizens of the United States believe that they are not paying any taxes at all. The people of the "higher-income" groups are aware that they carry their share of the tax burden. Ninety-seven percent of those approached admitted as much.

But in the low-income group only three out of five voters knew that they were taxpayers, while people in the middle range of incomes, from \$20 to \$40 a week, are better informed in this matter of taxation.

As a matter of fact, the people with the smallest incomes pay out the largest proportion of their earnings in the form of taxes, though they don't realize it. It has been estimated that the \$20-a-week wage-earner pays more than \$100 a year in "hidden" taxes, concealed in the price of everything he buys.

The storekeeper is the tax-collector. Unless he is to fail in business, he has to get his own taxes out of the price of the things he sells. Then he much pay his share of the wholesaler's taxes, the taxes of the railroad and truck operators who bring the goods to his store, and back of those taxes of the growers and processors of foodstuffs and of the manufacturers of all the rest of his merchandise.

What is needed is a system whereby the exact amount, or at least an approximation, of the taxes included in the price of every item purchased by anybody can be printed on the label or displayed on a poster wherever the goods are sold. Once the voting public become tax-conscious, there may be found a way of curbing the politicians in office who spend the people's money so freely.

## Green Light

On June 5, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision of immense significance to the farmers of America.

The decision upheld the constitutionality of a Federal-State marketing agreement, established by the producers of the New York milk shed in 1938, designed to further the development of agricultural marketing cooperation, and to aid the farmer in getting fair prices.

The fact that the highest court in the land has thus definitely and finally upheld this policy will give the farm marketing cooperative movement a strong impetus. Its importance is not limited to New York—other groups of farmers, in other states, face the same marketing and price problems.

So marketing cooperation, under fair laws, has been given the green light. The rest is up to the farmers themselves—for after all, it will be their own work, rather than political charity which will win the day for them.

## Money and Time

"The most useless things Robinson Crusoe salvaged were gold coins," said an economist recently. "Money has a time utility. When it buys the things we need when we need them most, its value to us is greatest."

There, in different words, is the old, sad, familiar story to the effect that dollars are needed most when they are hardest to earn—and that the money wasted by the young man, secured at the height of his earning power, is usually beyond the frail reach of the old.

The senate has approved a resolution setting aside October 9 as "Lief Ericson day." Although it seems fairly well established that the discovery of America was made by Ericson, most people still blame Christopher Columbus with it.—Thomason (Ga.) Times.

## Borrowed Comment

### THE WAR REFERENDUM (Statesville Daily)

The North Carolina Department of the American Legion is on record in no uncertain terms against the proposed war referendum amendment to the federal constitution. National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel, of Kansas, voiced the Legion's position on this important matter in a speech before the annual convention of the Department in Raleigh recently. He said:

In any of the several forms in which it has appeared before Congress, it would demolish the first line of defense, our diplomacy. It would harass the nation in its international relations. It would detract from the respect our diplomatic representatives have the world over.

"It would devitalize her diplomatic language. Every venturesome power would accept our war referendum as open notice that it could disregard safely any expressions of our will coming from the President and our State Department. Our diplomats no longer would command attention when they speak.

"It is utterly foreign to the fundamental concept of representative government. We elect our representatives to govern us because we have confidence in them. The American Legion believes that the high responsibility of protecting our country in an emergency should be left to our chosen representatives."

Sincere and conscientious leaders are advocating an amendment that would leave the authorization of war in the hands of the people. They are presenting much reasonable and high-sounding argument to this end. But it is argument that appeals to the heart rather than to the mind; to the theoretical rather than the practical. As Samuel says, "we elect our representatives to govern us because we have confidence in them," and here is an obligation too heavy for these representatives to violate the one or hedge on the other in the usual political way.

There is nothing to assure that, in the passions or prejudices in a referendum on war, a sane and sensible conclusion would be registered at the polls, even if the delay in reaching a popular verdict did not prove disastrous.

Already our diplomats and the executive branch of the government are hedged about with restrictions and the noise that a minority can make. We do not speak positively on national policies, and because of this uncertainty our admitted foes are encouraged to tramp on our toes when it serves their purpose.

### BUDGETS MAKE TAXES (Hertford County Herald)

In county and municipal circles this is budget-making time. It is the time when governing boards and officials plan how much and where they will spend the money raised by local taxes for public service during the coming fiscal year. It is from these budgets of expenditures that the governing boards will figure and levy the tax rates we will pay next year.

It is a tough time for all concerned, salaried officials who administer the public service and spend the money, the governing boards which pass upon the budgets and levy the taxes, and the ordinary citizen who pays the tax and receives the public in service in return for his money. It is a very important time, likewise, which calls for careful planning and thoughtful action. The taxpayers want no extravagance and look to their officials for careful management of the public business. On the other hand, there is an increasing demand by the public for an extension of and improvement in the service of public agencies supported by general taxation. It is realized also that progress can be crippled and the public welfare caused to suffer as greatly by unwise refusal of public officials to adequately support public services which have been found useful and necessary as surely as by profligate spending and taxing.

In other words, the soundest policy in local government is not always found in parsimony or reduced tax rates, as desirable as it this last. The more important question is whether or not the cause of public welfare and progress is served in the spending of taxes levied and collected. This fact should be remembered by our local boards in making up and passing upon their budgets.

A Japanese minister says the real purpose in China is to give the nation a chance for happiness. Quite—the Chinaman's chance.—Detroit News.

California patrolmen rushing to answer a woman's screams found she was practicing singing. More murder on the high C's.—Philadelphia Bulletin.



FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

### SULFANILAMIDE . . . panacea

That's a new word of which everybody will hear more and more. It is the new drug which comes nearer than any other yet discovered to being the panacea for which medical science has sought for centuries.

"Panacea" means literally, something which cures all diseases. Sulfanilamide doesn't do that, but it has cured more different kinds of diseases than any medicine previously known.

It literally kills disease germs by smothering them to death. Certain types of germs, when they invade the human body, produce a chemical known as hydrogen peroxide. Without that chemical the germs die, instead of multiplying and causing disease.

Sulfanilamide acts upon substances in the flood-stream in such a way as to prevent the germs from extracting the oxygen necessary for them to produce the peroxide. Result, the germs die and the patient recovers.

So many reports by physicians all over the world of almost miraculous cures of diseases formerly practically incurable or nearly always fatal, have been made about this new drug, that doctors everywhere are beginning to use it with confidence that it will save lives that otherwise would have been lost.

**POLIO MYELITIS . . . paralysis**  
That is the name of one disease for which no certain cure has been found yet. Its common name is infantile paralysis. Most of its victims catch it when they are children, but President Roosevelt was attacked by it when he was 41 years old, after he had been a candidate for Vice President in 1920.

Now another famous man has been found to be a victim of this same dreadful disease. Lou Gehrig, the "Iron Man" of baseball, whose record of 2,130 consecutive games, in which he batted in more than 2,000 runs, 500 of them homers, has never been equalled, found himself unable to play his old game at the beginning of this season.

For two years Gehrig had been complaining of pain and weakness in his arms. A week or two ago the doctors told him he had chronic poliomyelitis and could never play again.

The research work into the causes and treatment of infantile

paralysis, stimulated by the President, may yet, and probably will, discover why so many people are made cripples and how they can be cured. Nobody knows the answer yet.

**AUTOGIRO . . . safety**  
When Juan de Cleyra, the Spanish inventor, brought out his "autogiro" ten years ago, it looked to many people like the answer to the problem of flying for everybody. With its wings arranged so they look like a horizontal windmill, it can rise or land in a space little larger than an ordinary back yard; it is practically foolproof in operation and if the engine stops it doesn't crash.

The main reason the autogiro hasn't come into wider use is that it doesn't fly fast enough for most people. Ninety miles an hour is about its limit, and people want to travel 150 or faster when they go up in the air. Besides, its "pay load" isn't big enough.

Now the autogiro is getting its first real commercial test. On July 6 the Post Office Department began flying mail across the Delaware River, between the roof of the Camden, N. J., Post Office and the Philadelphia Post Office roof.

If this plan works successfully, Uncle Sam plans to use autogiros between many other mail points. Maybe the Post Offices of the World of Tomorrow will all be built with flat roofs for the flying postmen to land on.

**UNCERTAINTY . . . predictions**  
What's going to happen in the stock market or the next election? Plenty of prophets will tell you, but will they tell you correctly? A couple of Harvard University investigators have been looking into this matter of predicting the future, by getting a large number of people to predict their own future actions and then checking up to see if they were right.

If you can't tell for sure what you are going to do tomorrow or next Sunday or a week from Tuesday, how can you tell what anybody is going to do some time in the future? The people whose predictions were checked with the occurrences were practically all wrong. Women were further wrong in their predictions of their own behavior than men

were. **SOBERITY . . . drinking**  
The problem of how to drink liquor and still stay sober is one which has perplexed many a man who finds himself in a drinking crowd and wants to be a "good fellow," but at the same time has no desire to get drunk.

British colonials on outpost duty where there isn't much to do but drink have sometimes solved the problem by drinking half a pint of olive oil before going to a drinking party. The result is said to be reasonable sobriety and a stomach-ache.

Now a famous Vienna scientist has invented a method of making whiskey and other alcoholic beverages absolutely non-intoxicating, or so he claims in his patent application recently granted. A compound derived from starch or cellulose, by treating it with a derivative of acetic acid, which is vinegar, is added to the contents of the bottle.

From ten to 25 per cent is enough, it is claimed, to make it impossible for the drinker to get drunk, yet the taste and aroma of the beverage are unchanged. But since most drinkers drink to get the "kick" of partial or com-

plete intoxication, the general adoption of this idea seems doubtful to me.

Edward H. Hoover, Sr., says hempseed, linseed, and phosphate have improved his farm 40 per cent within the past four years, the land now returning increased yields each year.

## Sentinels of Health

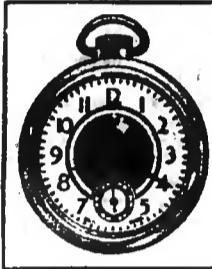
Don't Neglect Them!

Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of filtering the blood is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to persist. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause head-ache, dizziness, nervous headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feet tired, nervous, all worn out.

Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed all country over. Look at Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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