

New Tax Bill Poised To Smash Last Obstacles In Path To White House; Heaviest Taxation Since War Time

BY THOMAS L. STOKES
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, June 3 (U.P.)—The \$1,119,000,000 budget-balancing tax bill, embracing the heaviest peace-time levies in American history, was poised tonight to smash the last obstacles in its path to the White House.

The measure in the form of a report compromising differences in the house and senate bills was presented to both houses of congress today. It represented the work of the conference committee of 10 whose members toiled and perspired in shirt-sleeves for 13 hours yesterday to whip it into shape.

Leaders ordered speedy ratification of this bill which President Hoover regards as vitally essential to maintain the nation's credit, and which economists predict will break the backbone of the economic depression.

Acting Chairman Charles R. Crisp of the house ways and means committee presented the conference report to the house today. He spoke only a few moments, stressed importance of quick ratification and warned he would keep that body in session tomorrow until it acted. He held this threat over members who are anxious to see the Republican-Democratic baseball game here in the afternoon.

While early ratification was forecast in the house, trouble loomed in the senate. Majority Leader James E. Watson said the senate probably would not take up the report until Monday. A bitter fight is raging over the action of the conferees in making the three per cent electricity tax a consumers levy instead of one paid by electricity companies as ordered by the senate.

Meanwhile, the senate devoted itself to the second part of the budget-balancing program, the \$238,000,000 economy bill, spending most of the day debating the \$121,000,000 government salary cut. It adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow without acting. A host of amendments designed to exempt the lower-paid workers poured in, along with a renewal of the proposal of Senator Millard Tydings, Dem., Md., for a tax on beer to supplant the whole measure.

As finally agreed upon, the revenue bill represented largely the senate form measure. That body held the advantage as its bill carried about \$200,000,000 more in taxes which it added when President Hoover told the senate that more money was needed to balance the budget.

The higher income tax rates of the Connally senate amendment were accepted, which means a schedule of normal rates of four per cent on the first \$4,000 of taxable income, with eight per cent above that, many times higher than present rates. Surtaxes begin with one percent of \$6,000 and graduate to 55 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000.

Exemptions are \$1,000 and \$2500 for single and married persons respectively. The taxpayer is further hit in elimination of the present 25 per cent credit for "earned in-

come," which, in the present law, included all income from wages and salaries up to \$30,000.

The corporation tax is fixed as 13 1/2 per cent, with a rate of 14 1/2 per cent if corporations file consolidated returns, representing a compromise between the 14 per cent rate of the house bill, with 15 1/2 per cent for consolidated returns, and the flat 14 per cent rate of the senate without any penalty.

The rich must contribute heavily in estate taxes beginning with one per cent at \$100,000 and graduating to 45 per cent in excess of \$10,000,000, with gift tax rates ranging upward to thirty-three and a third per cent at \$10,000,000. There was no dispute over those rates.

Tariff advocates were jubilant at learning all tariffs were left in the measure, with rates of one-half cent a gallon for crude and fuel oil, two and a half cents for gasoline, four cents a gallon on lubricating oil, four cents a pound for copper, three dollars per 1,000 board feet for lumber, and 10 cents per 100 pounds on coal. Canadian coal is exempted, to prevent bad feeling across the border.

Fifteen thousand tons of copper will be admitted duty free annually for flanking purposes. Protection for asphalt was exempted from the oil tariff schedules.

The controversial stock market tax was fixed at four cents a share up to \$20 value, with five cents above that. This represented a compromise between the one-fourth of one cent of value rate of the house and a straight four cents per \$100 par value of the senate.

The automobile industry and motorists are heavily hit. The senate taxes of nine cents a gallon on gasoline and four cents a gallon on lubricating oil were left in the bill. Automobiles carry the senate rates, which are three per cent on passenger cars, two per cent on trucks and accessories. House rates were 3, 2 and 1, respectively. The senate won its way with taxes of two and a quarter cents a pound on tires and four cents a pound on tubes.

The conference report carried little good news in lower rates in some cases for excise taxes of the "nuisance" variety. These taxes are finally agreed upon are:

Radios and phonographs, five per cent; cosmetics, 10 per cent with dentifrices, tooth pastes and toilet soaps, five per cent; mechanical refrigerators, five per cent; sporting goods and cameras, 10 per cent; firearms and shells, 10 per cent; candy, two per cent; chewing gum, two per cent; furs, 10 per cent; matches, two cents per 1,000 on box matches and one-half cent a thousand on paper matches; jewelry, 10 per cent; admissions 10 per cent on tickets costing over 40 cents.

The varied schedule of levies on soft drinks also was left in the bill. Conferees refused to exempt college athletic events from the admissions tax, as voted by the senate. They also refused to exempt the Olympic games from the law.

The "Home Brew Industry" is levied upon in a tax of 15 cents a

GANDHI PLANS ARE REJECTED

LONDON, June 3 (U.P.)—Rejecting the demands of the Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, the Indian franchise committee today published a report recommending the foundation for a responsible system of government in the vast sub-continent of India.

The report proposed huge increases in the number of qualified voters in the provinces and made special provisions to guarantee representation for women and the "untouchables," lowest in the castes of India.

The demands of Gandhi and his nationalist rebels were rejected, however, and the Mahatma's party in which he kept India's 257,000,000 population in turmoil for many months—did not cooperate with the committee. Lord Lothian is chairman of the committee, which traveled 7,689 miles in three months visiting India.

SUITS FILED IN DISTRICT COURT

Josephine Faulconer Lord vs. Llewellyn Lord, divorce, extreme cruelty, two minor children, no community property. Married in Wayne, Pennsylvania, June, 1924.

Leo A. and Frank McNamee, Jr., attorneys for plaintiff. Suit contested by defendant. Attorney for defendant, J. R. Lewis. Decree granted by Judge William E. Orr in open court June 1, 1932.

Floss D. Sheridan vs. Ross G. Sheridan, divorce, desertion, no children, no community property. Married in Vancouver, Washington, May, 1928. C. D. Breeze, attorney for plaintiff.

gallon on brewers wort and 20 cents a gallon on grape concentrates. The senate rates on telegraph, telephone and radio messages were accepted, but the conferees declined to accede to the senate's action in exempting radio broadcasting companies from the tax when used for non-commercial purposes.

The tax on charges by oil pipeline companies was compromised at four per cent, the house rate being eight and senate rate three per cent.

The greatly protested two cent tax on bank checks was left in the bill, as was the 10 per cent tax on rental of safety deposit boxes. The latter tax was advocated as a means of checking hoarding.

Bond transfers are taxed at four cents a bond and conveyances at 50 cents for each \$500 value over \$100. The first and second class postage increases were extended to two years. The senate had limited them to one.

Among senate amendments stricken out were those of Senator Thomas Gore, Dem., Okla., laying an 80 per cent tax on excess over \$75,000 on salaries and bonuses paid to corporation officials, and the amendment of Senator Otis F. Glenn, Rep., Ill., permitting 100 percent confiscation of the profits of illegal business, which was aimed at bootleggers and racketeers.

Conferees agreed on senate amendment making the salaries of the President, vice-president, supreme court justices and other federal judges subject to income tax. This can apply only in the case of successors of present officials in these categories. The house bill provision applying normal rates to stock dividends was rejected. They will be subject, as now, only to surtax rates.

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"VANISHING MEN"

ACTION—He Man Action. A lone sheriff who out-rose, out-fought a horde of outlaws. Don't forget, the kids like action pictures—their pleasure is yours, too.

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Cartoon: Oswald, in Wonderland

Selected Short Subjects and Novelties

Admission
Children, 10c Adults, 25c

SHOW STARTS AT 7:15 P. M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

JOHN M'GRAW RESIGNS AS MANAGER OF GIANTS

By JACK CUDDY
United Press Staff Correspondent
NEW YORK, June 3 (U.P.)—John J. McGraw, the "Little Napoleon" of baseball, stepped down from the management of the New York Giants today because of illness after 30 stormy years at the helm, during which he won ten pennants and finished in the first division every year save two.

He was succeeded by one of his most colorful lieutenants, "Memphis Bill" Terry, the club's slugging first baseman, and one of the greatest players of all time.

Thus, in his sixtieth year, the best man in baseball ended 41 months—did not cooperate with the committee. Lord Lothian is chairman of the committee, which traveled 7,689 miles in three months visiting India.

The announcement of his resignation came at a time when the Giants' fortunes are at their lowest ebb in years. Rated as the strongest team in the National league when the season opened, they went

into a slump and today are floundering in last place, two full games behind the seventh-place Philadelphia Phillies.

The fire-ball manager became ill during the club's recent western trip, and saw his last game May 10. A combination of ptomaine poisoning and sinus trouble afflicted him. Because of his age, he responded sluggishly to treatment.

Despite his illness and the poor showing of the Giants, McGraw's resignation was entirely unexpected. There had been rumors of such a development, but these rumors had popped up now and again for the last five years. The first hint of his retirement came just before today's postponed double header with the Phillies, when it was learned that two conferences were under way, among players and among officials.

McGraw was working on a five year contract with the Giants, having signed for this term in 1930. The truculent manager's successor, Bill Terry, is rated as the finest first baseman in baseball. Un-

equalled as a fielder, Terry also is one of the strongest hitters in the game. He won the National league batting championship in 1930 with a percentage of .401. Last year Chick Hafey beat him out for the title by a fractional margin. This season he has averaged .341. He was selected as manager because of his thorough understanding of the game, his shrewdness and his genial personality.

John Joseph McGraw, in the opinion of baseball writers, is the man who typified the spirit of baseball. His name is synonymous with the game to baseball followers throughout the land. Just as Rockefeller stands for Standard Oil, and Ford is tied up with the automobile, so does McGraw mean baseball.

No saint, no paragon, is McGraw, but the fans would not have it otherwise in a game where there is no "glorious defeat." A genius in technique and strategy, he has made baseball more interesting and more lucrative.

A fighter, a master showman, and a leader, who was willing to take chances, he attracted the greatest players of his time to the Giants, and gave the customers their money's worth. It is generally believed that no man associated with a sport in the United States has matched

COAST LEAGUE RESULTS

Hollywood	200 000 030—5 12 2
Missions	110 100 000—3 9 4
Ortman and Mayer, Bassler; Lieber, H. Pillette, Bowler and Hofmann, Ricco.	
Oakland	000 010 011—3 11 0
Portland	001 000 012—4 8 1
E. Walsh and Read; Shores and Fitzpatrick.	
Sacramento	000 010 000—1 5 5
Seattle	402 302 11x—13 17 2
McQuaid, Salvo and Wirts; Haid and Bottarini.	

San Francisco at Los Angeles, postponed, wet grounds.

If Ira Earl will call at The Age office, he will receive a free ticket, good for today only at the Air-dome theater.

the lasting imprint which McGraw, as manager of the Giants, has left on our national pastime.

LAST NIGHT'S FIGHTS

STEVENS POINT, Wis., June 3 (U.P.)—King Tut of Minneapolis knocked out Frankie Burns, Milwaukee, in the third round of a scheduled 10-round bout here tonight. The King finished Burns with the right swing that also sent Billy Petrolle and Billy Townsend down for the full count in previous matches. It was King Tut's fight from the start.

HOLLYWOOD, June 3 (U.P.)—Vearl Whitehead, 148 1/2, California welterweight champion, drew with Jimmy Evans, 150, Los Angeles, in a 10-round non-title bout here tonight. Whitehead was given the newspaper decision for his aggressiveness. It was the first meeting of the two since Whitehead won the title from Evans.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (U.P.)—Joe Glick, 144, veteran Brooklyn, N. Y., fighter, decisioned Jackie Purvis, 140, Indianapolis, in a 10-round main event here tonight. Glick took seven rounds, Purvis one and two were even.

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