

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Speaker Garner in Dramatic Speech Quells House Sales Tax Rebels—Substitute for Defeated Sales Tax Is Quickly Passed.

**SPEAKER JOHN N. GARNER** quelled the house of representative tax rebels and assured the nation of tax legislation that would balance the national budget. The members of both parties who had successfully opposed the sales tax provisions of the bill drafted by the ways and means committee promised to be good and support the new bill introduced by the committee and as a substitute for the sales tax that had been defeated.

It all came about when the speaker took the floor and delivered a speech that was a combination of tempered argument, impassioned plea, and camp-meeting exhortation. As he whirled into his peroration, an exalted house membership answered his appeal for those resolved to lead a new life to arise. En masse the congressmen surged to their feet and took the pledge to pass a tax measure that will balance the budget.

Then the house settled down to business. The ways and means committee introduced its list of new taxes to take the place of the defeated sales tax, and the various items were approved so rapidly that Acting Chairman Crisp had to stop the offering of items in order to give the engrossing clerks time to draw the various amendments.

The new levies as provided for in the house bill covers taxes on the following articles with the estimated revenue:

INCOME TAXES	REVENUE
Individual (increases carried in bill) .....	\$ 112,000,000
Increase in normal rate .....	3,000,000
Increase in surtaxes (wartime rates) .....	17,000,000
Lowering surtax exemption from \$10,000 to \$8,000 .....	7,000,000
Corporate tax (12 to 13 as carried in bill) ..	21,000,000
Corporate tax (13 to 13 1/2 per cent) .....	5,000,000
Corporate tax (15 per cent on consolidated and affiliated returns) ..	18,000,000
Corporate exemptions (lowered \$2,000 to \$1,000) .....	6,000,000
Net loss deduction disallowed 1931-1933 (preventing carryover of losses) .....	20,000,000
Administrative changes .....	100,000,000
Gift tax .....	20,000,000
Estate tax .....	20,000,000
Dividends (Sec. 115-B: removing tax exempt corporate stock) .....	9,000,000
Dividends (Sec. 115-D: removing tax exempt corporate stock) .....	2,000,000
Lubricating oil (4 cents a gallon) .....	35,000,000
Imported petroleum (1 cent a gallon) .....	25,000,000
Malt, wort, grape concentrates, etc. .....	46,000,000
Imported coal .....	1,500,000
Telephone and telegraph messages .....	33,000,000
Capital stock and bonds issues of (10 cents per \$100) .....	13,000,000
Admissions over 45 cents (1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction) .....	40,000,000
Safety deposit boxes (10 per cent of rent) .....	1,000,000
POSTAGE RATES	
Increase from 2 to 3 cents in first-class postage .....	135,000,000
EXCISE TAXES	
Cosmetics (10 per cent) .....	25,000,000
Furs (10 per cent) .....	20,000,000
Jewelry (10 per cent) .....	15,000,000
Beverages (restoration of 1921 rates) .....	11,000,000
Matches (4 cents per 1,000) .....	11,000,000
Radios, phonographs (5 per cent) .....	11,000,000
Automobiles (3 per cent); trucks (2 per cent); accessories (1 per cent) .....	57,000,000
Sporting goods and cameras (10 per cent) .....	4,000,000
Chewing gum (5 per cent) .....	3,000,000
Candy (5 per cent) .....	12,000,000
Mechanical refrigerators (5 per cent) .....	4,500,000
Yachts, motorboats, etc. (10 per cent above \$15 in value) .....	500,000
MISCELLANEOUS	
Sale of stocks (1/2 per cent, but not less than 4 cents a share) .....	75,000,000
Bonds, transfers of (1-28 of 1 per cent) .....	13,000,000
Conveyances (restoration of war-time rates) ..	10,000,000
Sales of produce on exchanges (5 cents per \$100) .....	6,000,000
Pipe line (15 per cent of carrying charges) ..	15,000,000

Airplane (5 per cent on manufacturer's price) 2,000,000

Total .....\$ 984,500,000

Amount of savings expected on appropriations ..... 243,000,000

Amount of expected savings in postal service 30,000,000

Grand total .....\$1,257,500,000

Anticipated deficit 1933 \$1,241,000,000

Surplus (with proposed new savings) \$ 16,500,000

The house bill provides for the payment of the levied excise and sales taxes by the manufacturer direct to the government, with the method of collecting the taxes about the same as under the general manufacturers' sales tax which was rejected. That does not mean, however, that the tax will not be passed along in the form of an increased price for the merchandise, and there is nothing in the bill that would prevent the manufacturer from directly including the tax item in his invoice to the jobber or retailer and so on down the line until it reaches the consumer.

The fact that the house has passed a revenue bill does not mean that this bill is to be the law of the land. It is almost certain that the senate will not agree. The senate committee is very likely to substitute for the new provisions of the house bill the manufacturers' sales tax that was rejected by the house, and pass the revenue bill in that form. Should it do so it will mean another fight in the house, then a long conference consideration, and there is no prospect for an early adjournment of congress. Experienced members of both houses are now predicting that there will not be an agreement over a revenue bill earlier than September.

THE Hoover budget will be slashed a quarter of a billion dollars if the house accepts the recommendations already made and to be made by its appropriations and economy committees, Chairman Joseph W. Byrns (Dem., Tenn.) of the house appropriations committee asserted.

Just prior to announcing his resignation, on a plea of overwork, from the chairmanship of the special economy committee, Mr. Byrns said that body will submit recommendations calling for consolidations and economies totalling at least \$75,000,000 and possibly a sum two or three times that figure.

Chairman Byrns said that hearings thus far conducted by the various committees handling governmental supply bills disclosed that at least \$150,000,000 could be shaved off the budget figures submitted by President Hoover without in any way impairing the efficiency of the government. The committees plan to slash an additional \$30,000,000 from national defense appropriations, Mr. Byrns said.

NORMAN DAVIS, one of the American delegates to the Geneva arms conference, arrived in Washington and went into a series of conferences with State department executives. Although officials declined to make public the nature of the discussions it was learned that Mr. Davis outlined the obstacles which have been encountered in the move to work out a general arms limitation treaty and reported to the department on the plan of action for the future outlined by himself and his associates. As matters now stand, many pressing European problems must be settled before there is the remotest chance for the negotiation of a treaty which carries reductions in land forces.

PRESIDENT HOOVER announced formally at the regular press conference that he is "absolutely opposed to the enactment by congress of additional soldiers' bonus legislation, and indicated that he would veto such a bill if passed. The President's statement follows:

"Informal polls of the house of representatives have created apprehension in the country that a further bonus bill of \$2,000,000,000 or thereabouts for World War veterans will be passed.

"I wish to state again that I am absolutely opposed to any such legislation.

"I made this position clear at the meeting of the American Legion in Detroit last September 21, and the Legion has consistently supported that position. I do not believe any such legislation can become law.

"Such action would undo every effort that is being made to reduce government expenditures and balance the budget.

"The first duty of every citizen of the United States is to build up and sustain the credit of the United States government.

"Such an action would irretrievably undermine it."

WASHINGTON crime is again brought into the limelight as police attempt to locate extortionists who have threatened harm to the children of three prominent Washington families.

Mrs. Betty Hanna Davidson, granddaughter of Mark Hanna, demanded police protection following receipt of a telephone call threatening injury to her daughter Daisy, six years old, unless \$2,000 was paid.

This threat followed shortly upon the disclosure that threatening letters had been received by Mrs. Alice Longworth, widow of the former speaker, and Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for a London newspaper. The letters threatened harm to Paulina Longworth, seven years old and probably the best known child, next to the Lindbergh baby, in the United States, and to Wilmott Lewis, Jr., five years old.

WITH a vigorous denunciation of the "disease of overtaxation," business leaders of the Middle West, at a meeting in Chicago, joined in a protest against excessive appropriations by congress. Federal waste and extravagance were bitterly attacked.

Some fifty representatives of cities in 17 states attended the meeting which was called by the Chicago Association of Commerce. A resolution was adopted which called upon congress to recognize the emergency in national affairs and to avoid taking any steps which might jeopardize the credit of the government. A number of speakers declared that the business and commerce of the nation could not recover unless a balanced federal budget is adopted.

A RECOMMENDATION against development of the navigation and irrigation phases of the \$72,000,000 Columbia river development project at this time was included in a report submitted to the secretary of war for transmission to congress by Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers.

While recommending that the sum of \$16,000,000 should be expended by the government for the construction of locks and other aids to navigation, in the Columbia river where private or state interests are ready to develop water power, Major General Brown took the position that the time was not ripe for the spending of any considerable amount of federal money on this huge project.

## Not Good Policy to Grind Feeds

### North Carolina Expert Is Emphatic on Matter of Roughage.

It is not necessary to grind the roughages ordinarily used for live stock feed, and certainly it is poor economy to do so with all feeds as low in price as they are now.

"We have come in contact recently with much misleading propaganda in regard to the advantages of grinding feeds for live stock," says L. I. Case, animal husbandman at North Carolina State college. "Some of this material is finding its way into the agricultural press and much of it is being disseminated by salesmen of feed grinding mills who of course are interested in selling their product. I recently overheard a salesman who was giving a demonstration of his machine say that the grinding of corn stover would make it 100 per cent digestible. Such a statement is ridiculous on its face, because corn stover at best is only about 50 per cent digestible and no amount of grinding will make it any more so."

Mr. Case says no hard and fast rules may be laid down for every farm but generally speaking it does not pay to grind roughage. He says that live stock men engaged in research at the experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture are about 100 per cent in agreement on this.

In feeding beef cattle where hogs are to follow the beets, it does not pay even to grind corn. Old feeders know this by experience and the majority of them feed broken ear corn or shelled corn, says Mr. Case. About the same thing is true in feeding corn to hogs. Numerous feeding trials prove conclusively that there is little saving in feeding ground corn to hogs in place of ear corn or shelled corn.

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THE Missouri Democratic state convention at St. Louis instructed its 54 delegates to the national convention to vote for former United States Senator James A. Reed as long as he has a chance to secure the nomination for President. Missouri's delegation will have 36 votes. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the second choice of the instructed delegation.

Governor Roosevelt is the choice of the Iowa Democratic convention. The 23 delegates were instructed to "use all honorable means" to bring about his nomination.

STILL hale and hearty, Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday anniversary in Washington. His friend, Brig. Gen. Davis L. Brainard, chatted with him, recalling memories of the Arctic tragedy that shocked the world 48 years ago.

Together they had laid on the ice of Cape Sabine in 1884 within a whispering distance of the ice that claimed 18 of the party of 25.

Brainard was his top sergeant. They are the only survivors of the seven who were taken from the cape June 23, 1884, after ten months of privation and suffering, during which Greely, then a lieutenant, observed his fortieth anniversary.

A TREATY between the United States and Canada for the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway may be ready for signature soon, William D. Herridge, Canadian minister, is now ready to negotiate. It only remains to secure the consent of the respective governments. The treaty will be written.

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## Live Stock Values Show Heavy Cuts

### Inventory Figures Reveal Loss to Farmers.

Inventory values of live stock on farms have been marked down nearly three billions of dollars in the last two years, says the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its February report on the agricultural situation.

Total flocks and herds increased 2 per cent in the last year, but the total value of live stock dropped \$4,450,000,000 on January 1, 1931, to \$3,196,000,000 on January 1, 1932, according to the bureau.

"Thus, producers again saw a billion and a quarter dollars wiped from the inventory value of their animals, in a year's time, and due wholly to price decline," says the bureau.

Horses and mules were the only class of farm animals that did not increase in numbers last year. The average farm value of a horse is now only \$53. There was an increase of 2.4 per cent in the number of cattle, thus continuing the upward trend in production of beef cattle which has continued since 1928.

Dairy cows increased approximately 800,000 head in the year, but the number of young dairy heifers decreased. The average dairy animal is now valued at \$40 compared with \$37 a year ago.

There were 5,000,000 more hogs on farms January 1 as compared with a year ago. Hogs in the corn belt increased 3,000,000. The average hog brought \$6.14 on January 1, this year, compared with \$11.56 a year ago. Sheep have been increasing in number for ten years, an increase of 1,000,000 head being reported for last year. The average value of sheep and lambs on January 1, was \$3.40 a head.

That live stock feeding is being depended upon this winter to a greater extent than in any recent year for the profitable disposal of bounteous farm crops is indicated by the increasing number of feeder stock purchased cooperatively by Ohio farmers. Figures compiled by the Ohio Live Stock Cooperative association show that up to December 1 a total of over 31,000 head of feeder cattle, lambs and pigs had been delivered to farmers in the state through the two co-operative feeder auctions at East Toledo and Columbus together with carload lots through the county associations.

This total included 18,575 cattle and calves, 10,759 lambs and 1,921 pigs, which compares with the 5,290 cattle, 648 pigs and 2,400 lambs purchased during the drought year of 1930 and the 11,721 cattle, 347 pigs and 11,345 lambs handled during the previous record year of 1929. Approximately 60 per cent of the cattle and lambs purchased cooperatively this year were financed through the organization.—Ohio Farmer.

## Bounteous Farm Crops Go to Feed Live Stock

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## Rye Proved Excellent Feed to Fatten Lambs

Rye can take its place along with barley, wheat, and other farm grains as an efficient feed for fattening lambs when fed with alfalfa and linseed meal. That was the conclusion from lamb fattening trials carried on last fall at the Minnesota West Central experiment station.

Prof. J. S. Jordan, discussing the experiments, stated that rye proved fully as efficient as barley or wheat. Several lots of lambs were fed mixtures containing barley and rye, or oats and rye, or wheat and rye, and one lot was fed a mixture containing all of these grains. The mixtures gave about the same results as whole rye fed alone. The trials proved that grinding rye was unnecessary and undesirable. In addition to increasing the cost, grinding increased the feed requirement and lowered the rate of gain.

Various experiments with cattle and hogs have indicated that slow gains and a high feed requirement must be expected when rye is fed. However, the Morris station found that whole rye finished lambs in a feeding period of 86 days and at a very low cost.

## Stopping Plant Pests

Plants and plant material subject to infestation by destructive insect pests, shipped in violation of federal quarantine regulations and consigning to points in 25 states, was intercepted by plant quarantine inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture at Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Louis, in a period of about five months.

States into which some of the shipments might have gone without proper inspection but for the vigilance exercised at these transfer points were Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

## Phosphates Help Wheat

Wheat yields on six important soil types were increased as high as 11 bushels per acre by the use of manure, limestone and phosphates. When manure alone was used the yield increased four bushels per acre; when limestone was applied with the manure the increase was two bushels more, and when phosphates were applied, either as rock phosphate or superphosphate with the above treatment, the yield was boosted another five bushels.

Iowa State college authorities state that the phosphate is used by the wheat plant in the development of grain, so a higher quality is produced as well as increased yield. The phosphate will increase the protein content, thus improving the feeding value of the wheat.—Prairie Farmer.

## Pigs With Spotted Livers

Spotted livers in pigs may mean: First, small abscesses, sometimes caused by foreign objects. Second, flukes. Third, tuberculosis. In the latter, the spot is full of a sandy material and usually cuts like grit. Healthy hogs may have these in the livers and when we were on government meat inspection duty in the Middle West, it was rare to see a perfect liver. A balanced diet, plenty water, clean surroundings and freedom from parasites will help.—Idaho Farmer.

## Current Wit and Humor

### NOT A LOUD COLOR

A woman was having the upper rooms of her house painted and she fancied that the painter was slacking on the job.

"Painter, are you working?" she shouted at the foot of the stairs.

"Yes, ma'am," came the reply.

"I can't hear you."

"Well, do yer think I'm putting it on with a hammer?"

### NO CHARGE FOR WATER

The Inevitable Ego

"A man should think not of himself, but of his country."

"True," answered Senator Sorghum. "But if a statesman neglects to take care of himself at election, how is he going to hope to put in practical operation his patient and far-reaching plans for the public good?"—Washington Star.

### Amateur Huntsman

"Did you hit anything?"

"Yes," answered the man who goes hunting.

"Was it a deer?"

"I don't think so. As I hurried away I decided that if it was a deer it was the most ill-natured and volubly profane of all its species."

### This Way Out

Driving Instructor—Well, do you understand the car now?

Beginner—Perfectly. There's only one thing I should like to know. Do you put the water and the gasoline in the same hole?—Successful Farming.

### Rapid Adjustment

Polly—Isn't it dreadful? They hadn't been married a week before they were throwing plates at each other.

Dolly—Yes, it isn't every couple that settles down to married life so quickly.

### Use Care in Culling

When winter production has been low, some farm flock owners decide that a culling demonstration will be about the right thing to improve the egg returns and cut down the feed bill. But just now is not a very desirable time for culling. Many of the hens which have been fed most of the winter are about ready to return at least a part of their feed bill. A flock of poor laying ability may represent a chance for some salvage in spring egg money, although such hens should not be used as breeding stock to multiply birds of their type.

Of course, there may be some hens which are better culled out at any season. They include hens heavy with fat and the beef type birds which barely pay their board in the spring and never pay it in other seasons. Hens that have been held three or four years are seldom profitable and such hens may be found in some farm flocks.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

### Agricultural Squibs

Few woodlots are so run down that improvement operations are not practicable.

Value of live stock on Nevada's farms and ranges declined more than \$7,000,000 during 1931, according to the estimate of the Salt Lake City office of the bureau of agriculture.

Reports from farmers who grow the major portion of the commercial potato crop in the United States indicate that the acreage this year will be about 2 per cent below last year.

Bees are most famous for their honey-making activities, but in some regions bees are several times as valuable for their aid in cross-pollinating fruit trees as for their honey.

Increasing the spraying pressure from 400 to 600 pounds made no increase in potato yields at the Pittsford (N. Y.) tests.

On the average, an eight-ton yield of silage to the acre costs about \$7.50 a ton; five tons cost \$11; and eleven tons cost \$3 a ton.

Government scientists are making feeding tests with live stock to see how artificially dried hay compares in nutritive value with hay dried naturally.



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### CROWNS HIS QUEEN

"Marie's hubby calls her a queen."

"Yes. He's just the kind who'd crown her when he gets her home."

### Yeah, What About That?

Will—All lawyers are crooks, and ought to be shot.

Bill—Now, now, calm yourself. If there were no lawyers, who would protect you from the other lawyers?

### Another Way Out

"Have you Doctor Embonpoint's book, 'How to Get Slim'?"

Bookseller—No, madam, but will you take Doctor Slender's book, "How to Get Fat" and act against his directions?"

### Remarkable Tie

Customer—I wish to see a tie in which blue predominates.

Assistant—Here's one in which blue predominates, but the purple in it predominates even more, I think.

### A Little Logic

"Mother, I know why little boys want to fight."

"Why is it, dear?"

"So when they get married they can stand getting disappointed."