

## SHARECROPPER APPEALS CASE TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

Little Rock, Arkansas, Feb. 17—(AP)—The U. S. Supreme court is expected to review the case of Tee Davis, sharecropper who was sentenced last week to serve 10 years in prison for firing a shotgun in protection of his two room cabin at Edmondson, an Arkansas cotton community.

The state supreme court upheld Davis' conviction even though he explained that Harold Weaver, town marshal of Edmondson tried to break into his home in search of a cattle thief, without a warrant. Davis surrendered to two deputy sheriffs after he had shot Weaver in a finger.

Davis is charged with assault with intent to kill.

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READ THIS FIRST: You probably have paid a substantial part of your 1943 tax bill through withholding or directly to the government. You may have underpaid or overpaid. File this form. It tells you and your government whether you owe any more, or are entitled to any refund.

**OPTIONAL U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME AND VICTORY TAX RETURN • CALENDAR YEAR 1943**

This form may be used instead of Form 1040 if gross income is not more than \$3,000 and is only from the sources stated in items 1 and 2 below.

**NAME: JOHN J. JONES**  
Victor print. If this return is for a husband and wife, use both first names.

**ADDRESS: 677 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, MICH.**  
Print street and number or rural route City or town State

**OCCUPATION: CLERK**  
Social Security No. (if any) 770-777-777

**Cash—Check—M. O.**

Your Income

1. Enter the TOTAL amount, before deductions for taxes, dues, insurance, bonds, etc., that you received in 1943 in salary, wages, bonuses, commissions, etc. (Members of armed forces read instruction 6)

Last Employer's Name	City or State	Amount
HENRY SMITH CO.	ANYTOWN, MICH.	\$2,600.00

Total **2,600.00**

Your Credit for Dependents

2. Enter here any amounts you received in 1943 in dividends, interest, and annuities

3. Now add items 1 and 2 to get your TOTAL INCOME and enter it here

4. List the persons—other than wife or husband—who on July 1, 1943, obtained their chief support from you if they were not yet 18, or were mentally or physically unable to support themselves

Name of Dependent	Relationship	If 18 years or over, give reason for listing
MARY JONES	DAUGHTER	

You are allowed a credit of \$183 for each dependent. However, if you are not a married person living with wife or husband, you may nevertheless be the head of a family as defined in No. 6 on the other side of the form. If you are not the head of a family, you are not allowed a dependency credit.

Enter total dependency credit here

5. Subtract item 4 from item 3. Enter the difference here. (Enter item 3 if item 4 is blank)

6. Turn over this form and check the box at the top which applies to you. Then, using the figure you entered in item 5, find your income tax in the table. Enter the amount here

7. In the space on the back of this form, figure your Victory tax on item 3. Enter the tax here

8. Now add items 6 and 7. Enter the total here

9. If you filed a tax return on 1942 income, enter the amount of tax here. However, before entering anything, read carefully instruction 4

10. Enter items 8 or item 9, whichever is larger

11. FORGIVENESS FEATURE: Don't fill in A, B, and C below if either item 8 or 9 is \$50 or less.

A. Enter item 8 or 9, whichever is smaller	84 17
B. Take three-fourths of A above. Enter this amount or \$50, whichever is larger. This is the <i>forgiven</i> part of the tax.	63 13
C. Subtract B from A. This is the <i>unforgiven</i> part of the tax. Enter it here	21 04

12. Add item 10 to the amount in item 11C, if any. Enter the total here. This is your total income and Victory tax

A. Enter here your income and Victory taxes withheld by your employer	171 60
B. Enter here the total sums you paid last year on your 1942 income tax bill	42 09
C. Enter here any 1943 income tax payments last September	213 69
D. Now add the figures in A, B and C and enter the total here	24 38

13. You may postpone, until not later than March 15, 1945, payment of the amount you owe up to one-half of item 11C. Enter the postponed amount here

14. Enter the amount you are paying with this return (subtract item 15 from item 14)

15. Enter the amount you have overpaid your 1943 tax by this amount

Check (✓) what you want done: Refund it to me □ Credit it on my 1944 estimated tax □

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return has been examined by me, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a true, correct and complete return.

Date FEB. 1 1944 (Signature) John J. Jones (Signature) (If this return includes income of both a husband and wife, it must be signed by both.)

Above is the front side of Income Tax Form 1040A, filled out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to show how an imaginary John J. Jones should do it. Reverse side, not shown in the picture, contains tables to be looked at and a few more questions to be answered.

## Your Tax, form 1040A, Step by Step

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has made available the following example of step-by-step procedure in filling out Income Tax Form 1040A:

John J. Jones filled out his income tax return the other day and found out it was a lot easier than he expected.

If you are like Jones, maybe it would help you with your own income tax return to see how he did it, step by step. (see above)

First, Jones saved himself a lot of trouble by reading the instructions and the form carefully. Second, Jones made it easy by getting together the figures he would need. Here are the figures he collected:

a. The amount of his 1943 wages and the amount of income tax and victory taken out of his wages by his employer.

b. He got both of these figures from his employer on a receipt, (Form W-2) which the law says your employer must give you.

c. The amount of his other income. Jones had some money in a savings account and he made a note of how much interest the bank paid or credited him last year.

d. The amount of his 1942 tax and how much he paid on it. Jones copied these figures from the slip (Form 1125) which was mailed him by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Now, Jones was ready to fill out his return. He put down his name, address, occupation and social security number.

Now let's follow, what he did according to the numbers on the return form.

Item 1—That's wages and other kinds of pay. Jones earned \$50 a week last year, working as a clerk for the Henry Smith company in his home town. Of course, there were a lot of things such as war bonds, taxes, and union dues deducted from his paycheck every week, but Jones had to put down the full amount of his wages which came to \$2,600, opposite the name of his employer.

Item 2—Here he put down the \$25 interest he received on his savings. Incidentally, Jones owns war bonds, too, but unless you expect to accrue bond interest on war bonds until you cash them or they mature.

Item 3—He added the \$2,600 and

Item 4—Jones has a young daughter, named Mary, so he wrote her name down and, as the form directs, wrote his credit of \$38 over in the money column.

Item 5—He subtracted the credit he got for Mary from the last figure.

Item 6—He turned over the form and looked over the boxes at the top of the page to see which one fit him. No. 4 was "it," and he put a check mark there. That meant that Jones would find his income tax in column C of the table. Jones' figure in Item 5 on the front page was \$2,240. He looked in the table for a line where that figure would fit. He found a line which said "over \$2,225 but not over \$2,250," and then looked across to Column C, where it said \$159. That is Jones' income tax and he wrote it in Item 6 on the front page.

Item 7—This time, Jones had to do some figuring at the bottom of the back page, where it says "Victory Tax." On line "a" he copied the figure he had in Item 3 on the other side, which was \$2,625. On line "b" he put his victory tax exemption of \$624. Then he subtracted and put the difference of \$2,001 on line "c". Then Jones noticed the two-line table of percentages, found the percentage which fit him (married, one dependent), and put a circle around it. His percentage was 2.9. He was a little rusty on decimals, so he looked in the examples to see how to multiply \$2,001 by .029, and again the examples helped him move the decimal points around to the right places. This arithmetic showed him his victory tax was \$58.03, and he wrote that figure in Item 7 on the front page.

Item 8—He added the two taxes together and found the tax on his 1943 income was \$217.03.

Item 9—He already had made a note of the fact that his income tax for 1942 was \$84.17, and he wrote it down here.

Item 10—The figure in Item 8 was bigger than the figure in Item 9, so he put the item 8 figure of \$217.03 here.

Item 11—Since the item 9 figure was smaller, he put that figure in Item 11-A. Next he had to figure three-fourths of \$84.17, which is

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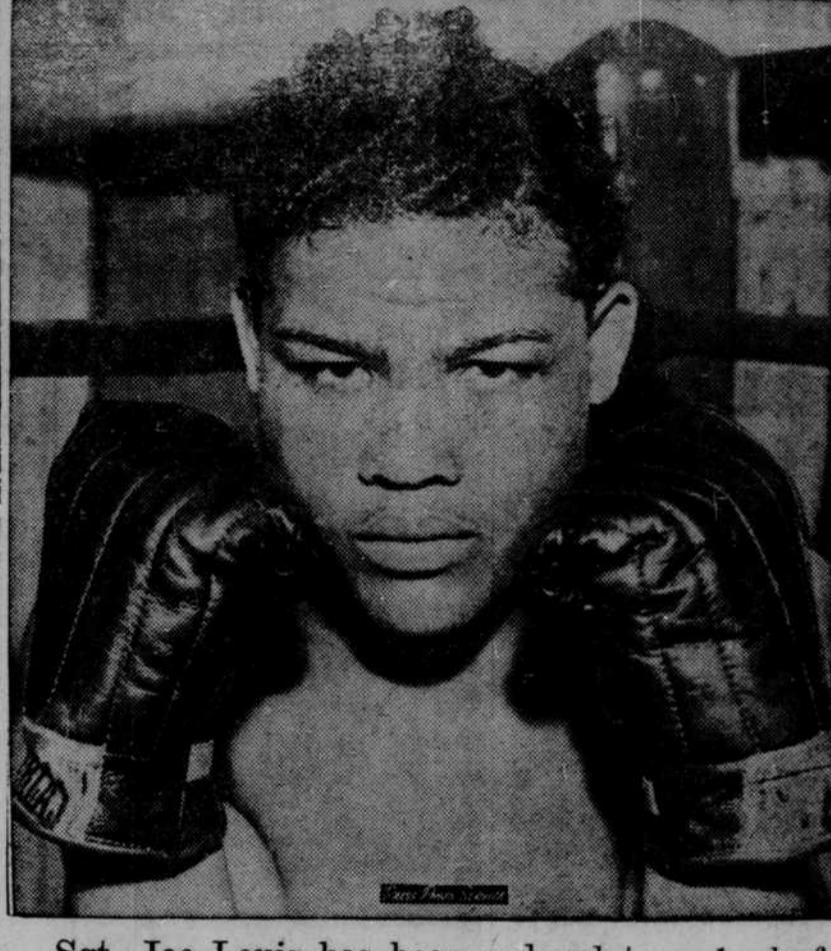
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## "ORDERED TO THE FRONT"



\$63.13. That's more than \$50 so he puts \$63.13 in item 11-B. This was the forgiven part of his tax. Subtracting, he found his unforgiven tax was \$21.04.

Item 12—By adding \$217.03 and \$21.04, Jones found his total tax was \$238.07. That would be a lot of tax for Jones to pay all at one time, but now we have a pay-as-you-go system, and Jones soon found how that helps.

Item 13—From the figures he prepared before he started to fill out his return, Jones put down in Item 13-A the \$27116.0 at his employer took out of his wages, and put down in Item 13-B the \$42.09 he had paid on his \$1942 tax. He didn't have anything to put down in Item 13C because he didn't have to file a "declaration of estimated tax" last September or December. So he added up the other two figures and found he had already paid \$213.69 of his tax.

Item 14—That left the difference, \$24.38, which is all Jones owed on account of his 1942 and 1943 taxes.

Item 15—But Jones found he could postpone until next year what he owes up to one-half of the \$21.04 he wrote in Item 11-C. Half is \$10.52 and he writes that in Item 15.

Item 16—That left \$13.86, which is all that Jones had to pay before March 15.

Item 17—Jones didn't put anything here because he didn't have any refund coming to him.

Now, at the bottom of the page, Jones wrote the date, signed his name and that was all there was to it. He put the return, a check for \$13.86, and the statement (Form 1125) on his 1942 tax, in an envelope, mailed it to the collector in his locality and he was square with Uncle Sam.

Item 18—He turned over the form and looked over the boxes at the top of the page to see which one fit him. No. 4 was "it," and he put a check mark there. That meant that Jones would find his income tax in column C of the table.

W. Dale Clark, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee for Nebraska announced that sales of "E", "F" and "G" Series bonds will count in the campaign. Prepaid purchases are made prior to February 29 and if these additional sales are reported immediately to the Federal Reserve Bank in Omaha.

Many Nebraska counties are over the top in their over-all quotas," said Mr. Clark, "however, sales to individuals and sales of the series E bonds have not been up to expectations. Adverse weather conditions are partially responsible but we believe that a part of our poor showing in individual and E sales has been due in some instances to complacency or over-optimism.

"The war is a long way from being over, and I urge Nebraska to have participated in the Fourth War Loan campaign.

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