

TARIFF AND TAXES AGITATE CONGRESS

President Will Engineer Republican Legislation.

COUNTRY EXPECTS RELIEF

Domestic Revenue Adjustment Regarded as More Important Problem to Solve.

BY ROBERT T. SMALL. (Copyright, 1931, by The Oregonian.) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—(Special.)—Congress will be in session one week from tomorrow and President Harding will begin within a day or two the preparation of his first message to the legislative branch of the government of which he so recently was a part.

Although it is stated at the White House that no definite plans have been made for the changes are that Mr. Harding will read his message in person at a joint session to be arranged in the hall of the house of representatives one week from Tuesday. Mr. Harding believes that the personal contact between the legislative and executive branches is a good thing and the mere fact that the custom was introduced by Woodrow Wilson will not deter him from continuing it.

As he turns to the preparation of his message, Mr. Harding is being urged once more to recommend that the revision of the federal taxes be given the right of way by congress. Much as he intends to give congress all of the deference due to a co-ordinating branch of the government, the president already has warned that the shaping of the legislative programme is to be placed very largely in his own hands.

Congress leaders are going to the White House for guidance. It is not only a case of consulting the president's wishes, but of actually calling upon him to make the necessary decisions.

The plight of the farmers, a really serious one, and the effect of the manufacturing interests for protection from the "dumping" of German goods upon the American market, convinced the president already that an emergency tariff and anti-dumping bill should have first consideration at the hands of the congress.

European Dumping Begins. Certain definite proof was placed before Mr. Harding that European dumping had begun and it was then that he agreed the tariff should have the right of way over taxes.

It seemed at that time it would be an easy matter to re-enact the Fordney emergency tariff bill in very much the same form that it was vetoed by President Wilson. As time has gone on, however, it has been found that more and more interests are coming to Washington asking that too great consideration in the emergency bill. While Mr. Harding, himself, has expressed no fear, the suggestion that the tariff be re-enacted in the form of the Fordney bill is likely to open up the entire question of the tariff and result in the earliest possible consideration of forms of taxation. The influences which are being brought to bear along this line at the White House are very powerful.

President Taft has been among those who have urged that tax come first.

Emergency Tariff Questionable. Taxes directly affect far more persons and far more interests than any possible emergency tariff bill could. There are some who go so far as to say that the effect of an emergency bill would be to injure the psychology at this time. A heavy import on wool, for instance, would not stop the cargoes that are now on their way to this country from Australia, nor would the new tariff apply to goods actually in transit at the time of the passage of the bill. Whatever damage has been done to the country by the sudden dumping of millions of pounds of the staple into the country would seem at the moment to be irreparable.

So far as adding to the revenue is concerned, the emergency bill would be an all but negligible factor. It is admitted that the income tax, the tariff, from A to Z would increase the annual revenue by not more than \$300,000,000. This is but a small fraction of the four billions needed each year by the government.

Income Tax Hits Everybody. It is the contention of the protectionists that the country always is prosperous under a high tariff, but it is admitted that the tariff benefits the average man, if there be any, are felt in a most indirect way. On the other hand, the income taxes of the government, as now laid upon the people, strike at the pocketbook directly and the government's hand has been a light glove. It is the claim of big business interests that the present system of taxation is stifling business and that stifled business means an unprosperous country.

From a political point of view, it is urged that the country is looking to the new administration for relief at the earliest possible moment. Taxes are the uppermost thought with most people. They are thinking about taxes and talking about taxes from one end of the country to the other. The tariff on lemons affects only certain sections of the country. Taxes are universal; they know no particular section or no particular section.

One reason why astute republican leaders are urging that taxes be given first consideration is the fact that already the republicans have had control of congress for two eventful years and during that time have done nothing to lift or rearrange the tax burdens of the people. It perhaps was good politics from a purely partisan point of view to allow the people to get a glimpse of the system of taxes under heavy direct taxes until resentment against the democratic administration made republican success absolutely certain in 1929.

Democrats Primed for Action. It has come to light now that a very small but a very active democratic minority in congress this spring and summer is going to ring the changes time and again on the fact that the republicans had an opportunity to re-organize the system of taxes, that President Wilson urged them to pass some remedial legislation, particularly requesting away from the income tax the donee that the executive refused to move in the direction recommended. The republican congress leaders decided to wait until there was a republican president in the White House.

Conservative and far-seeing leaders in the inner circle of the republican party will permit a serious charge to be made against congress. Hence the hectic effort at the moment to get the

tax problem well on its way toward solution.

While tentative decisions have been reached in congress not to levy a sales tax of 1 per cent on all turn-overs, it is difficult for some experts to see just how the big amount of money needed by the government can be raised in any other way, if there is to be a wiping out of excess profits taxes and a material reduction in the general taxes and surtaxes. The assertion is made that a 1 per cent sales tax would easily yield \$2,000,000,000 a year, and that it would be paid in such infinitesimal amounts as not to be felt at all. Merchants' associations from all parts of the country are combining to make a plea for the sales tax as the surest means of bringing about general reductions in the direct taxes.

President Harding is giving the entire subject the most careful consideration, and while his message to congress is likely to be brief he will make his own views on taxes and the tariff plainly known.

MINE EXHIBIT PREPARED

WORK OF INSTALLATION TO BE CONTINUED TODAY.

Details of Convention Are Being Put Into Shape for Opening Here Tomorrow.

Final details are being whipped into shape for the third international mining convention, which will open here tomorrow and run through the remainder of the week, ending with a trip over the Columbia river to the mines and back to Bonnevile Saturday. H. M. Parks, executive chairman, reported favorable progress in all respects.

Work of installing the mining exhibit on the first floor of the municipal auditorium was begun last week and will be continued today. By night it is expected that everything will be ready. Booths have been built and other means employed to house the exhibits attractively.

Prominent mining men are arriving in the city to get settled in advance. Senator Ravenel Macbeth of Boise, Idaho, secretary of the Idaho Mines' and Minerals Association, has arrived. He is one of the northwest's most prominent figures in the mining industry.

Executive Chairman Parks of the convention committee received a telegram yesterday from Kirby Thomas, consulting mining engineer of New York city, who is on the programme for an address to the effect that he had left New York yesterday and will arrive here Wednesday.

Chairman Parks stressed the statement that this is not to be a convention alone for mining men, but the general public is invited. Assurance was given that in the discussions and exhibits laymen will find much to interest them.

STOLEN AUTO RECOVERED

ROADSTER TAKEN BY ROBBERS FOUND BY POLICE.

Authorities Unable to Get in Touch With Casper Kibert, Who Told of Holdup Saturday.

A high-power roadster, taken from Casper Kibert of St. Helens, when he was held up at Twenty-eighth and Upehar streets about 11 P. M. Saturday night, was recovered at 428 Blackstone street early yesterday morning by the police.

Kibert, according to the report made to the police, was held up by two men. After taking \$50 in cash and a valuable gold watch they forced him to leave his car at the point of 428 Blackstone street and abandoned it. Kibert could not be found in the city yesterday, and it is thought that he returned to St. Helens.

Holdup Blamed on Moonshine.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, April 3.—Too much moonshine was ascribed by Clyde Hansen of Lewisville, Idaho, as the reason for his attempted holdup of the Jefferson State bank at Menan, Idaho, according to a confession made to the county judge. Hansen says that while feeling "willy" as the result of drinking moonshine he decided to attempt to rob the bank.

Scott Candidate for Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The name of Major-General Hugh L. Scott, retired former chief of staff, has been presented President Harding for appointment as American ambassador to Mexico should it be decided to recognize the Obregon government.

Union Accepts Wage Cut.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 3.—Representatives of the bricklayers' and plasterers' union last night met with the employers' association and agreed to accept a reduction of 11 a day in wages effective immediately.

Exorbitant Hotels "Strike" Called.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 3.—A "strike" against hotels charging exorbitant prices for rooms and meals was called today by Utah division of the Travelers' protective Association of America at their annual meeting.

PEACE NEAR IN ERIN, OBSERVERS REPORT

Predictions Heard in Dublin That Settlement Is Near.

HARDING AGENT EXPECTED

Rumor That Senator Kenyon Will Go to Ireland to Investigate Is Circulated.

DUBLIN, April 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The opinion was expressed today by observers that the Irish situation had undergone a change for the better since March 17. A month ago Dublin denied the peace prophecies, but today predictions that there would be a settlement were general. Lloyd's declined to accept bets offered that peace would be brought about before August 1.

Outwardly conditions have not improved. There has been no cessation of warfare and the trouble is spreading to Ulster.

Factors serving to stimulate the optimistic view are the admission of Premier Lloyd George of the government's failure to solve the Irish problem; the appointment of a Catholic vicar; De Valera's latest pronouncements which are interpreted as showing the willingness of the Sinn Fein for what is deemed a suitable compromise; England's internal troubles; repudiation of the partition act by southern Ireland; the admitted defile of the Ulster parliament; the significance attached in Ireland to the report of the American committee of 100; President Harding's reported endorsement of the American committee's campaign; and a rumor that Senator Kenyon was being sent to Ireland to investigate.

Government circles do not conceal their anxiety over the prospect that the Sinn Fein will win most of the seats in the southern parliament. With the nationalists and Sinn Fein co-operating in the north, the task of establishing the Ulster parliament is recognized as fraught with political hazards.

It has been confidently asserted that the Sinn Fein would be willing to negotiate with peace on the basis of a status of full dominion.

Prospect Not Bright. From mere surface indications, however, the prospect of an early settlement of the conflict would appear far from bright.

Christopher Reynolds, an insurance agent and another prisoner in the same lorry with Bernard Nolan of Government circles, was shot by crown forces Friday night, according to a charge made by Reynolds in a dying statement yesterday.

Reynolds was an official of the New Ireland Assurance company, the offices of which have been raided by the nationalists at their homes on Reynolds and Nolan were raided Friday and the two arrested.

The Irish labor party tomorrow will issue a long manifesto, which will denounce the labor leaders who are reported that the "state of war" will continue for a long time. It will suggest a war programme for the Irish community.

100,000 Are Unemployed. Pointing out that 100,000 workers are unemployed, the labor party adopts the Dail Eireann's "democratic programme" and proposes a moratorium against all land rents and purchase annuities. Ten per cent of this money should be collected by the national authorities and applied to the mitigation of the hardships of the people, said the manifesto.

The party proposed a campaign of manufacturers, traders and consumers that the labor leaders had made and declared that the labor party avows protection as essential to the foundation of an Irish industrial revival, but that the protection must be for the interest of the workers.

"We must free ourselves from the mercenary competition of individualistic system or be compelled to suffer the consequences," said the statement.

SNOW AND COLD ARE HERE

(Continued From First Page.) weather that had prevailed for more than a week. Overcasts were in order, and many persons who had proposed picnics and other outdoor recreation for the day were obliged to abandon their plans. Although the mercury dropped considerably last night there was no frost, and the fruit is in the best of condition. Growers predict the largest crop of prunes, cherries and other fruits this season for many years. In most of the orchard districts the blossoms

are out, and will reach their peak of attractiveness by next Sunday.

HOOD RIVER, Or., April 3.—Mid-Columbia April weather was above normal in its caprices of today. Sunshine was steady and showers prevailed, but the precipitation took the form of snow and sleet. Clouds were the merest film, almost imperceptible, and to motorists was presented the apparent phenomenon of flakes and ice particles falling from a clear sky. A winter-like chill pervaded the atmosphere. While many motorists toured over the Columbia River highway and valley highways, passengers were bundled in heavy wraps.

ASTORIA, Or., April 3.—(Special.)—The lower Columbia river district was visited by real winter weather today when there were several hail storms with intermittent periods of bright and warm sunshine and a cold wind blowing from the northwest. Advises received said there were two feet of snow on the highway at Clatsop crest.

DOUGHBOYS QUELL REVOLT

AMERICANS RUSHED TO GERMAN VILLAGE IN TRUCKS.

Howling Mob of Communists, Seeking to Start Trouble, Melts at Sight of Soldiers.

(Copyright by the New York World, Published by Arrangement.) COBLENZ, April 3.—(Special Cable.)—United States troops rushing at breakneck speed in motor trucks to Wirges, a small village about 25 kilometers (about 15 miles) from here, quickly crushed a communist uprising there. As a result of the uncertain situation in the American area the censorship has been re-established.

Communist leaders have been trying for several weeks to foment revolution in the American area, and last night applied a match that was to bring the serious trouble coming at calling a meeting in the Wirges hall. The burgomaster of the village, realizing the serious nature of the meeting, telephoned to Coblenz for soldiers, who were immediately piled into trucks and sent to the scene of the trouble.

PLANS TO LIQUIDATE WORLD'S DEBT LAID

Deal in Cables and African Possessions Suggested.

AID TO GERMANS IS PART

Purchase of Lines and Land Given Allies for Full Sum Owed to United States Is Proposed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Plans for the liquidation of the external obligations of every nation were presented here last night by Senator France of Maryland before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He termed unconditional cancellation "unconscionable," but in maintaining that such a plan should be adopted, an international bandits' block trade circulation, upon which civilization is dependent, said: "The United States should call a conference of the interested powers for the purpose of proposing their method of settlement or one embodying these principles."

"The German indemnity would be fixed at the same tentatively agreed upon at the Anglo-French eighth conference, \$15,000,000,000. Germany to receive credit for at least \$5,000,000,000 for the cables and for the territories in Africa and Oceania transferred to the allied and associated powers."

Buying Would Be Possible. "This method would enable Germany at once to begin to purchase from England, France, Russia and the United States what she so desperately needs. The United States would then purchase from the allied or associated powers for at least \$1,000,000,000 or possibly for the full amount of the debts owed us, these cables and these territories in Africa and Oceania. This operation would give us liquidation of the full amount of our securities of doubtful value."

"Under this plan the United States would obtain the cables and additional territory of more than a million square miles or approximately twice the area of her present territory. We would cancel the allied debt with the understanding that we would go into Africa to co-operate with France and England in carrying out a great constructive policy such as we have announced with reference to the Philippines."

Disarmament Is Demanded. United States Senator McCormick of Illinois said that he has assurance that the states of Europe will not fall back again to that condition which led them to the world war. Better theories could be advanced, but he said that the states of Europe will not fall back again to that condition which led them to the world war. Better theories could be advanced, but he said that the states of Europe will not fall back again to that condition which led them to the world war.

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Counties Canvassed for Wool. MARSHFIELD, Or., April 3.—(Special.)—John B. Cornett of Sheed, Or., is canvassing the two counties in this section of Oregon in the interests of the proposed wool and mohair pool, and seeks to contract at least 50 per cent of the products in Coos and Curry counties for a period of five years. The wool and mohair pool is proposed to form the state organization by July.

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by the other countries also. There also is no doubt that at present there is a strong discrimination against this country by those who control the means of international communications. Four-fifths of the cable lines of the world are owned outside the United States.

He said the treaties of peace which followed the recent war are not lastingly adding to the world's troubles. "This was the most painful discovery I made on my trip to Europe. The war has been left open for wars of the future."

Boundary Action Regretted. "The Silesian frontier settlement will disappoint both the Poles and the Germans and we must regret that this boundary was not fixed at the outset of the peace negotiations. "There is virtually an economic blockade about the central states of Europe, there are innumerable restrictions upon travel and commerce, there is universal distrust and ill-will and any sort of exchange between the nations is almost impossible. Today there are more men under arms in Europe, west of Russia, than there were before the outbreak of the war. It is essential that there be a settlement and that Europe return to economic reconstruction. They must abandon their rivalries and desist from adventures in Asia. The nations recently associated in the prosecution of the war and even neutral nations have been drawn into the imbroglio of hatred and jealousy."

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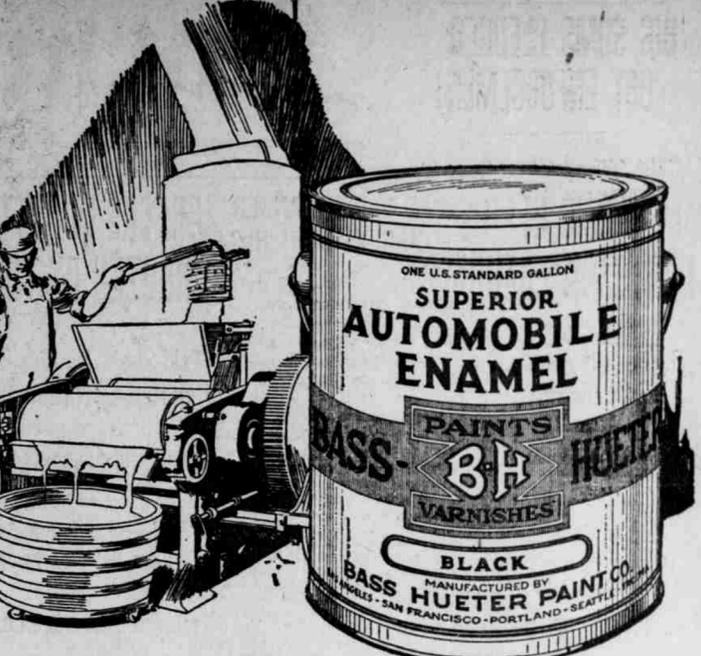
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Baby Clinics at Marshfield. MARSHFIELD, Or., April 3.—(Special.)—Miss Helen Hartley of the bureau of public