

Central America Rumbles

Things are popping in Central America. And during the past few months "little wars" in that area have frequently been in the headlines. The question always arises, what does this mean?

Late last year the Hondurans got fed up, they said, with the United Fruit Company's operations in their country. That crisis passed. Then on Jan. 2 the president of Panama was assassinated and all the Americas were jolted last week by the "rebel" force which invaded Costa Rica.

The piece of land which connects Mexico to South America and is severed by the Panama Canal can be pictured as a turkey drumstick with the meaty part of the bone to the north. At the top is Honduras, just south of that, Nicaragua, then down the drumstick where the meat grows thin is Costa Rica, which adjoins the Canal Zone.

It is in this area that trouble has been brewing. And while the United States hopes things stay peaceful throughout all the western hemisphere, the state department gets obviously jumpy when uprisings occur in the vicinity of the Canal Zone.

The Organization of American States, composed of the United States and 20 other western hemisphere nations, quickly sent a five-nation investigating commission to Costa Rica and the United States sent Navy planes from Panama to fly reconnaissance.

The background of the outbreak is a long-standing feud between President Figueres of Costa Rica and President Somoza of Nicaragua. Figueres threw out Costa Rica's Communist-infiltrated government in 1948. After a new constitution was drafted, he bowed out. In 1953 he was overwhelmingly elected president.

But his election threw a monkey wrench into President Somoza's smuggling of cattle into Costa Rica. Somoza is a wealthy cattle grower. Last April Somoza claimed that an attempt on his life was engineered by Figueres.

So the two presidents are obviously not the best of friends. Somoza, a crack shot with the pistol, even suggested

that the current trouble (the "rebels" obviously were launched from Somoza's Nicaragua) be settled by a duel between himself and Figueres. Sensible as that may sound to some, it would be bound to start a blood feud between the two nations.

As for the situation in Panama, it seems, on the surface, to be a struggle of two different factions for power.

But United States is ever aware that even though the troubles may or may not have been incited directly by Communists, the Moscow-led boys are always ready to jump in and lend a hand to any group which is willing to rise up against a government friendly to the United States.

Touchy affairs such as this in Central America demand intelligent handling by all western hemisphere countries. If United States acts alone, the Communists will be quick to rally to the long-standing South American cry of Yankee interference, adding to it, of course, the epithet of "grasping American capitalists."

Just Seven Days...

Seven days remain. Boat owners and operators of motor vehicles have just seven days to get their 1955 tags. All this month, folks have been warned about getting these licenses early so they wouldn't have to stand in line Jan. 31.

After midnight that night, fishermen without licensed gear or boats and motorists without licensed cars, trucks, trailers or motorcycles will be liable to arrest.

And there are always some who try to get away without obeying the law. Will you be among those few next month?

Tags for motor vehicles can be obtained at the loan department of the First-Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Morehead City. Fishermen can get their licenses from the fisheries inspector in their area or at the commercial fisheries office, Morehead City.

The deadline is just seven days away!

What Lies Ahead

When we look back over the recent news about polio, it is hard to believe that just a few short years ago practically all of the polio headlines were those that struck fear into our hearts. Epidemics. Deaths. The crippling of youngsters before they had a chance at life. This was then the major story of polio.

Today, we find the situation happily reversed. Everybody's imagination has been captured by the development of the Salk polio vaccine. The world has watched with intense interest the mammoth, history-making vaccine trials in which almost two million school children participated.

Those who have worked for and given to the March of Dimes must be deeply gratified by the selection of four scientists as 1954 Nobel Prize winners for their work which was made possible through March of Dimes grants.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has now purchased enough vaccine for 9,000,000 people. This has served to keep the vaccine production lines going, on the chance that by next spring there will be scientific proof of the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine and it will be licensed for use.

These are the heartwarming headlines which we now take for granted, headlines which represent great triumphs not only in the field of science, but in the social development of our nation.

The big new push, of course, is in the field of polio prevention. This has been the primary aim of March of Dimes research for 17 years.

The historic vaccine trials, which began in 1954 and involved 1,830,000 children in 44 states, cost \$7,500,000 in March of Dimes funds — in just this one attempt to determine whether this particular vaccine is effective.

The fight against polio has expanded to include not only the thousands stricken, but also millions of healthy children and adults who can be protected from polio's ravages. But while this exciting work progresses by leaps and bounds, polio continues to strike dangerously among us. For tens of thousands of Americans, a polio vaccine already is too late. Their struggle is against disability, against crippling, against uselessness. They can be helped — they are being helped, with your contributions to the March of Dimes.

In January, 1955 there will be 70,000 patients on National Foundation chapter rolls. Whether the new vaccine is effective or not, they'll still be with us. They will be joined by thousands more who must be expected to get polio in the months before vaccine can be given to anybody or is available to everybody. While others are fighting to prevent polio, the stricken will be learning to live with the disease, not just next year, but for the rest of their lives.

This then, is the bigger job that lies before us — help for the stricken and protection for the healthy. The fight against polio touches all of us now — and each of us has a bigger stake in the result. The final result will depend heavily upon your contribution to the 1955 March of Dimes.

New Way to Touch Off War?



Diary Kept by Union Soldier Tells Of Events in This Locale During War

PART 8
By F. C. SALISBURY

July 13 — The Ninth with a company of artillery and cavalry rendezvoused at Newport barracks early this morning, conveyed thither by rail. Marched at 10 o'clock via Cedar Point road to Broad Creek, over which a rude bridge was constructed, where the march was continued to Saunders's plantation, 12 miles distant, where a halt was ordered for the night.

July 14 — Column in motion at daybreak. Reached Cedar Point at 8 o'clock having traveled nine miles in three hours. It had been expected that the gun boat Wilson would communicate with the troops at this point, but was hard aground on one of the many shoals in Bogue

Sound 10 miles away. The cavalry was sent out to observe the country in the direction of Smith's Mills where it found a small party of the enemy whom it routed.

July 15 — Information was received that the vessel was still fast with no prospects of release. A platoon went off up White Oak river to make soundings as far as five miles. On returning the report was that there was no possible chance for fording. Orders were given for the troops to return.

July 16 — Despite the intense and the burning condition of the sand in the roadway — almost hot enough to roast an egg in four minutes — the column reached Newport just before noon, having made eighteen miles in less than six hours.

July 17 — Took cars this morning and returned to our quarters at Newbern. Considerable excitement consequent upon rumors of a Confederate advance upon Newbern.

July 24 — The Ninth was ordered to prepare three days' rations and be ready for moving in the morning. Four regiments and a battery embarked shortly after daylight next morning and after a delightful sail reached the mouth of the Chowan river and anchored off Edenton at 10 o'clock in the evening. (For the next 10 days, the Ninth with other troops and cavalry were in and about Weldon attempting to destroy a railroad line but the enemy were too much for them. Many of the men were sick with fever and ague).

Aug. 26 — Orders received for the Ninth to return to the old camping grounds at Carolina City, which the men lost no time in doing.

Aug. 27 — The old Sibley tents were placed upon the stockades which were still standing on the old camp ground. For the next month the Ninth was inactive with time dragging on their hands. The men were comfortably located and living on the fat of the land.

Oct. 14 — Rumors are floating about that the Ninth is to be sent to Virginia to seek fresh fields and pastures new, for orders have been received to prepare three days' rations and be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Oct. 18 — Struck tents after dinner but did not leave camp till late in the afternoon, when the Ninth took train for Newbern where it embarked on steamers Albany and Jersey Blue at 10 o'clock.

Oct. 20 — Arrived at Fortress Monroe at 8 o'clock this morning, continued up the James river to Newport News where the troops landed.

(From the arrivals of the troops in Virginia in October 1863, they remained in that was sector until September 1864).

(To Be Continued)

Captain Henry Sou'easter

Got the flu again and I haven't been out doors for more than a week.

Television certainly comes in handy when a fellow has to stay in. It's real diversion, the next best thing to having friends drop in.

One of my buddies, now wearing his first bar as a Coast Guard lieutenant came to see me and told me about the Steeple.

Said the skipper was a very young fellow and a wonderful seaman. He said it was a marvel that he had ever kept his vessel afloat.

He told me the Steeple was built in 1922. The combination of age, a heavy ore load and heavy seas were just too much for it this trip, and many of the plates amidship simply cracked open.

A very fancy tug is standing by. The tug was built by the Navy but is under lease to the Merritt-Chapman outfit. Members of the tug crew have been pumping quick setting cement into the Steeple to try to plug up the holes and by Friday had been only partially successful.

The Steeple is anchored about 20 miles out off Cape Lookout. It draws so much water it wasn't safe to take her into the light. The Steeple is to be towed to Norfolk — but if the seas don't subside there's a good chance that she'll rest on the bottom about where she now is.

Ruth Peeling

Marine Paper Offers \$50 Safe Driving Prize

The Cherry Point Windsock, weekly paper published at the Marine Corps Air Station, is giving away \$50 in an effort to promote safe driving. The headline, "Win \$50" is followed by this story:

Here's a chance for some deserving Marine or civilian from this base to make a fast buck—in fact, a fast fifty bucks—and it might just as well be you. All you have to do is enter a little contest this paper is sponsoring.

The qualifications are simple. If you drive while drinking, you're a good candidate. If your right shoe is filled with lead and you romp along the highway at 70 to 90 miles an hour, we want you to enter.

If you think highway warning signs are nonsense, then you're our man.

When you make a turn, don't bother to signal. Everybody likes a guessing game. If it's raining or snowing, don't let that worry you at all. A little skid once in a while is a great thrill. And that old stuff about passing on a hill or curve is just a lot of baloney.

Take a chance! Kill yourself! Win our \$50 first prize!

NOTE — You must collect in person!

A letter from Equilla Lawrence, Otway, came to the office last week. The writer asks that all people of Otway not be judged as dogshooters, just because one dog might have been shot there. The writer also suggests that Graydon Fulcher's dog "Troubles" might not have been shot at Otway at all, and adds that he hopes the dog soon recovers.

The story comes to my ears that a man walked up to Justice of the Peace A. L. Wilson at Newport the other day and said, "Been plannin' on seeing you for some little spell."

"What about?" asks the JP. "Well, you married me and my wife 49 years ago and I was wondering what the charge was."

"I don't charge you anything," came the answer.

"Well, me and the missus wants to give you \$5 anyhow!"

Tommy Russell, son of N. H. (Nat) Russell, who was the engineer on the first train to cross Gallants Channel into Beaufort, could stand the fuss about the date the train arrived no longer. He came bounding into the newspaper office Wednesday morning and said, "I'm going to set you straight on this once and for all. That train

came in sometime in November 1906. I don't remember the day but my dad was engineer and it was in November 1906. Train No. 7 and No. 10, into Beaufort at 11 a.m. and out at 3 p.m."

I asked Tommy if he knew why the train backed in. He said that the "X" on which the trains turn had not yet been built in Beaufort. The train backed in so it could pull out engine-first.

Incidentally, if anyone still wants to see pictures of the gala week in celebration of the train's arrival (which was about seven months after November 1906) Mr. Downum still has them at his store on Front Street.

It's evidently going to be up to the "legislature" to name the fifth member to the County Board of Education. Appointments are made by the legislature each time it meets. Nominations are to come from the county.

Those nominated have been R. W. Safrir Jr., chairman, Beaufort; D. Mason, Atlantic; Theodore Smith, Davis; and W. B. Allen, Newport. The fifth is A. B. Cooper, mayor of Atlantic Beach. Some say he may hold office as mayor of the beach and serve too as an education board member. Some say not. Mr. Cooper replaced the late Charles V. Webb.

Mr. Salisbury's "diary of a union soldier" is causing a lot of interesting comment. Farmers living near the "Newport barracks" are still running into relics — old bullets, pieces of shell, and uniform ornaments. One boy claims to have found a skull recently. The old fort has been leveled within the past couple years.

Today's Birthday

Paul Henry Nystrom, born Jan. 25, 1878, in Maiden Rock, Wis. The professor emeritus of marketing at Columbia is one of America's leading economists. He is also president of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association. Worked his way through college as a river-deckhand and a farm laborer. Has written many books on modern retailing. Was honored by King Gustav V of Sweden for his "contributions to the science of marketing."

Amount, Kind of Income Determines Form Used

By FRANK O'BRIEN

The amount and kinds of income you had in 1954 determine which of the tax forms you are eligible to use.

You may have a choice of forms. In that case, your choice will probably depend upon whether you decide to accept the standard deduction for personal expenses, or to itemize your deductions so as to get more than the standard allowance.

The standard allowance is approximately 10 per cent of your adjusted gross income; that is, 10 per cent of your total income after any business-connected deductions have been subtracted. Deductions will be discussed in articles 7 and 8 of this series.

There are just two basic individual income tax forms — 1040 and 1040A. But 1040 can be used as either a short form or a long form. There is no separate short form 1040 or long form 1040.

The forms have been considerably revised this year to conform to the new tax law. But the 1954 federal income tax forms are basically the same as those used now for many years.

Persons with adjusted gross income of \$5,000 or more must use form 1040. In doing so, they may either itemize their personal deductions, or take the standard deduction allowance.

Persons with income of less than \$5,000 may use form 1040A, short form 1040, or long form 1040, depending on the kinds of their income, and how they want to handle it.

There are a number of deciding factors. Here they are beginning with form 1040A, the simplest tax return, through 1040 short and 1040 long:

1040A — To be eligible to use this form, your income during 1954 must fit these specifications:

1. It must be less than \$5,000. That means up to \$4,999.99. If it is a joint return, the combined income of husband and wife must not exceed \$4,999.99.

2. It must consist entirely of wages from which income tax was withheld and reported on a withholding form (W-2) you get from your employer or employers, or

3. of wage up to \$4,999.99 from which tax has been withheld, plus not more than \$100 more of other wages, interest and dividends. This would not include dividend receipts excluded from your income, because only the taxable part counts in this \$100. If it is a joint return, the husband and wife together must have no more than \$100 of income from which taxes were not withheld.

4. Your income must not include receipts from any of the following if you are to use 1040A: — annuities; rents; royalties; retirement income; business profits or professional earnings; farming; transactions in securities or trusts; or reimbursed expenses which are taxable.

5. You may not use form 1040A if you want to deduct business-connected expenses from your income (such as travelling costs); or if you have a tax credit coming to you from dividend or retirement income; or if you claim the special "head of household" status or the new "joint return status" of a widow or widower whose spouse died in 1952, 1953 or 1954.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews urged all who are eligible to use form 1040A: "This card-type form was specifically designed to make tax filing as easy as possible for many millions of taxpayers. For those millions who can use it, it is simplicity itself. The ease of preparation will save the user time and inconvenience. We will save time and money because the card processing is accomplished mechanically. Our savings are the tax payers' in the final analysis, for it is the taxpayers' money that pays for the collection of the nation's revenues."

As previously, users of this form simply put down their name and social security number (husband and wife), address, whether or not it is a joint return, total wages, total taxes withheld, other income,

credits and exclusions, and list exemptions.

The wages, withholdings, other income, credits and exclusions of both husband and wife are set down separately on the card if it is a joint return.

You then put the card, along with your W-2 forms, in an envelope mailed with the form, and send it to the district director.

The district director's office, using this information, figures your tax for you and sends you a bill or refund.

The special credit (line 11 on the card) is for any excess social security payments you or your wife may have made last year, and will be discussed in the sixth article in this series. The exclusion (line 12) is for pay received while off work due to sickness and will be discussed in the fifth article of the series. If you claim either of these, you should enclose a written explanation with your 1040A return.

The box at line 10 on the 1040A card, for "other income" is for all income other than wages on which taxes have been withheld. This would include any wages on which tax has not been withheld, interest, and dividends. You may exclude \$50 of your dividend income under the law, entering only the remainder. If it is a joint return, your wife is entitled to a separate \$50 exclusion.

If what you and your wife (if it is a joint return) enter at line 10 adds up to more than \$100, you may not use 1040A, even though your total income might be well under \$5,000.

A special, single-page instruction sheet for form 1040A was mailed with the form, in addition to the regular instruction booklet. It tells you how to use the form, line by line.

Short form 1040 — Here, your adjusted gross income must be less than \$5,000 — up to and including \$4,999.99, that is. You may have total income of over \$5,000 and still use this form if your deductions for employee expenses cut your adjusted gross income to under \$5,000.

Any sort of income may be reported on this form, so you may want to use this short form 1040 if you are forced off of 1040A by some kind of income that may not be reported there. For instance, if you want to claim a tax credit for dividend income, or have any retirement or rental income, you must use form 1040, short or long.

Also, if you have some employee expenses that you want to deduct from your income (not possible with 1040A), this is your next simplest form. These business-connected deductions, in general, include certain reimbursed expenses, and costs to you as an employee of travel and transportation, or your expenses as an outside salesman.

You may use this form and deduct from your tax any credits you have coming to you from dividend or retirement income. But you may not itemize personal expense deductions and still use the short form.

In the Good Old Days

THIRTY-YEARS AGO

Beaufort's need of a new school was cited by Dr. George W. Lay, Episcopal rector. At the present time children were being forced to share their single desks and seats for lack of space.

The new fire truck recently bought by Beaufort was given a complete test by the fire chief, D. M. Jones, and found to be excellent. It was the department's first piece of automotive equipment.

The parents of four Beaufort children were taken to court and fined costs of \$2.25 each for failing to send their children to school.

THE NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON FRONT AND ANN STREETS extended, Beaufort would get under way next week. George Brooks was completing the last surveys this week.

Lester Hall of Bogue was appointed chief school bus mechanic, succeeding Roy Barbour, who had resigned.

The March of Dimes drive in the county would end with a dance next week at the USO building in Morehead City.

Motorists were warned to buy their 1955 car tags this weekend.

The American Legion, announced that the legion would start a membership drive next week.

TEN YEARS AGO

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Wiley Taylor of Beaufort and James Robert Sanders of Morehead City were named men of the year by their respective Jaycee organizations.

Stanley Woodland, Commander of Morehead City Post No. 46 of

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