

"By Helping Business You Help Yourself"

The Floyd County Plainsman

FLOYDADA, FLOYD COUNTY, TEXAS, JULY 1, 1943

NUMBER 30

TO: Every American on a Payroll FROM: The Secretary of the Treasury

SUBJECT: The New Pay As You Go Method of Collecting Your Income Tax

Starting July 1st, both your Income and Victory Tax will be collected by an entirely new and more convenient method.

Under the old system, you were obliged every March 15th to pay either the full tax for the previous year, or a quarter of that amount. Under the new system, you will keep paid up from month to month.

After July 1st, your employer is obliged by the new law to withhold every month a part of your wages and turn the money into the United States Treasury as payment on your Income and Victory Tax.

Of course, the amount that your employer withholds will depend upon your pay and your exemptions. But this is the important point: For most of us, the amount withheld over a year's period will add up to the same that we're paying now—plus or minus a few dollars.

At the end of the year, we may owe the Government a few dollars or the Government may owe us. (See the tables below.)

You may have heard 20% mentioned as the proportion of your wages that will be withheld. Actually, this is incorrect. To figure the amount that will be withheld, take your total wages and subtract your allowance for exemptions and allowance for dependents; 20% of this lesser amount is the total that will be withheld.

Now please remember this: You must claim those exemptions to take advantage of them. Before July 1st, you must file with your employer an Exemption Certificate. If you do not do this, your employer will have no choice but to deduct 20% of your full pay check.

Here is how the new tax collection method will work: Let's say you are a working man earning \$3,000 a year; that you are married, and have two children.

First of all, as a married man you are allowed a personal withholding exemption of \$1,248, plus an exemption of \$312 for each dependent (other than your wife). This makes a total exemption of \$1,872 (\$1,248 for yourself and wife, plus \$624 for two

dependents), which is deducted from the \$3,000 you earn before your tax is computed. You are thus paying tax on \$1,128, of which your employer will withhold 20%, or \$225.60 for the year. Therefore, in your pay envelope, after July 1, you will receive about \$4.40 less each week.

In March, 1944, when you ordinarily would be faced with paying taxes on your 1943 income, you will file a return showing how much you have already paid, and how much your total tax actually amounted to. If, by that time, you have already paid more than your actual tax due, you will be given credit for the difference. If you owe more than you have paid, you will pay the difference.

Since this plan starts July 1, many wonder what happens to the tax payments they will already have made by that time—on March 15 and June 15.

For a great majority of people, here is what happens. . . . Your 1942 income tax is "forgiven" (either all, or most of it). The March and June installments which you originally paid on that 1942 income tax are credited, instead, as payments on your 1943 tax. With the result that on July 1st, with the year half gone, you have already paid tax on that half-year's income. In short, you are "paying as you go."

There is one thing more. Since this pay-as-you-go method leaves you just as much of your net income as you had before, you will probably find it possible to at least maintain your present rate of buying War Bonds. Do this by all means!

Taxes alone will not bring to the Treasury nearly enough money to finance the great invasion war that lies ahead. The war needs every cent of your money that does not go for the necessities of life.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

AMOUNTS WITHHELD FROM WEEKLY WAGES FOR INCOME AND VICTORY TAX UNDER PAY-AS-YOU-GO

Weekly wage	Amount to be withheld weekly	Withholding as a percent of wages	Annual total to be withheld	Annual total to be paid
\$17.50	\$ 1.10	6.3%	\$ 57.20	\$ 57.23
22.50	1.49	6.6	109.20	109.48
27.50	1.88	6.8	161.20	161.23
32.50	2.27	7.0	213.20	213.25
37.50	2.66	7.1	265.20	265.25
42.50	3.05	7.2	317.20	317.35
47.50	3.44	7.3	369.20	369.45
52.50	3.83	7.3	421.20	421.55
57.50	4.22	7.3	473.20	473.65
62.50	4.61	7.4	525.20	525.75
67.50	5.00	7.4	577.20	577.85
72.50	5.39	7.4	629.20	629.95
77.50	5.78	7.5	681.20	681.05
82.50	6.17	7.5	733.20	733.15
87.50	6.56	7.5	785.20	785.25
92.50	6.95	7.5	837.20	837.35

Weekly wage	Amount to be withheld weekly	Withholding as a percent of wages	Annual total to be withheld	Annual total to be paid
\$17.50	\$.20	1.1%	\$ 10.40	\$ 8.58
22.50	.30	1.3	15.60	13.29
27.50	.40	1.5	20.80	18.00
32.50	.50	1.5	26.00	22.71
37.50	.60	1.6	31.20	27.42
42.50	.70	1.6	36.40	32.13
47.50	.80	1.7	41.60	36.84
52.50	.90	1.7	46.80	41.55
57.50	1.00	1.7	52.00	46.26
62.50	1.10	1.8	57.20	50.97
67.50	1.20	1.8	62.40	55.68
72.50	1.30	1.8	67.60	60.39
77.50	1.40	1.8	72.80	65.10
82.50	1.50	1.8	78.00	69.81
87.50	1.60	1.8	83.20	74.52
92.50	1.70	1.9	88.40	79.23

Weekly wage	Amount to be withheld weekly	Withholding as a percent of wages	Annual total to be withheld	Annual total to be paid
\$17.50	\$.20	1.1%	\$ 10.40	\$ 8.29
22.50	.30	1.3	15.60	13.83
27.50	.40	1.5	20.80	18.37
32.50	.50	1.5	26.00	22.91
37.50	.60	1.6	31.20	27.45
42.50	.70	1.6	36.40	31.99
47.50	.80	1.7	41.60	36.53
52.50	.90	1.7	46.80	41.07
57.50	1.00	1.7	52.00	45.61
62.50	1.10	1.8	57.20	50.15
67.50	1.20	1.8	62.40	54.69
72.50	1.30	1.8	67.60	59.23
77.50	1.40	1.8	72.80	63.77
82.50	1.50	1.8	78.00	68.31
87.50	1.60	1.8	83.20	72.85
92.50	1.70	1.9	88.40	77.39

Weekly wage	Amount to be withheld weekly	Withholding as a percent of wages	Annual total to be withheld	Annual total to be paid
\$17.50	\$.20	1.1%	\$ 10.40	\$ 8.01
22.50	.30	1.3	15.60	13.29
27.50	.40	1.5	20.80	18.57
32.50	.50	1.5	26.00	23.85
37.50	.60	1.6	31.20	29.13
42.50	.70	1.6	36.40	34.41
47.50	.80	1.7	41.60	39.69
52.50	.90	1.7	46.80	44.97
57.50	1.00	1.7	52.00	50.25
62.50	1.10	1.8	57.20	55.53
67.50	1.20	1.8	62.40	60.81
72.50	1.30	1.8	67.60	66.09
77.50	1.40	1.8	72.80	71.37
82.50	1.50	1.8	78.00	76.65
87.50	1.60	1.8	83.20	81.93
92.50	1.70	1.9	88.40	87.21

If the amount withheld during the year is more than your total Income and Victory tax for the year, the Government will refund the difference.

If the amount withheld is less than your total Income and Victory tax for the year, you will pay the difference to the Government.

Texas Gardens Producing Great Supply

Human effort and favorable weather conditions are working together to bring about an all-time high in vegetable food production in Texas.

According to J. F. Rosborough, horticulturist for the A. and M. College Extension Service, Victory gardens throughout the state have reached the point of quality production of food. Lettuce, mustard, spinach and other salad crops were the principal products available from early season gardens. But vegetables coming into production now generally are those which were planted on a

large scale to supply family needs around the calendar year. The largest planting of white potatoes in the history of Texas gardens was made this year, with yields of one to ten bushels per garden, commonplace. If the crop can be stored successfully, Rosborough says, there should be little need for out-of-state shipments at any time of the year.

Tomato plantings were made on a large scale with the idea of having a sufficient supply for daily use and a surplus for canning. In south Texas, housewives are using pressure cooker and open kettle methods, and community equipment for canning tomatoes and green beans.

An equally large increase in green corn planting, and cream and black-eyed peas was made.

Harvesting and processing of these vegetables are under way.

Timely rainfall throughout the sweet potato producing section enabled growers to expand planting from vine cuttings. High priced potato slips thus were multiplied without additional cost. In many localities harvesting of early white potatoes was succeeded by planting of sweet potatoes from vines.

Time for Yard Improvement and Pruning

College Station, July 1.—Now is an appropriate time for rooting cuttings and summer pruning of shrubs, says Sadie Hatfield of the

A. and M. College Extension Service. Cuttings from nearly all plants may be rooted at this time, but they should have plenty of water and some shade to assure development of a root system and growth. Pinks, carnations and almost all shrubs and trees also may be rooted.

Miss Hatfield, who is the Extension specialist in landscape gardening, discloses that cuttings of green growing branches frequently root within a few hours. Wood of the size of a pencil usually is about right, although larger and smaller pieces are used. Removing all leaves close to the stem except two at the top helps the cutting to get started, and placing three fourths or more of it under ground helps form a root system. Light summer pruning of shrubs

tends to check growth of twigs and leaves, and aids the plant to form a crop of fruit and flowers for next spring. Pruning should include removal of dead or diseased limbs and the cutting back—not too heavily—of branches which are obstructing other plants, or getting in the way of pathways or windows.

Pruning below ground—if not done too heavily—as well as above ground, also encourages formation of flowers and fruit, Miss Hatfield says. This operation, called root pruning, is performed by sinking a sharp spade into the ground and cutting a portion of the root. This may be done up to July 15. It may be tried on healthy fruit trees and shrubs which do not bloom as freely as they should.

Duncan Daughters Are Buried In Floydada

FUNERAL RITES HELD FOR SONJA JEANNE DUNCAN

Funeral rites were held last Thursday afternoon for Sonja Jeanne Duncan, age 6, daughter of Cpl. and Mrs. Silas E. Duncan, Jr., who died Wednesday afternoon at a Plainview hospital where she was carried Tuesday for treatment. Interment was made in Floydada with Crager Funeral Home at Lockney in charge, following services held at the Wall Street Church of Christ, conducted by Elder Ohmer W. Kirk, assisted by Rev. L. A. Doyle.

Deceased is survived by her parents, one sister, Dorothy D. age 4, and a brother, Silas III, 2; her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas E. Duncan, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Anderson of Lockney.

The family was unable to contact the father, who is a radio operator and is somewhere in Australia.

RUTH ELAINE DUNCAN DIED THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The second daughter of Cpl. and Mrs. Silas E. Duncan, Jr., died Thursday afternoon in a Plainview hospital of the same illness as the first child. Ruth Elaine Duncan, age 9, who was critically ill at the time Sonja Jeanne passed. Death was due to infantile paralysis according to hospital attendants.

Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Wall Street Church of Christ, with Elder Ohmer W. Kirk officiating, assisted by Rev. L. A. Doyle. Interment was made in Floydada Cemetery.

Deceased is survived by her parents, one sister, Dorothy D., one brother, Silas III; grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas E. Duncan, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Anderson, of Lockney, and great-grandmother, Mrs. Sarah K. Duncan.

Arthur Womack Graduates From Naval School

Great Lakes, Ill.—Bluejacket Arthur Womack, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Womack, Route 4, Floydada, Texas, has been graduated from the Naval Training School for Dieselmens located on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbus, Mo. He was advanced in rating to a fireman, first class upon his graduating.

The course just completed included instruction in machine tools, internal combustion engines, pressure and air systems, and operation and maintenance of engine auxiliaries. Soon he will be assigned to active duty aboard a warship in the U. S. Fleet, or at a naval shore station.

MILK PRODUCTION IN TEXAS SHOWS INCREASE

Six million pounds more Texas milk was converted into dairy products during May than in May 1942, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reports.

Creamery butter production totaled 4,740,000 gallons, up 27.8 per cent. Manufacture of cheese, however, declined 24.5 per cent to 2,120,000 pounds.

Kenneth Henry, who has been with the engineers in the Panama Canal Zone, is in Floydada this week visiting his mother and other relatives.

Pioneer by Death Thursday

for Heinrich Ebermann, 85, a native of ... died last Thursday ... the Whitefield community ... county, was conducted Sunday afternoon at the Lutheran church ... Rev. Earl Moehring

who came to the ... in 1892, and Mrs. ... celebrated their anniversary last

is survived by his ... Carl, Lockney; ... Texas; Fred, ... daughters, Mrs. ... Comanche, Texas; ... Todd, Sweetwater; ... Las Vegas, ... Otto New- ... Edd, Gregg- ... Brenham, ... Kress; 46 grand- ... several great-grand-

member of the Trini- ... church, which he ... had been a resident ... community only ... where he had lived ... After his arrival in ... Sammann settled ... county, Texas. ... in Plainview ceme- ... in direction of Ray ... home.

Ben Quebe, ... Boedicker, Hen- ... of Lockney, and ... Albert Kelm ... Flower bearers ... Sammann, Laura Sam- ... Sammann, all of ... Neline Boedecker, ... Boartz and Otero ... of Lockney.

Fuqua In ... Class

Field, Texas, June 26 ... Oklahoma, today ... brood of pilots to ... of flyers the ... of the Gulf Coast ... sixth 1943 crop ... experts.

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simultaneous gradua- ... add thousands of ... from all over the ... the throbbing AAF ar- ... carrying relentless ... the Axis over measur- ... Great graduating class ... Fuqua, Floydada, ... Victoria, Texas.) ... Kirk, son of Mr. ... W. Kirk, who is ... McCan, Mississippi, is ... thirteen day furlough, ... Sunday.

See Good Times When War Ends

Unparalleled Prosperity for U. S. Is Envisioned by Commerce Department.

WASHINGTON.—A potential era of "unparalleled prosperity" faces the United States as soon as the war ends, the commerce department reports.

"The major potentials," it said "will be present the day after victory is won—employment on an unprecedentedly high level, the greatest productive plant of all time, national income at a peak hardly dreamed of in prewar years, with a large volume of accumulated savings, and an unmeasured demand for goods denied to the consumer by the war's exactions."

The "big problem," the department asserted, is to prepare now to manage these factors as to translate potentials into realities, adding that this is "primarily a job for private enterprise, aided and supported by government."

Markets After War.

The department's report was based on a study of "markets after the war" made by its bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The study was designed to assist marketing analysts to "set their sights on a common goal of greatest postwar opportunity for American business."

The report estimates that by 1946 there will be 10,000,000 more persons in the labor force than there were in 1940 and that national output will be 40 to 50 per cent greater than in 1940.

The department said a major post-war problem of industry will be to convert speedily and make peace-time goods available for the tremendous accumulation of purchasing power, the extent of which "will depend on the length of the war and on federal fiscal policies which have not yet been determined."

If the war should last through 1944 the total savings for three years might exceed \$100,000,000,000 as against a normal tendency to save no more than half that amount," it added.

"This total includes a number of items of varying importance as reservoirs of purchasing power. Included is the liquidation of consumer installment and other short-term debt which would make possible an expansion of about \$10,000,000,000 in such debt after the war."

May Not Hold Bonds.

"Many of the people who are buying war bonds because of patriotism or other compulsion will not wish to hold them until maturity. Part of the large increase in individual holdings of currency and bank deposits represents a natural tendency to carry a larger cash balance commensurate with higher income, but much of it is money which the holder would like to spend if the desired goods were available."

"The amount of accumulated savings which might be spent after the war defies even approximate measurement. Since the production of goods and services after the war will in large part create its own market, this accumulation of purchasing power should be more than ample to assure an aggregate demand for all the goods the available manpower can produce. In fact, it suggests that the problem after the war may be to control a boom rather than prevent a depression."

He Needs Dehydrator

And Builds Himself One

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A. J. Stephens read in a paper that Vice President Wallace was wishing for an apartment size dehydrator, so he invented one.

It looks like an icebox and is about the same size. Inside, it is fitted with five circular trays which rotate slowly, driven by a small electric motor.

Heat for drying the vegetables and fruit is provided by five large electric lamps. A fan keeps air circulating through the box. The dehydrator has reduced 16 pounds of spinach, carrots, rhubarb, celery, apples, turnips and beets to four pounds in about eight hours.

'Can-Opener' Planes Are

Poison to German Tanks

LONDON.—The secret of the Royal Air force's tank-busting airplanes, which have earned the name "can-openers" because of their work in North Africa, was officially revealed.

The "can-openers" are Hurricanes designed especially for use against armored vehicles. They carry two 40-mm. guns, one in each wing. The guns are capable of automatic or single shot fire with a shell weighing 2 1/4 pounds.

The gun itself, specially designed for aircraft use, weighs only 320 pounds. The plane also carries two 303 Browning machine guns.

Censor Gums Up Works

But Comes Through O. K.

CAMP PICKETT, VA.—Private Wayne L. DeMeritt of Blackwell, Okla., wrote the folks back home recently and enclosed three sticks of chewing gum.

"One for each of you, and one for the censor," DeMeritt explained.

When DeMeritt's parents got the letter, there were only two sticks of gum—and a note.

"I got mine, thanks—Captain Beavers, censor."

Report on Weather and Replanting is Encouraging

College Station.—While the latest Texas crop and weather bulletin on the whole was encouraging there have been some set-backs due to floods in North and East Texas and to hot winds and blowing out on the extreme western part of the plains.

If farmers are to obtain maximum food and feed production, replanting in some areas will be necessary as soon as possible and a large amount of hoeing will be essential. In fact, if blacklands and East Texas farmers get needed labor for cleaning grassy fields, much replanting can be avoided, in the opinion of E. A. Miller, agronomist for the A. and M. College Extension Service.

Since the latter part of June is too late for planting corn, farmers can successfully grow other feed crops in flooded bottom lands in the Sabine, Sulphur, and Trinity watersheds, and also in the uplands where crops were washed out, Miller says. Grain sorghums for grain and forage will give good returns, as well as sudan, peas and soybeans for grazing and hay. Hgari, Darso, and Schrock kafir, also known by farmers as Sagrain, are adapted to North and North-east Texas, as well as sweet sorghums for forage.

Laredo is one variety of soybeans recommended, while Otootan and Avoyelles are good varieties for hay. Brabham, Whip-poor-will, blackeye, Chinese red, new era, and iron peas are dependable in the same section. For sandy areas peanuts, which are a much needed war crop, still could be planted this month.

Northwest Texas areas recently blown out likely will be replanted to combine-type milos, and other milos as well as kafir, and hgarri when moisture conditions permit.

EDUCATION SEEMS TO BE ON THE BOOM

The war, instead of curtailing, is apparently booming education at the University of Texas.

Officials this week were predicting an enrollment of pre-war proportions for the summer term to open July 5.

Most of the anticipated 5,000 to 6,000 students are coming to summer school because of, rather than in spite of, the war, it is indicated.

Regular students are pushing on toward degrees as rapidly as possible, many of them to complete their University work before going into the armed forces or special jobs in war activities.

New students, many of them 16 and 17 year old freshmen straight from high school, are trying to get in one or two years college before the army calls them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Glosson, of Memphis, visited several days this week with Mrs. Glosson's sister, Mrs. A. N. Ward and family.

You're more likely to get there safe and sound if you limit your speed rather than speed your limit.

Biologist Warns Against Botulism Poison

A poison so powerful that a teaspoonful is enough to kill 40,000 guinea pigs is not a good thing to take chances with, a leading Texas biologist has said in warning Texas home makers against the hot water method of canning for non acid vegetables. This method does not destroy the bacteria that cause botulism.

The entire text of a statement on the subject by Dr. Asa C. Chandler, professor of biology of Rice Institute, Houston, and advisory chairman of the Houston and Harris County Nutrition Committee, has been circulated among the county home demonstration agents of the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service. Dr. Chandler's statement is in harmony with recommendations on home canning given by Winifred Jones, extension specialist in food preservation.

Dr. Chandler believes the chances for accidents are too great to be worth the risk if people undertake to can non-acid vegetables or meats by the boiling water bath method. "Outbreaks of botulism will almost certainly occur," he says. "It is like having rattlesnakes on your golf course. You may keep your ball on the fairways and treat the rattlesnake with impunity, but sooner or later some body a little less careful will suffer. By comparison (with botulism) rattlesnake venom is only mildly poisonous."

Bacteria that cause botulism grow in non-acid vegetables when strictly protected from air. Dr.

Chandler says there is one case on record where the spores survived heating and germinated after 22 months. The poison produced is deadly that a person has been known to die after eating one piece of a string bean.

Miss Jones says this evidence gives strength to the many warnings Extension Service workers have issued about hot water bath canning of non-acid vegetables.

TEXAS SHIPPED THE EQUIVALENT TO 843 CARS OF SHELL EGGS

By freezing or powdering all of the Texas eggs which went to out-of-state army camps or other markets, it took only 127 railroad cars to transport May shipments, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reports.

These shipments, however, were the equivalent of 843 cars of shell eggs—almost twice the May, 1942, total of 428 carloads.

Texas eggs were shipped to 17 states, the bureau report showed.

In addition to out of state movement, bureau figures show that the equivalent of 357 cars of shell eggs was shipped to points in Texas.

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Who Has The Money For 2nd War Loan?

"Where is all the money coming from to meet the 13 billion dollars of the Second War Loan goal?" is a question heard on many sides. It will come out of the 45-billion dollar surplus earnings of 1943, according to statistics reported by Treasury experts.

During 1941 personal savings of individuals amounted to 9 billion dollars. During 1942 this surplus or prospective savings will increase by 36 billion dollars over 1941 when consumer goods were easy to get.

Now that prices are high, thrifty people will make their goods last longer and place more money in War Bonds.

The Axis Stops at Nothing. Don't stop your War Bond Payroll Savings at 10%. Every soldier is a 100 percenter. Figure it out yourself.

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NOTICE!

Erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the pages of The Floyd County Plainsman will be gladly corrected if brought to the attention of the publisher.

THE EARNER WITH FAMILY TO DEFY, ANALYSIS OF WITH- HOLDING TAX REVEALS

W. H. Sheffield, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Texas District and District Administrator for the following states: Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

increased 20 cents a week—from \$1.60 to \$1.80.

The increases come rather rapidly from there on.

The same wage earner earning \$60 a week will see his tax jump from \$2.10 to \$4.80 a week.

And so it goes on up to a \$100 a week salary where the Victory tax is now \$4.10 per week but the new withholding tax will be \$12.80 a week out of the pay envelope.

When Mr. Taxpayer gets into the so-called upper wage brackets, the withholding tax does not cover the total tax. Taxes begin to accumulate against him for the annual settlement.

But from our analysis of the setup it looks as if all wage-earners pay less to the extent of the difference between a 3 per cent and a 5 per cent Victory tax.

And the harassed taxpayer should not forget the 75 per cent skip a year forgiveness on either his 1942 or 1943 income tax.

We do not expect any falling off in either over-the-counter sales or in plants where payroll deductions for war bonds are in operation.

The new tax is not a flat 20 per cent tax, but 20 per cent on that portion of income in excess of allowable exemptions. The 20 per cent includes 17 per cent for income taxes and 3 per cent for Victory taxes.

Plants should be given a reasonable amount of moisture and fertilizer after pruning.

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666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS



SHOES ARE PRECIOUS—HANDLE THEM WITH CARE!

See that your shoes receive the best if you want them to have a long life! Since you're doing more walking, they'll require more attention. Bring them in to us for expert repair service at the first sign of a run-down heel or worn-out sole. You'll have a "new" pair of shoes after we are finished with them!

Rainer Shoe Shop
SOUTH SIDE SQUARE

Cotton Freshness...

For Fighting TRIM—Slacks and Play Suits.

THE STYLE SHOPPE WILL BE CLOSED MONDAY, JULY 5th, IN OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAY.



TRIGGER TRIM SEERSUCKER for active duty or active sports. Skirt-like culottes and tailored jacket makes it look like a well made suit. Buttoned patch pockets on jacket.

\$3.98, \$7.98

THREE-PIECE PLAY SUIT in wide-stripe cotton. Shirtwaist blouse tops the longer shorts—and a button front skirt that may be worn separately. Sizes 12 to 20

\$3.98, \$7.98



GROWING FAVORITE

The eternal slack set for everyday living. Spun rayon fabric with lean trousered, cuffless slacks and shirt-like hip length jacket with patch pockets.



VERSATILE SLACK SUIT that is feminine or mannish according to the blouse worn. Cuffless trousers fit snugly 'neath the long buttoned vest. Comes in bright colors or pastels.

\$4.98, \$10.95

Blouses \$2.95

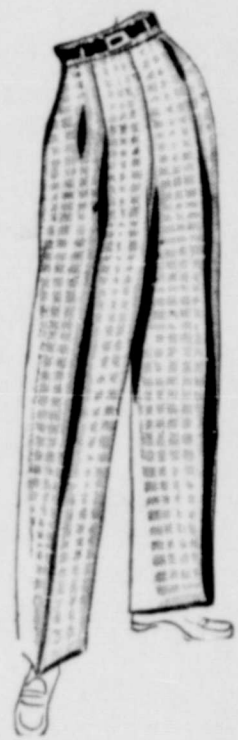


SLACKS

Get around!

For work . . . for play . . . for lounging 'round the house it's slacks for smart comfort! Besides saving your suits and dresses, they cater to your wish for neat trimness.

\$3.98, \$4.50, \$5.95



Neadis Originals 147

Style Shoppe

Mrs. Mollie A. Morton, Owner

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES NEEDED

Do you have any USED electric appliances which you would like to sell? Electric appliance manufacturers are now producing war equipment only. New appliances will not be available for the duration . . . Do someone a good turn by offering to sell used appliances which you no longer need. If you will let us know what you have to sell, by sending in the coupon in this ad, we will contact you for further information and then try to find a buyer. Never throw away an old appliance.

Southwestern Public Service Company

I have the following appliance(s) I would be willing to sell. Sending you this coupon will not obligate me in any way whatsoever.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> WASHER | <input type="checkbox"/> WAFFLE IRON |
| <input type="checkbox"/> IRONER | <input type="checkbox"/> ROASTER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFRIGERATOR | <input type="checkbox"/> CASSEROLE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> VACUUM CLEANER | <input type="checkbox"/> IRON |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH LAMP | <input type="checkbox"/> TOASTER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PERCOLATOR | <input type="checkbox"/> CLOCK |

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Southwestern PUBLIC SERVICE Company

Answer Call to Colors



Cadets of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve Officers' Training School at Northampton, Mass., salute the colors. Upon graduation the cadets will be assigned duties which will free Marine Corps officers to fight.

Now Camouflage Reflects Infra-Red Rays of Sun

New camouflage finish reflects the infra-red rays that, along with ultra-violet, represent the unseen three-fifths of sunlight. It shows up light instead of dark in aerial infra-red photographs. In contrast, ordinary green paints appear dark in aerial photographs, revealing details to the enemy.

Detection of camouflage depends chiefly on visual observation and lens work aloft. The military value of infra-red photography is based on the fact that common objects reflect visible light and infra-red rays in a quite different manner.

Most green vegetation, for example, reflects infra-red light. A military target blended into the landscape by the artful use of orthodox green paint would not escape detection by the infra-red aerial camera, because the painted surfaces would stand out in marked contrast to the foliage, black against white in the photograph.

Now, however, the camoufleur is one jump ahead of the recently developed infra-red technique. He may use green paints that not only visibly match surrounding natural greens, but also equal their infra-red reflectance powers and accordingly match in the infra-red photograph as well. Other colors—olive and field drab, loam black, earth red, brown and yellow—are also possible in the range of paints that are more than they appear to be to the human eye.

South America Develops Thriving Shoe Industry

With plenty of raw material from domestic production of hides and skins, the shoe industry in South America and Mexico was well developed before the war. Since the war, demand for shoes has increased and with it the incentive for further development of this important consumer goods industry.

Climate and custom have dictated the lines of development of the industry in the other Americas. Traditional styles, such as the huasache and the alpargata, are worn in many areas instead of shoes.

New shoe industries have received the encouragement of the various governments, particularly through protective tariffs.

In most countries in the other Americas, a large percentage of shoes and sandals are still made by hand in homes, or in small shops. Many larger cities have stores specializing in made-to-order shoes, also largely made by hand. In fact, in many places, the best shoes are made by custom shoemakers, instead of on a mass production basis as in the United States.

Brazil is the largest manufacturer of shoes in the other Americas, with estimated production of more than 20,000,000 pairs in 1931. The industry has expanded rapidly in recent years. Imports have declined and there has been a growing export trade.

Toy Maker's Son Built Big Optical Industry in Jena

A peacetime center of a world-wide trade in all sorts of optical instruments, Jena has provided the Nazi war machine with periscopes, bombsights, telescopes, field glasses, medical glasses, photographic lenses, thermometers and electrical lamps. Chemicals and machinery also are made there.

The city is situated almost in the geographic center of Germany, about 500 air miles from London.

The optical industry began nearly a hundred years ago, when an expert mechanic and inventor, Carl Zeiss, son of a toy maker, opened a workshop for making magnifying glasses, microscopes and other instruments. Later prominent scientists took a hand in the operations, and with the establishment of working laboratories, the local industry developed into a big business of thousands of workers and subsidiaries and associates in many lands.

The first planetarium of its kind, showing heavenly bodies in motion and other astronomical dramatizations, was built by the corporation at Jena.

Jena is also well known as a university town of the old German tradition, with all of the student color of undergraduate pranks, enthusiastic beer drinking, and dueling scandals.

Wild and Scenic Land

St. Lucia—whose name is pronounced Saint Looshia, with the accent on the first syllable—lies within the southern half of the giant arc of islands spaced between the eastern Caribbean and the Atlantic. It is a wild and scenic land, with an area of about 240 square miles, or less than a quarter of that of Rhode Island. Its inhabitants, largely Negroes and mulattoes, totaled about 71,000 in 1940.

The island is chiefly valuable for farm output, which provides some exports for populous near-by islands. In recent years special efforts have been made by the colonial administration to build up the old plantation business of sugar production, and to improve the output of such commodities as cacao, coconuts, spices, bananas, and other fruits. St. Lucia is one of the world's leading sources of limes, important for scurvy-fighting vitamin C.

Chinese Civilization

Contrary to popular belief, Chinese civilization is not so extremely ancient. It was decidedly later in starting than the civilizations which developed in the Nile valley, in Mesopotamia, and in India. Archeologists can employ with confidence the date 2900-3000 B. C. for both Mesopotamia and Egypt, but the earliest date that can be mentioned with an equal degree of confidence for China is "about" 1400 B. C.—and this may be incorrect by a century. According to historical tradition it was about then that a ruler of the Shang dynasty moved his capital to a place now known as Anyang, in the province of Honan. Archeology picks up the trail of the historical Chinese at Anyang where some of the palace area, the royal tombs, and certain archives have been scientifically excavated. Any date given for a site that was inhabited earlier is an estimate.

Accidents at Home

Last year someone was accidentally injured in one out of every seven homes in the nation, and 30,500 deaths resulted from home accidents. About 16,000 of these deaths were caused by falls, and about 6,000 persons died from burns. More than half of those who died as a result of burns were children four years of age or younger and adults who were 65 years of age or older. In addition to these deaths, there were 4,500,000 injuries to persons in homes, 120,000 of which resulted in permanent disability.

Uganda, Main Source of Nile, Model Protectorate

Uganda, British east African protectorate which is celebrating its golden jubilee this year, is the African counterpart of Minnesota—a land of lakes and the source of the continent's largest river.

As the main origin of the Nile river, Uganda contributes heavily to Egypt's fertility. It had a finger in the making of history centuries before its own recorded history began in 1862. In the last 50 years it has become Britain's "model protectorate."

The Baganda, most numerous native race, take easily to the discipline of organized society. Before the British came they had been ruled by a strong native dynasty whose kings were called "Kabakas."

Tribal government functioned smoothly. British officials seldom needed to interfere. This under-structure of African discipline is still the foundation of British authority. England honors the Kabaka by calling him "his highness."

The Baganda speak Bantu. Some have learned English and are typists and clerks in British concerns. Others are tradesmen. Most of them, however, farm for a living, and many own their own farms.

Canning Effect on Taste

It is evident that the effect of canning on the palatability of fruits and vegetables varies widely with the particular method used. In general, the drastic treatment of pressure cooker canning necessary for vegetables, gives the most pronounced effect because of the high temperatures. However, some of the methods which require long-time processing are also sometimes disastrous to color and flavor. This is especially true of oven methods for fruits of delicate color and flavor. The rate of heat penetration is slow in oven canning, and hence a long time is required for the produce to be heated through. In the meantime color and flavor are appreciably altered.

In determining the difference between home-canned and commercially canned foods, the time factor is important. Commercial canners heat the product rapidly to the required temperature and as soon as processing is completed, cool it rapidly.

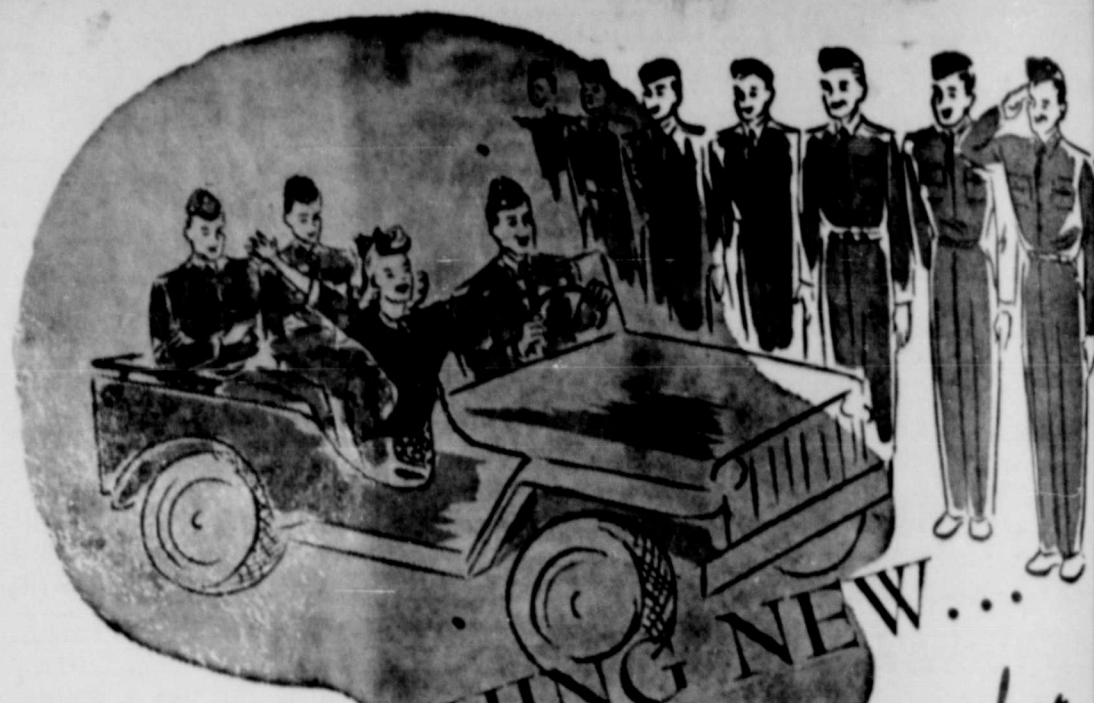
Rail Widths

Ancient Roman chariots were built with a clearance of about 4 feet 8 1/2 inches between the wheels. The same width between the wheels was continued in early European coaches and carts and in the English tramways operated by horse power. Many early English locomotives were built on this gauge and a number of the pioneer railroads in this country were built to meet the specifications of English locomotives. In 1871 no fewer than 19 different gauges, ranging from three to six feet, existed on the railroads in the United States, but by the beginning of 1939, 99.4 per cent of railroad mileage was constructed in standard gauge lines.

The standard gauge of railways in the United States is measured from the inside of one rail to the inside of the opposite rail, about five-eighths of an inch below the top of the rail head.

Olive Yield Oil

Fruits of the olive species vary in color and differ somewhat in shape, but most of them are egg-shaped or oval. The liquid which is expressed from the fleshy part of the fruit contains from 20 to 60 per cent of oil. When treated commercially the pulp is pressed twice, thus yielding first and second grades of oil. The remaining pulp is then mixed with hot water and subjected to further pressure which brings out a substance that is made into technical oils. In addition to value as a food substance, olive oil is used in preserving sardines, and in manufacturing soaps of high grade.



SOMETHING NEW...
by your favorite dressmaker
Carole King
ORIGINALS FOR JUNIOR



"Sugar Coated"
Fresh White Rippled Pique daintily trimmed with lace. Blouse and skirt are shirred to tulip-stem fitted waistband. In White only. Sizes 9 to 15. \$10.95

"Sugar-Sweet"
Woven Chambray and Eyelet embroidered lawn combine and are trimmed with lace. In Wine and White, Blue and White and Rose and White. Sizes 9 to 15. \$7.98



"Checkerboard Charm"
A two-piecer with the new short jacket of Butcher Spun Rayon— with a skirt of large checked Woven Gingham. In Old Glory Red and White, Black and White, Saddle Brown and White, Emerald Green and White. Sizes 9 to 15. \$7.98

"Cupid's Target"
A Woven Striped Chambray Dress with heart shape buttons and white Carole Cord Pique arrows. In Brown, Red, Green, Blue, with White. Sizes 11 to 15. \$6.50

North Texas State Teachers College Gets Rare Books

Denton, July 1.—Gaily colored English landscapes, including spacious houses, ponds, children playing on English greens, and people strolling under huge trees, decorate the fore-edge of two extremely rare volumes given the North Texas State Teachers library this week according to the wishes of the owner, the late Mrs. Gustine Courson Weaver.

Such volumes are collectors' items, and few American libraries own books with this unique fore-edge painting.

The painting, done when the book is fanned out, is invisible when the book is closed, leaving only a shining gold edge for the casual observer to see, Dr. W. Stanley Hoole, director of library service, explains. When the pages

are fanned, however, the colorful pictures are instantly visible.

Fore-edge painting was used to tell the theme of the book in the tenth century when crudely made books were laid on the shelves horizontally. It was received as an art in the seventeenth century, when it gained considerable popularity.

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Increase your payroll savings to your family limit

LET CAVANAUGH DO YOUR JOB PRINTING

Any Excuse You Can Find For Not Upping Your Bond Buying Will Please Hitler

Hull & McBrien

Kelloggs Pep	10c
Light Crust Flour, 24 pounds	\$1.14
Milnot, Large Can	9c
Tomatoes, No. 2 Can	10c
Sour Pickles, Quart	23c
Peas, No. 2 can	14c
Rice, 2 pound Box	25c
Pen Jel, 2 Boxes	25c
Oxydol, Large Size	23c

Phone 292

See Our Windows for this Week's
SPECIALS
STAR CASH GROCERY

STYLE SHOPPE

MRS. MOLLIE A. MORTON, OWNER FLOYDADA, TEXAS PHONE
THE STYLE SHOPPE WILL BE CLOSED MONDAY, JULY 5th, IN OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAY