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## This Table Compares 1946 Budget With 1944 and 1945

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—Here is a budget bureau table summarizing its estimates of federal receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1946, starting July 1, 1945, and comparing them with actual figures for fiscal 1944 and estimated figures for the current fiscal year (1945):

	Estimated, 1946	Estimated, 1945	Actual, 1944
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Direct taxes on			
Individuals .....	\$15,631,700,000	\$18,900,100,000	\$20,290,365,711.84
Corporations (a) ..	16,263,100,000	17,042,600,000	15,255,964,759.07
Excise taxes .....	5,647,330,000	5,664,090,000	4,399,560,440.57
Employment taxes ..	2,066,900,000	1,806,000,000	1,751,239,423.32
Customs .....	326,300,000	326,100,000	431,252,168.24
Misc. receipts .....	2,919,422,000	3,283,085,000	3,280,659,524.96
Total Receipts .....	42,854,752,000	47,022,775,000	45,408,442,028.00
Deduct net appropria- tion for federal old- age and survivors insurance trust fund .....	1,599,880,000	1,293,060,000	1,259,515,059.93
Net receipts, general and special accounts .....	41,254,872,000	45,729,715,000	44,148,926,968.07
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
War activities (tentative estimate for 1946) (See also gov- ernment corps be- low) (b) .....	69,400,000,000	(c) 88,000,000,000	87,038,671,937.86
Interest on public debt .....	4,500,000,000	3,750,000,000	2,608,979,805.62
Refunds .....	(d) 2,724,769,600	(d) 2,171,986,000	(d) 266,669,657.53
Veterans' pensions and benefits .....	2,611,667,350	1,263,858,437	725,086,145.13
Aids to agriculture ..	409,715,500	465,143,800	765,260,323.13
Social security, relief and retirement:			
Social security pro- gram .....	497,981,000	485,535,000	511,419,398.77
Work relief .....	13,545,000	17,046,200	23,009,726.83
Retirement funds ..	488,548,800	556,260,500	440,041,600.00
Aids to youth .....			169,887.07
General public works program .....	393,812,000	411,205,700	377,091,859.64
General government:			
Legislative branch ..	30,217,145	29,068,393	28,780,791.24
The judiciary .....	14,627,190	13,538,760	13,076,688.49
Executive office of President .....	3,052,000	2,581,000	2,401,525.13
Civil departments and agencies .....	1,089,108,940	1,149,616,550	959,021,353.57
Postoffice depart- ment (general fund) .....			
District Columbia (fed. cont'n) .....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000.00
Expenditures from anticipating supple- mental appropriations ..	347,395,000	590,476,000	
Statutory public debt retirement .....			1,650.00
Total expenditures, general and special accounts .....	82,530,439,545	98,912,338,340	93,743,514,863.84
Excess of expendi- tures, general and special accounts .....	41,275,567,545	53,182,623,340	49,594,587,895.77
Checking accounts of government corpo- rations and credit agencies net expendi- tures from check- ing accounts:			
War activities .....	600,000,000	1,000,000,000	2,681,633,923.52
Redemption of obli- gations in the mar- ket .....	657,000,000	1,874,459,075	2,873,580,916.48
Other activities .....	(e) 27,000,000	(e) 224,170,000	(e) 1,152,146,165.50
Net expenditures, checking accounts of government cor- porations and agen- cies .....	1,284,000,000	2,650,289,075	4,403,068,974.50

(a)—Includes the following estimated amounts for excess-profits taxes refund-  
able in the post-war period: 1945, \$783,600,000; 1946, \$859,500,000; and 1944,  
\$658,900,000.

(b)—Because of possible material changes in war conditions, the detailed esti-  
mate of appropriations for fiscal year 1946 for most of the major "war activities"  
will be submitted to Congress in the spring of 1945 in a war supplement to the  
budget. Consequently, the estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1946 are tentative.

(c)—Includes estimated expenditures from anticipated supplemental appropria-  
tions for fiscal years 1945 and 1946.

(d)—Includes transfers to public debt accounts for excess-profits tax refund  
bonds issued.

(e)—Excess of credits, deduct.

## Spending Since World War I

Year Ending	Expenditures	Revenues	Deficit
1917	\$ 1,977,681,751	\$ 1,124,324,795	\$ 853,356,956
1918	12,697,638,705	5,664,582,865	7,033,055,840
1919	18,533,894,705	5,152,257,136	13,370,637,569
1920	6,482,090,191	6,694,565,389	202,475,198 (S)
1921	3,239,643,446	3,780,148,685	540,505,239 (S)
1922	2,848,463,190	4,033,250,225	1,184,787,035 (S)
1923	3,994,125,487	4,177,941,702	183,786,215 (S)
1924	4,219,950,339	3,317,233,494	902,716,845
1925	5,274,325,513	2,121,228,006	3,153,097,507
1926	5,306,623,054	2,238,536,180	3,068,086,874
1927	7,243,724,625	3,277,733,940	3,965,990,685
1928	7,375,825,165	3,800,467,201	3,575,357,963
1929	8,679,799,257	4,115,856,613	4,563,942,644
1930	8,001,187,947	5,293,840,236	2,707,347,710
1931	7,635,822,158	6,241,661,226	1,394,160,932
1932	8,707,091,580	5,667,823,625	3,039,267,954
1933	8,998,189,706	5,924,836,402	3,073,353,304
1934	12,774,890,323	7,607,211,825	5,167,678,471
1935	32,481,307,397	12,789,061,621	19,692,245,776
1936	78,182,348,640	22,281,642,709	55,900,705,931
1937	93,743,514,863	44,148,926,968	49,594,587,895
1938 (Est.)	98,912,338,340	45,729,715,000	53,182,623,340
1939 (Est.)	82,530,439,545	41,254,872,000	41,275,567,545

(S)—Surplus

Public Debt, June 1, 1946, estimated at \$292,000,000,000.

## War May Cost 450 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt today placed the presently-foreseeable cost of this war to the U. S. government alone at the astronomical figure of about \$450,000,000,000—nearly half a trillion dollars.

And that doesn't include the costs that will run on in uncounted years of the future for interest on the debt and veterans' benefits.

The President placed war expenditures from the beginning of the defense program on July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1945, at \$288.8 billion.

By June 30, 1945, he figured they will be about \$358.8 billion.

And on that date there will be \$90.5 billion of unliquidated war bills remaining to be paid, raising the total calculation to \$449.3 billion.

The President provides this breakdown of what the war money for in the five fiscal years to date:

Type of expenditure—	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Munitions, including ships .....	\$2.3	\$12.7	\$42.3	\$55.6	\$53.8
War construction and war plant:					
Industrial plant and equipment .....	0.8	4.1	6.7	2.6	1.3
Non-industrial and military construc- tion .....	1.4	3.5	6.0	2.0	0.9
Total war construction and war plant ..	2.2	7.6	12.7	4.6	2.2
Pay, subsistence and other non-munitions ..	2.2	8.0	20.1	29.5	33.0
Total war expenditures .....	6.7	28.3	75.1	89.7	89.0

Revised estimate,  
including agricultural lend-lease and other civilian war activities.

## 1945 AUTO LICENSES GO ON SALE HERE

Sale of 1945 license tags and drivers' licenses began today in the motor vehicle bureau of the state house and at branch offices throughout the state, 12 of them in Marion county.

Hours for the state house office are from 8 a. m. to 3:45 p. m. daily, Monday through Friday, and from 8 a. m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

## WORLD BANKING PLANS PRESSED

### President Proposes Loans For Liberated Countries At Early Date.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt declared today that the need for international investment is already becoming acute, especially in liberated countries. He called for congressional ratification of agreements reached last July at the Bretton Woods monetary and financial conference.

These agreements provided for establishment of an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development.

(Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. told a news conference yesterday that a bill to permit U. S. participation in the agreements would be sent to Congress late this month.)

At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt called for increased powers for government monetary authorities so that they might more effectively manage the huge public debt while maintaining the present low rates of interest on government securities.

### "Long Run Policy"

He said he would, at a later date, recommend legislation reducing the present high gold-reserve requirements of the federal reserve banks. The federal reserve now must maintain a ratio of 40 per cent gold behind its notes. Reduction of the gold reserve requirements would permit the federal reserve to issue more notes.

The President said he favored a policy of orderly but steady debt reduction, "consistent with the objectives of long-run economic policy."

In this connection, he said he opposed retention of high taxes on the masses of consumers for general reduction of debt held by financial institutions because it "may destroy purchasing power and create unemployment."

He approved use of progressive or graduated taxes for the redemption of bonds held by millions of individual savers on the ground it "may have a stabilizing influence on incomes and employment."

Discussing international monetary problems, he pointed out that liberated countries will require loans for the reconstruction of industry, transport, cities, agriculture and trade.

### Favors World Pool

He said it was therefore imperative that both the international monetary fund and the international bank be established at once. Mr. Roosevelt recommended enactment of legislation which would permit the United States to make its proportionate investment in the fund and the bank.

He also recommended early expansion of the lending powers of the export-import bank so that it will be ready to provide short and medium term credits to finance our exporters, as well as long-term lending for reconstruction and development in cases where strictly American purposes are to be served.

The President said that to insure effective operation of both the international bank and the export-import bank, and to achieve an adequate flow of private investment, it would be necessary to repeal the Johnson act which restricts loans to countries in default on loans made to them during the first world war.

## FDR Sets Up Budget Anticipating 18 More Months of War

(Continued From Page One)

or whether Germany is licked in the period covered. He arbitrarily proposed \$70,000,000,000 as a tentative estimate of war spending. Of this amount, \$39,000,000,000 would be spent by the army, \$22,000,000,000 by the navy, and the rest by other government agencies.

This budget would reduce over-all 1946 expenditures by about \$17,802,000,000 from the \$101,562,000,000 being spent in the current fiscal year. These figures include outlays by government corporations as well as the treasury. The 1946 net deficit would be down approximately \$12,000,000,000 from this year's expected \$33,182,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt estimated net treasury revenue in the 1946 fiscal year at \$41,254,872,000 compared with the 1945 estimate of \$45,729,000,000. But he reported that we will be able in the next fiscal year to pay almost exactly half of all government and war costs from current income—a goal long sought.

It will be necessary to borrow only about \$35,000,000,000 in public war loans. Federal trust funds will invest an additional \$5,000,000,000 in government securities, bringing loan proceeds approximately level with tax revenue.

Here in round numbers are comparative figures on the treasury's operations as budgeted for 1946, excluding net expenditures of government corporations and credit agencies which are included in overall expenditure figures:

1946 (Estimated) net receipts, \$41,254,872,000; total expenditures, \$93,743,514,863.84; deficit, \$52,488,642,863.84.

1945 (Estimated) net receipts, \$45,729,000,000; total expenditures, \$98,912,338,340; deficit, \$53,182,000,000.

1944 (Actual) net receipts, \$44,148,926,968.07; total expenditures, \$93,743,514,863.84; deficit, \$49,594,587,895.77.

These estimates will be materially changed if Germany should collapse within the next 12 months, a distinct possibility although the budget message avoids any predictions.

Budget director Harold D. Smith told questioners that a German collapse as late as the middle of the next fiscal year—approximately one year from this date—might bring war expenditures down below \$60,000,000,000.

In any event, revision of war spending as proposed in this budget would be down rather than up, he believes. But if the war with Germany does continue through June 30, 1946, the aggregate of war spending in the 1946 fiscal year will be more than \$80,000,000,000, rather than the \$70,000,000,000 now proposed. The step-up in expenditure caused by the German break-through in Belgium will be reflected in spending during the next six months, which are covered by the current 1945 fiscal year budget.

### Lend-Lease Covered

War cost estimates cover continuing lend-lease. Mr. Roosevelt estimated that about one-sixth of our current war outlays are for lend-lease, relief and rehabilitation. Lend-lease will be liquidated with the end of the war, he continued, but he warned of heavy post-war relief burdens in the "liberated areas."

He said \$1,350,000,000 already had been appropriated for the united nations relief and rehabilitation administration. And, he added, if the sum proves inadequate "we must take additional measures, in cooperation with the other united nations, to make sure that the peoples of the liberated countries have essential relief from the devastation of war."

### Fixed Charges Rise

Mr. Roosevelt said expenditures for war veterans, interest on the public debt and tax refunds were increasing from \$1,600,000,000 in 1939 to \$7,200,000,000 in the current fiscal year and probably would aggregate \$9,800,000,000 in the 1946 fiscal year—a sum, he noted, larger than the whole federal budget in 1939. These are fixed, inescapable charges for the most part although the \$1,000,000,000 earmarked as consisting of repayments to wage and salary earners of withholdings in excess of actual tax liabilities is a large and surprising instance of miscalculation.

War veterans will cost an estimated \$2,623,000,000 in the next fiscal year. The \$4,500,000,000 interest charge for the public debt represents an increase of \$750,000,000 over the current fiscal year.

Mr. Roosevelt recommended ap-

ropriation of \$512,000,000 to assure continued high agricultural production.

He proposed that the borrowing authority of the farm security administration be increased from \$67,000,000 to \$125,000,000 for rural rehabilitation and from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for a tenant-purchase program. This recommendation was in anticipation of needs of returning war veterans.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to increase the borrowing authority of the rural electrification administration from \$25,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to permit extension of electricity to at least part of the 6,000,000 rural families now without such service.

He said he shortly would recommend appropriations for a program of crop insurance.

He described the foregoing as a wartime agricultural budget and said we must in the future develop a program to eliminate malnutrition and rural poverty. He reminded Congress that the government is committed to support agricultural prices to farmers "at a fair level" for two years after the war.

**Social Security, Education**

"I hope," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that Congress will give early consideration to extension and improvements in our social security system and will re-examine the financial basis of the program—an invitation to Congress to permit payroll taxes to increase to the extent originally contemplated in establishing a social security fund."

The message recommended basic reorganization of the office of education in the interior department to make it more useful to the states in developing adequate educational programs. The President said the federal government must render aid where it is needed—but only where it is needed—if a suitable educational standard is to be maintained in all parts of the country.

**Public Works**

In addition to the recommended appropriation of \$279,000,000 for public works, Mr. Roosevelt recommended appropriations for planning of public works projects already authorized as a move to "stock up a shelf of meritorious construction and development projects to be undertaken as manpower and material become available." He said plans for \$1,500,000,000 in federal public works and \$1,000,000,000 in federal-state road programs would be ready by June 30, 1946, but that we need more projects in the planning stage for the post-war period.

**Taxes**

Minor tax adjustments can be made, Mr. Roosevelt said, when war developments permit a major decline in war expenditure.

**Public Debt**

Mr. Roosevelt foreshadowed a long range easy money policy and said he would recommend reduction in present high gold requirements of federal reserve banks. He opposed high taxes on masses of consumers for general reduction of debts held by financial institutions, but he favored progressive taxes for redemption of bonds held by millions of individual investors as a stabilizing influence on incomes and employment—all directed toward an orderly and steady debt reduction.

**GOOSE TAKES TO LAND**

WASHINGTON—The Hawaiian goose, or nene as it is known to natives, has feet less fully webbed than most geese and has become more of a land bird than water bird.

STRAUSS SAYS: IT'S ONE DAY NEARER VICTORY



## Clothes for the Younger Element to shield against the Elements—

Good fitting, Good wearing, Fine looking clothes to temper the cold—when going to and coming from school.

Clothes—when he cuts a figure on the ice at Lake Sullivan—or some other good skating place. Clothes for his outdoors life in general!

And the dressier sort of clothes—for a more sheltered life—including those times when he is dancing with a dolly with a hole in her stocking—The Man's Store has his favorite Suit and Accessories.

Please Note—Every garment is marked to give reality to the creed—"The BEST at YOUR price—no matter what the price!"

And there are here and there—some garments priced for quick Clearance!

For Boys of 2—to Boys into the 20's!

L. STRAUSS & COMPANY, INC., BOYS' FLOOR (SECOND)

John, Ramona Lloyd, at Coleman. Lloyd, Viola Allen, at Methodist. Harold, Emma Blund, at Methodist. David, Clara Jordan, at Methodist. Carl, Louise Joyce, at Methodist. Paul, Helen Fowler, at Methodist. Lloyd, Margaret Shamel, at Methodist. Nicholas, Desonda Kira, at St. Vincent's. William, Edna Vashler, at 1310 S. Pershing ave.

**BOYS**

Warren, Ruth Whitte, at St. Francis. Ralph, Della Brown, at City. Emmett, Anna Lee Hill, at City. John, Pauline Sherry, at Coleman. Franklin, Anna Borg, at Methodist. Charles, Mildred Kladden, at Methodist. William, Florence Shaw, at Methodist. Everett, Helen Sutton, at St. Vincent's. Emory, Dorothy Toney, at St. Vincent's. Walter, Pauline Wieseher, at St. Vincent's.

**DEATHS**

Thomas A. Kimberlin, 79, at 632 E. 54th, cerebral hemorrhage.

Sarah B. Berkshire, 76, at 333 S. Butler, arteriosclerosis.

Horace E. Hall, 66, at Methodist, myocardial.

Suzanna Conklin, 81, at 333 Beauty, brain.

Frances A. Grindle, 80, at 2204 M. Alabama, chronic myocardia.

Harold Jenkins, 74, at Methodist, meningitis.

Lola Bell Adams, 69, at 1314 Polk, cerebral hemorrhage.

Leora Micks, 61, at 331 S. State, carcinoma.

Mary Alma Walker, 71, at 1509 Brookside, arteriosclerosis.

Frances E. Cline, 36, at City, endocardia.

Mary M. Pipes, 37, at 613 Ogden, tuberculosis.

Harvey E. Leach, 27, at City, pulmonary tuberculosis.

Arthur P. Shotts, 57, at City, cerebral hemorrhage.

Edith Louise Winter, 35, at Methodist, rheumatic heart.

Emma, Jane Abbott, 84, at 8643 E. Washington, arteriosclerosis.

Marie Haywood, 80, at Methodist, cerebral hemorrhage.

Emma Wainwright, 69, at 901 King, chronic myocardia.

Nellie Stealy, 67, at 1818 E. 10th, coronary occlusion.

James Edwin Hammond, 78, at 1303 N. Capitol, coronary occlusion.

David P. Crouch, 50, at Veterans, diabetes.

Edna Dillman, 79, at 1303 Harlan, arteriosclerosis.