

KEEPING UP WITH THE LATE NEWS OF CONGRESS

FREE WORLD TRADE IS NEW TARIFF GOAL

Basic Changes Embraced in Plan Drawn on Order of President.

By THOMAS L. STOKES
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt's project for negotiations of reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, under power to be delegated by congress, revealed itself today as a broad plan for remaking the country's tariff structure on an economic rather than a political basis.

It represents a bold attempt to reconstruct the theory of tariffs so that the nation's strong industries will have a better opportunity to sell in foreign markets while weak industries, which have been nurtured by high tariffs at the cost of the American consumer, will be weeded out. Generally the objective is to create a free world market to the advantage of all nations.

The plan reaches toward the old free-trader's dream of nations producing those things they are fitted to produce without attempting to build up industries under high tariff wall, which have no real place in their domestic economies.

Agreements on Barter Basis

While the immediate objective is the negotiation of agreements that will open new markets, on a barter basis, to assist early world recovery, there is directly involved this long-term permanent reform in tariff policy.

It was learned today that grading or classification of the nation's industries is recommended in the closely-guarded final report of the administration's commercial policy committee, headed by assistant secretary of state William Phillips, which now is before President Roosevelt for study. This section was prepared in the state department at President Roosevelt's direction, it is understood.

Under the grading plan industries would be divided into several categories according to the protection they now get, their necessity, the number of persons they employ, the wages they pay, and the cost of their product as compared with the cost of a similar product if imported from abroad. Those necessary to national defense would be placed in a special class with assured protection.

Hits at Weak Industries

The theory is to withdraw high protection from weak industries, the products of which are made better and cheaper abroad. These foreign products would be admitted in exchange for admission to other countries of the products of strong United States industries. In some cases as for instance, cement, commodities would be admitted only to the seaboard states where their cost is high because of heavy freight charges from points of domestic manufacture. Subsidies would be granted in some cases and allocation of production also might be resorted to.

Strengthens Tariff Body

The report also recommends a reorganization and strengthening of the United States tariff commission, which, under the President's plan, would become a much more important body than hitherto.

Because of its sweeping nature, the President's tariff proposal is bound to become a momentous issue during the present session of congress. The chief executive is not expected to submit his plan to congress for some time. He desires to discuss it first with State Secretary Cordell Hull, who is not due back here for three weeks, and with congressional leaders.

This week the chief executive will begin preliminary conferences with party leaders, including Senator Edward P. Costigan, Colorado, a former member of the United States tariff commission and a recognized authority on the tariff. Senator Costigan laid the groundwork for the projected reform in the last congress by a series of resolutions calling upon the tariff commission to submit to the senate data showing the extent of imports and exports and the percentage of tariff protection for American commodities. This information, now being gathered all over the world, will form the basis of the grading system.

Obstacles Confront Plan

Several obstacles confront final approval by congress of the President's plan.

The most important concerns a difference of opinion as to whether the delegation of power is to be permanent or limited. Many Democrats would oppose any permanent grant of power to the President. They trust President Roosevelt, but look forward to the future when some protectionist might become chief executive.

A plan gaining much support

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy cheeks—sparkling eyes—most women can have. Dr. F. M. Edwards for 20 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave his patients a substitute for calomel made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients, naming them Dr. Edwards Olive Tablets. Know them by their olive color.

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"COURTHOUSE IS OPPOSITE US"

Financial Normalcy in 18 Months, Roosevelt Goal

Administration Believed Hopeful National Debt Will Not Reach Predicted \$31,834,000,000.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Administration recovery plans, including expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 a month during the next half year are moving on a schedule calculated to return the government to financial normalcy in eighteen months.

That is the long view taken here by federal officials responsible for the vast expenditure and planning now under way. President Roosevelt has promised, in so far as the future may be pledged, that the United States will live within its income in the fiscal year 1935-36.

Mr. Roosevelt proposes for that year an absolutely balanced budget. That would signify the end of emergency recovery expenditures. But by no means does it signify abandonment of objectives which can not possibly be achieved within the eighteen months remaining for emergency spending. That period will end June 30, 1935.

All concerned with the administration hesitate—in fact, refuse—to make any predictions about the end of the depression. Mr. Roosevelt and his aids do not intend to say "when." They recall how former President Hoover was plagued by sarcastic use of his reference to prosperity being just around that famous corner.

But by inference the pledge to get the country out of the depression woods has been made. It was contained in the annual budget message of last week and supplemented by previous statement that the country was in the process of recovery. The budget message pledged the administration to a balanced income and outgo in what Mr. Roosevelt describes as "the third year of recovery."

Much will remain to be done in that third year and the years to come after it. The President hopes, for instance, that it eventually will

would grant the President emergency power for two years and then turn the job over to a reorganized and revitalized tariff commission made up of economic experts instead of political lame ducks. The commission would be given power to raise and lower rates subject to veto by congress within a stated period.

Rеспublians are expected to join generally in an assault on the project. Republican opposition extends to such liberals as Senator James Couzens, Michigan, who said, "I would not give any President the right to destroy any industry."

The Democratic committee completed the year with a deficit of more than \$500,000.

National Committee Reveals Shortage in Report to House.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Republican national committee, in a report to the clerk of the house, revealed a financial deficit of \$191,475 at the end of 1933.

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Women's Flannelette Gowns 59¢

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Governor Robert H. Gore of Puerto Rico will resign his island post shortly to take up important duties on the mainland, according to trustworthy sources here today.

It was possible to find within the government's income approximately \$500,000,000 a year for planned flood control, power and irrigation development. Expenditure would be on projects such as that now under way in the valley of the Tennessee river.

Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.) has introduced in congress a bill to carry on such a program for the Missouri river. Other great streams await development. Mr. Roosevelt does not appear to have budgeted directly for the Missouri river but he is asking an additional \$1,166,000,000 of emergency funds from congress for this fiscal year and wants \$2,000,000,000 for the next fiscal twelve months.

Congress will appropriate the money despite shivers at the immensity of the \$31,834,000,000 national debt which Mr. Roosevelt expects to be accumulated by June, 1935. There seems to be reason to believe the national debt may not be so great as that anyway. In presenting his estimates to congress of a \$7,309,668,211, 1933-34 deficit and the long haul figure for 1935, Mr. Roosevelt was guided by a definite precaution. First, he took the lowest estimates of revenue and, second, he took the highest estimates of expenditures.

Obviously he hopes to be underestimating one and overestimating the other. Perhaps it will turn out that the political effect of a material improvement in the budgetary outlook would be enormous; and it is said Mr. Roosevelt does not overlook any good political bets.

Political complications have plagued Governor Gore's administration from its inception. Puerto Ricans are split into two hostile camps. On one side are the coalition majority composed of Republicans and Socialists. This majority has given Governor Gore its full support.

On the other, are the Liberals, the largest single part in the island, but nevertheless in a minority, due to the co-operation of the other two groups.

Colds That Hang On

Don't let them get a strangle hold. Fight germs quickly. Creomulsion combines 7 major helps in one. Powerful but harmless. Pleasant to take. No narcotics. Your own druggist is authorized to refund your money on the spot if your cough or cold is not relieved by Creomulsion.—Advertisement.

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