

Senate Finally Reclaims Power

(By J. E. Jones)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2. — Congress devoted six months to the President's court plan. Vice-President Garner couldn't stand it and concluded to go home. Senator Robinson was always devoted to his party and other considerations came afterwards. He was a great leader and an able man for whom the capitol, where he was best known, sincerely mourned when he died fighting for a cause that had already been doomed to defeat. Senator Ashurst was in charge of the President's bill. Despite his best efforts the impression grew that he was a weak champion. That was because his cause was a hopelessly weak one. On the other hand Senator Wheeler became the leader of the opposition and the cup of praise and approval overflowed for him. The end of the chapter was reached when the vice-president and nearly all the Democratic senators refused to obey the orders of the President, and killed his proposal.

For four years an overwhelming

Democratic congress speedily approved the recommendations of the President. Whenever the members hesitated the President ticketed his recommendations with "must," and insisted on having his way. In substance, the senate has retorted: "Quit saying 'must' to us."

The senators had heard from home, in thundering terms of popular disapproval and protest, and having followed the leader of their party, with his court bill, to the last ditch, they finally obeyed the dictates of their own consciences.

A month passed and there was adjournment. Administration measures for control of maximum hours and minimum wages in industry failed of passage. Congress will take up these problems in the next session, and having started back on "the road to reason" they may be expected to abolish red-lights that slow down industries and the nation's business, while green lights are always furnishing the go-sign for the C. I. O. Congress gives evidence that it tires of class legislation. There is reason to expect congress will reclaim its constitutional position in the affairs of the Republic. "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States," the the constitution.

AMENDED CITY BUDGET 1937 Estimated Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Las Vegas for the Year Ending December 31, 1937, as Provided by Section 2, Chapter 44, Statutes of Nevada, 1935

ASSESSED VALUATION		
	Actual 1936	Estimated 1937
Real estate and improvements	\$ 4,256,376.00	\$ 4,500,000.00
Personal property	470,981.00	1,000,000.00
Total	\$ 4,727,357.00	\$ 5,500,000.00
RECEIPTS		
	Actual 1936	Estimated 1937
Licenses	\$ 64,275.20	\$ 68,483.00
Fines and fees	10,151.70	9,200.00
Permits and inspections	2,262.60	1,800.00
Poll taxes	8,386.00	7,000.00
Rentals and sales	2,149.50	1,800.00
Miscellaneous, Assessments Nos. 11, 13, 14	17,869.96	16,170.79
Taxes collected	60,930.66	65,786.00
Total	\$ 175,005.62	\$ 170,178.79
EXPENDITURES		
	Actual 1936	Estimated 1937
General Fund	\$	\$ 23,000.00
Administration	13,712.09	8,605.00
Police department	35,722.39	22,040.00
Fire department	4,961.73	620.00
Streets and alleys	39,642.52	43,825.00
Power, light and water	19,263.03	10,272.00
City court and legal expenses	4,799.58	6,800.00
Health and sanitation	11,892.93	6,719.00
Sewage disposal	8,201.73	5,370.00
City parks	8,338.64	12,840.00
Debt redemption and interest	39,746.80	38,100.79
Miscellaneous	13,867.64	20,600.00
Total	\$ 200,149.08	\$ 198,884.79
City tax rate	1.40	1.195

The above is a true and correct statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the City of Las Vegas, for the current year as required by Section 2, Chapter 44, Laws of Nevada, 1935.

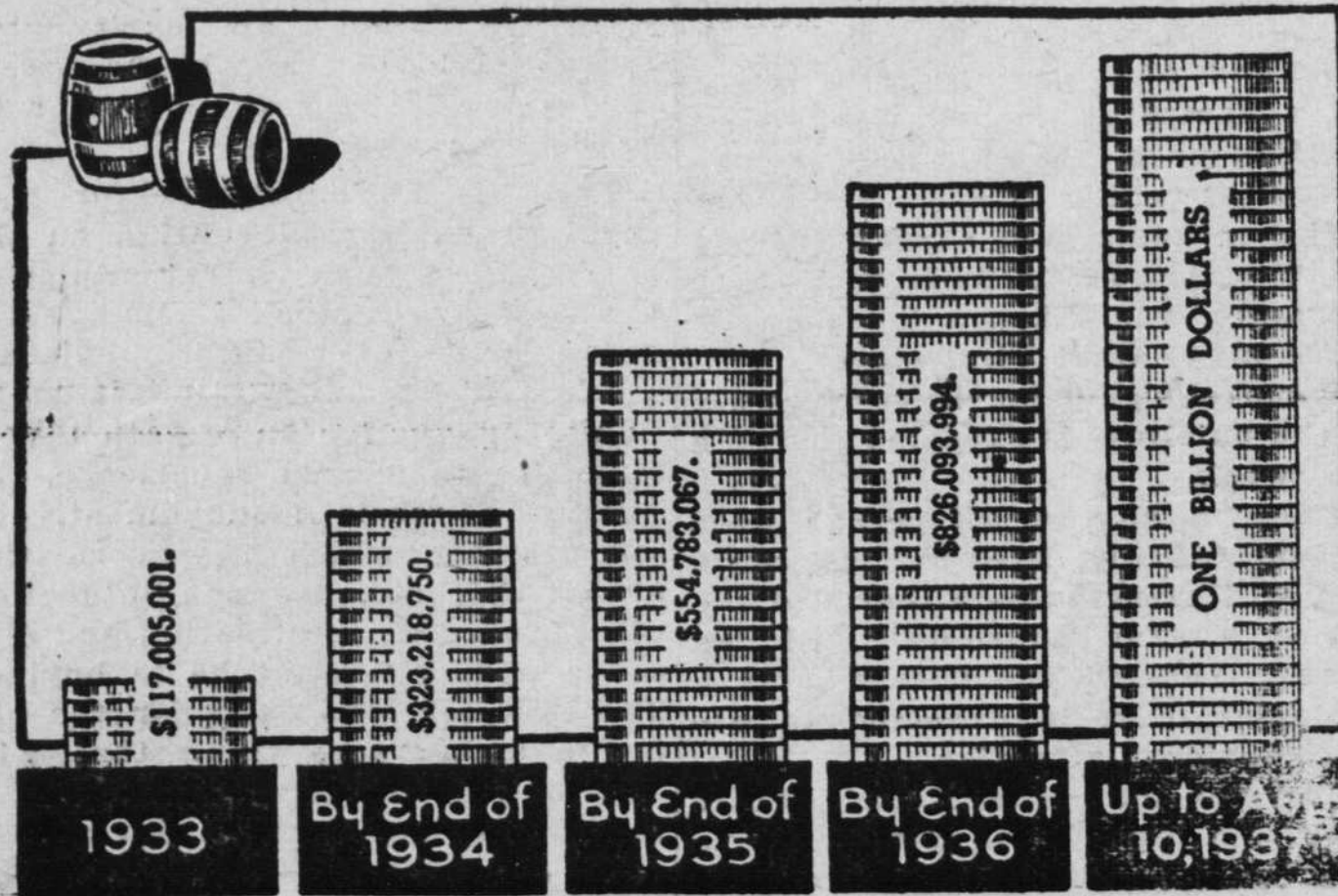
(Signed) L. L. ARNETT, Mayor.

Attest: VIOLA BURNS, City Clerk.

Dated August 11, 1937.

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Federal Beer Tax Reaches Billion



BEER, designated by national leaders as the bulwark of moderation, has also become a tax bulwark to such an extent that on August 10 it had netted the Federal Government its billionth dollar in excise revenue since it was relegalized on April 7, 1933.

On June 30, 1937, at the end of the fiscal year, the aggregate had reached \$958,159,786, of which \$27,500,000 was for wort, malt and special taxes and the balance for barrelage tax. With tax stamps being purchased during summer at the rate of more than a million dollars' worth a day, statisticians were able to fix August 10 as the day when the billionth beer tax dollar was ear-marked for the Federal treasury. This, incidentally, is exclusive of the State-imposed taxes, which have aggregated in the neighborhood of a quarter-billion dollars since relegalization.

Economists point out that this billion is practically "net profit" for the Government, there being almost no expense for collection—in contrast to the millions paid out for futile enforcement and loss of revenue for the Federal treasury during prohibition, when only bootleggers

and speakeasies were the gainers. Under the present set-up, Uncle Sam exerts almost no effort in collecting his beer tax. The brewer purchases revenue stamps in advance, canceling them as the beer leaves the brewery. Meters, installed at the brewers' expense and supervised by Federal inspectors, provide an extra check against possible inaccuracies.

One of the reasons why the billion piled up so fast in comparison with previous years is that the current Federal beer tax is five times the amount levied by the Government before prohibition. In 1914, when the per capita consumption was at its peak, the Federal tax was \$1 per barrel and there was no State tax. Today the Federal tax is \$5 and State taxes vary from 62 cents to \$4.96 a barrel.

At least three factors have been suggested to explain the arrival of the billionth dollar date in advance of early anticipations: (1) improved economic situation, itself induced by relegalization of beer stimulating industry; (2) growing popularity of packaged beer; and (3) return of beer as a home beverage.

The President's plan to "reorganize the government agencies" may as well be catalogued as dead. General farm and crop insurance legislation went over until next session. Sugar legislation containing provisions opposed by the President was passed. Regional planning suggested by the President to create agencies along the lines of the Tennessee Valley were left over.

Conceded to the President was \$1,500,000 for relief; approval of federal aid for state and municipal housing and slum-clearance; legislation closing major tax-law evasions and loopholes; a law authorizing \$85,000,000 for a three year program to help farm tenants to become farmers. The C.C.C. was extended for three years. The President was given discretionary powers concerning neutrality policies.

Despite all the strain between Democrats in congress and the President there exists rather good personal feelings. The recommendations of the President to the next session will receive fair and full consideration notwithstanding that the senate has served notice that it will no longer be a "rubber stamp." On the contrary, it gives evidence that it has reclaimed its constitutional powers to legislate.

It is no reflection upon the President of the United States to say that nine wise heads on the supreme court and 533 heads in two divisions of congress are better than one in the White House.

Field Day For Livestock Men

Methods by which Nevada's livestock ranges may be conserved and rebuilt will be studied Friday and Saturday, September 3 and 4, by cattle and sheep men from the various counties of the state.

Gathering at the desert range branch of the Intermountain Forest

and Range Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service, in Utah, just over the state line from Ely, the Nevada stockmen will spend two field days looking over what the experimental plots have taught about the use of the range.

Hosts to the visiting ranchmen will be the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, which cooperates in this program, and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Utah State Agricultural College, as well as the forest service.

The Nevada stockmen, together with the Utah visitors, will assemble at Millford, Utah, Friday morning, and will spend the day touring the various plots. That night a program of discussions of pertinent range problems will be held. On Saturday, the tour will continue until shortly after noon.

The vigor of the range plants, re-vegetation by managed grazing, invasion of low-value or weedy species, effect of drought, and the effects of plant cover on erosion are among the range problems which will be illustrated by the studies at the intermountain station.

Established several years ago at the request of stockmen, the station deals with range conditions common in both Nevada and Utah. Many new practices in range management have resulted from the research made at the branch station and have been put into effect upon the range.

Not only livestock men, but anyone in the state interested in the use of the public domain or private lands for forage purposes is invited to attend the field day. Thomas Buckman, assistant director for agriculture of the Nevada Extension Service, said in announcing the gathering.

Persons expecting to attend, he stated, should get in touch with their county or district agricultural extension agent, in order that plans may be made for groups to travel together.