

# Increased Levies To Send Tax Incor

Pueblo taxpayers, smarting un- according to County Assessor William L. Warner, even though the assessed valuation of Pueblo County rose from \$115,866,000 to \$127,139,000 during the past year, and under the guise of the 1952 reappraisal program.

Such, however, is not the case. income for the county will be \$700,000 greater in 1954 than it was in the year just past. Had 1951 market values of real estate been taken for the reappraisal program, there would have been real inflation, Warner de-

as set up by legislative act, there will be a revision downward in value every five years. This will result from an average depreciation allowance of about two per cent annually—assuming no improvements have been made to the property in the interim. The law puts a 20 per cent floor under all valuations, however, so that the other hand, reduction never can exceed 80 per cent.

Nevertheless, real estate assessed valuations look a sharp upturn under the 1952 reappraisal—the first in about 35 years. Taxpayers in many instances found their bills at the county treasurer's office were much higher, and hundreds of them protested. All those protests were carefully re-examined, with right granted to appeal to the county commissioners if the assessor did not make the desired adjustments. Many such appeals still are pending.

Valuation of Pueblo County in 1951 was \$83,184,000; in 1952, after the reappraisal, \$115,866,000. In 1953, valuations shot up, another \$12,000,000 in the county, but the increase was due to new buildings and improvements.

For Pueblo City, valuations were \$41,653,000 in 1951; \$94,243,000 after the reappraisal, and in 1953 were \$41,653,000 in 1951; \$64,243,000 after the reappraisal, and in 1953 went up to \$68,410,000.

Commenting on the effects of

## Babson Confidential Forces Will Unite To Block Sag In First Half Business

By ROGER W. BABSON

I do not now believe in the theory of most economists—that business will fall off 10 per cent in 1954, with a greater decline in net earnings. My feeling is that everyone will unite forces to hold up business, at least during the first half, to its approximate 1953 average. This can be done by expanding research, increasing advertising appropriations, extending further credits, and obtaining labor's cooperation.

But, I say something much more important than above; namely if business should slump 10 per cent, the decline would probably not stop at 10 per cent. Too many business concerns and individuals are working on a very narrow and slim margin. The decline in employment, with resulting business losses which a 10 per cent decline in gross would cause, could result in millions of families being unable to pay their bills and installment obligations. This could set off a chain reaction; which could send business down 10 to 30 per cent more, with a corresponding decline in the stock market, commodity prices, and real estate. In this latter case, the Eisenhower Administration, would suffer as did the Hoover Administration.

In view of this possible serious alternative, I have contacted the leading newspaper publishers a to

six months will appear in this paper next June.

1. There will be no World War in the first half of 1954.
2. The Dow Jones Industrial Stock Average will be less on June 30, 1954, than on January 1, 1954.
3. Taxes will be lowered by expanding laws.
4. The price of most commodities will be lower on June 30, 1954.
5. The Eisenhower "honeymoon" is fast ending and he will have a hard time controlling Congress during the next six months.
6. Retail sales can be kept up by manufacturers and merchants spending more money on advertising, selling, and developing new products.
7. The U. S. population will continue its present growth and the best prospects for sales in 1954 will be the "teen-agers."
8. Interest rates during the first six months of 1954 should be average about as at present, except for the renewal of low-rate loans.
9. Farm lands, except near cities, will sell for less during the first half of 1954, when farmers' profits will begin to decline.
10. The Central and Southwest will not suffer drought as in 1953.
11. There will be more fear of World War III as years go on. People will gradually move out of certain large cities. Nearby farm land will be split up. A rise in the price of such fringe farm land is
12. I am no weather prophet, but experts expect a warmer winter in the eastern portion of the U. S. and a colder Florida.
13. Canada will continue to boom during the first half of 1954, but this may be a good time to take profits on Canadian investments.
14. The above may also apply to Southern California and its airplane and movie industries. Both may have reached their peaks for the present.
15. Automobiles will be harder to sell and easier to buy during the first half of 1954. Both the automobile stocks and the cars will be in demand. There will be more bargains in used cars, discounts on new cars, especially cars of the "independent" manufacturers.
16. Florida may have killing frosts during the next few months. This will cheer up California, Arizona, and Texas.
17. The Korean situation will remain about as is—as the Chinaman says, "punch talkie, no shoeie."
18. There will be one or two resignations from the Eisenhower "businessmen's cabinet," replaced by "politicians." All is not going too well. The President is not used to being pressured by lobbyists.
19. The first half of 1954 should be your best time to get out of debt or at least reduce your debt. Remember that most bankers are the business of "loaning un-

25. There may be some further inflation in 1954; but percentage-wise to the total national output, it should not help the stock market.

26. I HAVE PROMISED TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING FOUR QUESTIONS:

Is Eisenhower to take the advice of Assistant President Adams, re-presenting certain Republican leaders, and turn to the left? Or, will he stick to his conservative election platform?

ANSWER: He will stick to his election platform.

To put the question in a more practical way: Will 1954 be a year of reform and economic adjustment as promised by President Eisenhower, or will he give the country more inflation, and further play Santa Claus to labor, farm tariff and other groups?

ANSWER: He is learning that "economic reforms" must be gradual.

Will he run the risk of losing Congress in 1954 and the election in 1956 for a matter of principle, as did Hoover in 1932? Or, will he succumb to the temptation of changing his policy with an attempt to "save his party?"

ANSWER: He will run the risk of losing Congress in 1954, and the chance to run again in 1956. Is a "middle-of-the-road" policy practical? Will it serve both groups, or no group?

ANSWER: Yes, it is practical in an hour by putting wet towels on

### Safe Fever Treatment

KANSAS CITY, Mo., (AP)—It's safer to sponge a child with cold water rather than rubbing alcohol to knock down fever, Dr. Roy F. Garrison writes in the Journal of the American Medical Association. He tells of a child made ill by breathing in fumes from too much alcohol used in a small room. Fever can be reduced without an hour by putting wet towels on

# Send Tax Income Up \$700,000

Instead, the 1941 replace-  
 ment values were taken. Many  
 houses doubled in market value  
 during the 10-year period, the as-  
 sessor notes, but such increases did  
 not figure in the reappraisal.  
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the reappraisal and property tax and  
 improvements. Although in the city alone, the tax increase  
 within the City of Pueblo, the numerous changes have been this year will total \$326,484. For  
 Colorado Public Expenditure: made in individual assessments most taxpayers, the increase will  
 as a result of reappraisal, there amount to only a few dollars over  
 "The assessed valuation of is no indication that the overall a year ago, since the big jump  
 Pueblo has increased from \$33, property tax picture has been was taken when the reappraisal  
 in 1948 to \$64,862,690 for appraisal program within the City of Pueblo."  
 94 per cent, over 1948. On the other hand, property tax receipts Mill levies were increased this  
 have increased only \$258,683, or last fall by the county and some offer some hope for the future—  
 22 per cent, since 1948. Part of of the school districts, and tax provided, of course, the taxing  
 the increased revenue has been payers will feel the effects in agencies don't go "hog wild" it  
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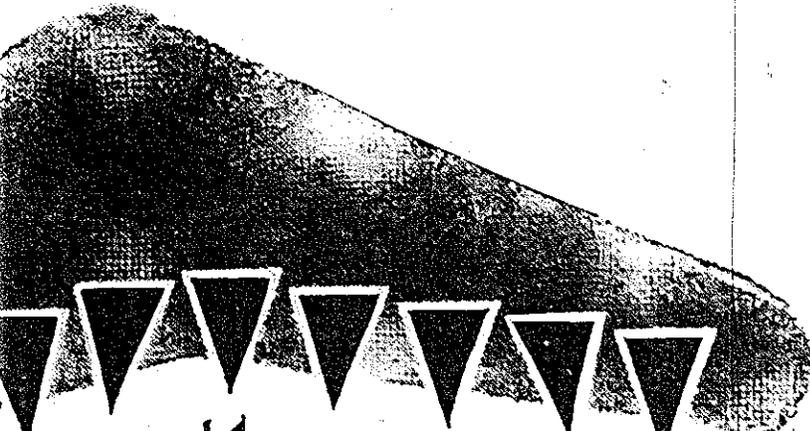
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Pueblo Chalkstein

Pub. Sect. B. New Year Edition 1954

# Bon Durant Building Once Auto Agency

For 26 years the big three-story brick building at Fifth and Court had served Puebloans as an automobile garage, first for new cars and later for storage.

But in 1946 two brothers, members of a pioneer Pueblo insurance and realty family, took note of a shortage-of-office-space in the city and began to act on an idea which was to make a radical change at Fifth and Court.

The brothers, Richard B. and Robert L. Middelkamp, purchased the old garage building in 1946 for the Middelkamp Building Corp. and announced plans to remodel it into a modern office structure—the present Bon Durant Building.

The ensuing building development was one of the most dramatic in the 1944-53 decade, a 10-year period which saw Pueblo in the throes of a post-war building boom.

By 1947 the corporation had the basement and ground floor work completed and tenants began to move in. Further remodeling hit a snag for a time when some essential building materials became impossible to obtain.

In May, 1949 work on the upper section was begun and in January, 1950, the work was completed. The outer shell of the old garage building was still at Fifth and Court, but it had undergone an amazing face-lifting. The interior was completely new.

In place of three open floors of garage storage space, the Middelkamp Corp. now had 55 suites of offices, as well as 11 businesses on the ground floor. The basement was utilized as a garage where tenants could park their cars.

The new business building was named the Bon Durant Building, in memory of the brothers' mother. Her maiden name was Bon Durant, which has a French meaning of "good dwelling."

The original structure was built in 1920 to specifications for the Dodge Motor Co. It had high ceilings and in the center was a heavy freight elevator used to move cars

# General Property Taxes Here Up \$2,300,000 In Six Years

General property taxes here skyrocketed in Pueblo County more than \$2,300,000 in the past six years. While the total tax load from real estate and personal property for 1948 was \$4,444,805, the total for 1953—which means the amount to be paid in 1954—will reach the all-time high of \$6,747,837.

The tremendous gain was due only in part to a steadily rising assessed valuation, which took a sharp turn upward in 1952, when the state-wide reappraisal program went into effect. Mill levies for some of the governing bodies are higher than they were a year ago.

Total assessed valuation for the County was \$70,929,026 in 1948 while for 1953 the figure had risen to \$127,138,443.

The following table shows how the County's assessed valuation and total tax load have increased at the rate of about half a million dollars yearly over the six-year period:

Year	Assessed Value	Tax Load
1948	\$70,929,026	\$4,444,805
1949	75,043,206	4,806,584
1950	79,025,722	5,142,232
1951	83,184,354	5,923,953
1952	115,140,138*	6,235,975
1953	127,138,443	6,747,837

\*Reappraisal effective.

Not only were the county's tax totals boosted appreciably by the reappraisal, but many individual taxpayers found their payments materially increased. Adjustment of protests over some of those higher valuations still is in progress, but is expected to be completed this year.

The following table shows the year-by-year comparison in taxes levied by the state and by Pueblo County for the period. Available figures for 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 combined the county and the general school levies, but listed them separately for 1952 and 1953, so that to reach the correct comparison, the general school taxes

Year	State	County	Total
1948	\$283,716	\$815,683	\$1,099,399
1949	289,672	960,558	1,250,230
1950	308,194	987,798	1,295,992
1951	320,915	1,076,595	1,397,510
1952	312,020	725,382*	1,037,402
1953	344,545	928,110**	1,272,655

\*Add \$316,518 for general school fund or total of \$1,241,900.  
\*\*Add \$540,338 for general school fund or total of \$1,468,448.

# Pueblo Gets Out of Mud New Plan Results In Paving 350 Blocks In Three Years

Pueblo is emerging from the dust and mud era to a paved metropolis.

City engineering officials estimate more than 350 blocks have been paved with the armor coat or more permanent asphaltic concrete since a concerted program was inaugurated by the municipal government in 1950.

Few streets had been paved in Pueblo for 20 years up to 1950 because the method, the special improvement paving districts, had become unworkable.

The paving district plan utilized prior and to and in the early days of the depression allowed residents of any area to organize into a special improvement district and to sell bonds to finance the costs. The bonds were supposed to be retired by a tax levy on properties involved.

The initial deposit then would be assessed their share through taxes. No definite paving policy has been adopted for 1954. City Manager Russell W. Rink said no funds are available for capital improvements.

The year 1950 started the city on a record year for street paving. When the city converted to buses, eliminating the need for the street-car tracks, the tracks were paved over. Part of this expense was borne by the Southern Colorado Power Co., owner of the streetcar system.

In 1950 123 blocks received new or resurfaced paving, and 76 blocks received oil mat paving, 17 blocks were resurfaced, eight were repaved, and the city financed paving of eight blocks in City Park in 1951.

In 1952, when property owners footed the entire bill, with costs

first paving was laid in Pueblo May 6, 1906.

Distinction of being the first paved avenues, under a joint special improvement district plan, were Northern from Elm to Rout 1952 and Evans from Mesa to Central, 1953 following table:

Year	District 60	District 70
1948	\$1,626,010	
1949	1,755,576	
1950	1,958,981	
1951	2,418,883	
1952	2,488,459	
1953	2,753,380	

Total taxes for School District 60, which embraces the city school system, and for School District 70, which has embraced most of the rural school districts since the 1950 consolidation, are shown in the following table:

Year	City	College
1948	\$1,279,788	\$148,950
1949	1,352,051	157,596
1950	1,365,559	165,951
1951	1,450,818	249,559
1952	1,461,574	264,822
1953	1,556,345	330,559



We Extend To All Our Friends and Patrons Best Wishes For a Joyous New Year

Trav Caml Mor Resent Penns Texas





Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wildin of 923 Carteret, who were married in Hutchinson Kan., are observing their 30th wedding anniversary today. Wildin, a native of Ireland is retired from the fire business. They have three children Mrs. Geneva Boggs of Denver, Mrs. Lavina Jarbenu of New York, and W. G. Wildin of Miami Beach Fla., and two grandchildren.

## DEAN WOULD SPLIT RED CHINA, RUSSIA

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—The Journal is saying recognition of Red China at this time would not be a wise move. It is pointed out that Arthur H. Dean, director of the American Institute in Peking, in such action would have in a rather unwise view of the policy with a view to wardly splitting a communist bloc from the Soviet Union with an untimely action.

Frederick W. Loring, chief of the Journal's Washington Bureau, said Dean authorized publication of his views in a special column in the Journal. Loring said Dean's view is that there is no possibility of putting Chiang Kai-shek back on the mainland.

"I think there is a possibility the Chinese Communists are more interested in developing themselves in China than they are in international communism. If we could assist that as a divisive method of putting a wedge between the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union, I think we might try it."

Dean said Dean gave his opinion during a session in Washington the past week. He authorized publication provided that two points were made clear.

First, Dean said he does not agree with some American and British experts on China that communism in China is different from communism in Russia. "I think communism is communism," he said.

Secondly, Dean said he does not think we could recognize Red China at this time. The United States, he said, must first force Red China to live up to its promises. Dean said he has been to see America can be sure.

Dean said a report of a land mine in Korea was a "S. 1" (State Department) in the Department of Defense. It was a Korean plane that crashed, also was reported by the State Department.

## NEARLY SIX MILLION GET SECURITY CHECKS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—More than 5,000,000 persons were being given monthly social security checks as of Dec. 31, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said today.

The four pups had long since been taken care of, but the patrolman to a retired woman who was looking for a puppy. The woman, Mrs. J. H. Baker, had a letter from a man who said he had a picture of a puppy. Baker had been holding four pups for a long time.

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## Miss Violet Fuller, School Research Director, Succumbs

Miss Violet Fuller, school research director, died today. She was 65 years old. She was born in New York and had been in the school system for many years.

## Officer Uses Day Off To Deliver Pup

SALINA, Kan., Dec. 15.—A Salina police officer made a 120-mile round trip on his day off Friday to deliver a puppy to a bereaved woman. The puppy was found at Lucas, northwest of Salina.

Officer J. H. Baker, 21, of the Salina Police Department, was on duty Friday. He saw a picture of a puppy in a newspaper and decided to look for it.

Baker wrote that her own little dog had died and she'd like one like it. He displayed it to Baker to help her get over her loss. Baker brought back \$5 from the sale of the puppy, but Baker said he would return the money to her.

The title "cashier" originally meant a person in charge of the money box, from the early meaning of "cash" — box.

## Pueblo's —

(Continued From Page 1) telephone and telegraph services, gas and electric service. The use tax would apply to purchases made in the county by city residents. Thus automobiles and lumber purchased in the county for use in the city would be subject to the tax.

The list of candidates for the charter convention follows: Robert S. Logan, 231 Argyle; P. H. Pemberton, 2907 Third Ave.; Tommy Macrechio Jr., 2619 Columbine; Pete N. Aguilera, 710 Minnequa; Marvin C. Knudsen, 101 W. Orman.

**CANDIDATES LISTED**  
John M. Holmes, 322 W. Pitkin; James M. Sheehan, 1905 Cedar; Charles A. Temple, 2524 Seventh Ave.; Sebastian Kretzky, 301 Lincoln; C. T. Johnson, 1901 E. Sixth; William A. Brummett Jr., 2316 Park; R. J. Egan, C. Chinn, 525 Dittmer; Milo J. Flanders, 117 St. Louis; Louis H. Brauer, 2215 Lucas; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hudspeth, 1821 Court.

H. A. Braggins, 3908 Nuckolls; A. E. Grove, 2315 West; O. G. McTeach, 1929 Claremont; Andy Sackman, 213 Hunsicker; John J. Eadd, 544 Dittmer.

Mrs. Mary Jane B. Jones, 1916 Greenwood; Richard H. Tingitore, 117 W. 11th; Allen J. Madison, 1314 Oakley; Harold E. Birch Sr., 611 Dittmer; James Sanderson, 1051 W. 13th.

E. Earl Brock, 311 Argyle; Simon F. Elliot, 827 E. Fifth; Mrs. Ruth A. Lark, 312 Carleton; Frank E. White, 1712 Pine; Logan Ragle Jr., 726 W. Pitkin.

Jack Jenkins, 514 Jackson; Wilham E. Howard, 1921 Elizabeth; Howard D. Fitcher, 208 W. 16th; Kenneth C. McFavish, 1215 W. Arroyo.

Following is a list of polling places of each precinct for Tuesday's special election:  
Precinct 1, Farm out Lark pavilion, 2 fire station, 1501 Sixth Ave., 3 Somerville, 101 W. 23th.

Precinct 4, Mineral Palace, Lark house, 5 Thatcher school, 1015 Court, 6 Irving Pl school, 11 W. 19th.

Precinct 7, Sacred Heart school, 1003 Elizabeth; 8, Court House, 200 W. 16th; 9, Day Nursery, Eighth and Greenwood.

Precinct 11, Fountain school, 609 E. Sixth; 12, Parkview school, 172 E. Sixth; 14, Mitchell park pavilion, 13, Bixley Junior High, 820 N. La Crosse.

Precinct 14, Friends church, 1801 E. Eighth; 15, fire station, 1325 E. Fourth; 16, Bradford school, 1208 E. First.

Precinct 10, fire station, 108 E. St. Mary; 17, church, 115 S. Albany; 18, City Hall, 100 N. Union.

Precinct 19, St. Joseph Hall, 917 W. D. 20, McCall library, 100 E. Abriental; 24, fire station, 106 Broadway.

Precinct 21, W. E. Douglas, 111 Harvard; 23, First Congregational church, Jackson and Evans; 26, Keating Junior High school, 21 E. Orman.

Precinct 22, Carlie school, 736 W. Evans; 27, Larch school, 900 W. Orman; 28, City Park pavilion, 1000 Prairie; 29, Lincoln school, 625 Brown; 31, Armory, 1005 Broadway.

Precinct 25, Central grade, 431 E. Pitkin; 32, Clumbian school, 1201 Palour; 33, Northern M. E. church, Northern and E. Orman.

Precinct 34, fire station, Meza and E. Evans; 35, Strack school, 210 Erieview; 36, St. Mary school, 214 E. Mesa.

Precinct 37, church, Bay State and Evans; 41, Grace Gospel church, Pine and Aqua; 42, Lakeview school, 2415 E. Orman.

Testimony from these hearings, like others will go toward the preparation of long range agricultural policy to succeed present programs and have gotten their ideas in these programs and solutions for the many problems of agriculture.

The final committee hearings will be held against a backdrop of lowered farm income. The trend of farm prices was generally downward over a period of many months although the latest report showed they increased 12 per cent in December.

Many lawmakers appear to favor continued high price supports for the six basic crops—corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts. It is in the non-basic crop area that Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Congress will have their hands full.

This has been pointed up by the recent cattle price situation and the lowering butter surplus. It has been further complicated by a dwindling export market which has hitherto helped eat up American surpluses.

The butter buying program has piled an estimated 250 million pounds of butter in government storage—a surplus worth 165 million dollars. Under the present law, Benson last spring was required to continue supports at 90 per cent of parity.

The pilot Col. Willard W. Millikan, then landed his trim but powerless craft at Idlewild Airport four minutes later.

He explained he ran out of fuel after crossing his finish line at nearby Floyd Bennett Field. Millikan, 35-year-old World War II ace, took off from Los Angeles at 9:10 a. m.

He touched down at Omaha's Offutt Air Force Base two hours

## Here's How Budget Cuts May Be Made

DENVER — The Colorado budget recommended Saturday by State Controller James A. Noonan would reduce the general fund appropriation for public schools from \$117,525,000 to \$111,500,000 but he said actually the schools would receive as much money from the state as they have this year.

Altogether, he explained, they would get nearly 15 million dollars under his plan. In addition to the general fund appropriation they will receive about \$900,000 from the mineral leasing fund and about 2 1/2 million from the public school land fund.

Appropriations he recommended for individual institutions and agencies include: State Hospital, Pueblo, \$4,200,000 compared with a request for \$4,976,000.

School for the Deaf and Blind Colorado Springs, \$37,500 compared with a request for \$67,000. Colorado A.M. College, Fort Collins, \$1,000,000 for college purposes compared with a request of \$1,313,500; and \$989,000 for various other services compared with a request for almost the same amount.

Fort Lewis S.M.M. college near Durango, \$125,000 compared with a request for \$150,000. State Home and Training School, Grand Junction, \$700,000, compared with a request for \$800,000.

State Penitentiary, Canon City, \$1,150,000, compared with a request for \$1,347,900. State College of Education, Greeley, \$450,000, compared with a request for \$575,000.

School of Mines, Golden, \$15,000, compared with a request for \$872,854. Western State College Gunnison, \$370,000, compared with a request for \$372,400.

University of Colorado Boulder, \$1,575,000, compared with a request for \$1,895,514; University Medical and Nurses school, Denver, \$350,000, compared with a request for \$183,881.

Adams State College Alamosa, \$255,000, compared with a request for \$317,000. Most of the allowances were slightly above those for the current year.

In all, Noonan recommended an appropriation of \$10,115,000 for institutions, \$4,889,400 for state departments, \$5,726,500 for institutions of higher learning and \$1,005,984 for the Department of Education and related agencies.

## BAREFOOTED GIRL SITS WITH QUEEN ON STEPS

ROTORUA, New Zealand — Barefoot four-year-old Esther Fawcett broke away from her grandmother Saturday and sat alongside Queen Elizabeth II at a Maori reception.



Col. Willard W. Millikan, of J. daughter, Patricia, as he stands before the jet in which he landed Saturday after flashing across in an elapsed time of four hours, clipping five minutes of Colorado Springs at 10:28 a. m. earlier at Idlewild Airport with crossing his scheduled finish line.—Associated Press Wire

NEW YORK — An Air National Guard commander sped his P-86 Sabre jet from Coast to Coast a little over four hours Saturday, nipping five minutes off the record.

The pilot Col. Willard W. Millikan, then landed his trim but powerless craft at Idlewild Airport four minutes later.

He explained he ran out of fuel after crossing his finish line at nearby Floyd Bennett Field. Millikan, 35-year-old World War II ace, took off from Los Angeles at 9:10 a. m.

He touched down at Omaha's Offutt Air Force Base two hours

## Lone Man Still Robbery Pack

NEW ORLEANS — FBI agents Saturday pushed the search for Nick Mitchell, 42, the only one of four men wanted in the \$57,000 Houston, Tex., National Bank robbery who is still free.

Latest arrests in last Thursday's robbery were a young married couple, 22-year-old James David Mitchell and his 18-year-old wife, Lola J. Mitchell.

Ray L. Faist, agent in charge of the FBI office here, said the pair was arrested Friday night at the home of the girl's mother, Mrs. Mary Schoell. They were unarmed and offered no resistance, Faist said.

Still missing is the \$57,329 loot. Both Mitchell and his wife had only a small amount of money when captured. Arraignment for the pair is

## GALLEMORE SERVICES WILL BE HELD MONDAY

Funeral services will be held at 3:30 p.m. Monday at Davis Mortuary for Earl Gallemore, 1228 Van Burden, who died Friday afternoon at a local hospital.

Rev. Henry H. Baker, St. Paul Methodist Church pastor will officiate with interment at Valhalla cemetery.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Seeska Gallemore; four daughters, Mrs. Arnold Finnegan, Mrs. Robert Morre and Miss Geraldine Gallemore all of Pueblo, and Mrs. Bruce Roll of Denver; three sons, Raymond of Pueblo; Paul, in the U. S. Navy, and John Big Piney, Wyo.; two sisters, Mrs. Pearl Bennett of Pueblo and Mrs. Wilbur Kirkland of Beulah; a brother Fred, of Casper, Wyo.; seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

A retired painter, Mr. Gallemore had been a Pueblo resident since 1927.

## HARVEY SAID, FORMER APIARIST, SUCCUMBS

Funeral arrangements were begun last night for Harvey Said, a Pueblo resident since 1895, who died Saturday morning at the family home, 1715 Palmer.

Mr. Said, a retired apiarist, was tended the Baptist Church here. Survivors in addition to his widow include two daughters, Mrs. Helen Rodman of Pueblo; and Mrs. Mary Boetz of Denver, a son, William F. Said of Wilmington, Del.; a sister, Mrs. Izora Lehm-

(Continued From Page 1) income taxes as profits are passed out to individuals in the form of

# The Pueblo Chieftain

and  
**PUEBLO STAR-JOURNAL**  
 INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS  
 Published Morning and Evening, Except Sunday Evening  
 Every Day in the Year by  
**The Star-Journal Publishing Corporation**  
 Frank S. Hoag, President  
 Frank S. Hoag Jr., Publisher  
 Member of The Associated Press; The United Press;  
 American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Colorado  
 Press Association; The Audit Bureau of Circulation

## An Opportunity To Do Something About City Revenue

ON THE ballot Tuesday is a proposal that the city adopt a city sales tax of one per cent with exemptions provided for groceries and prescription drugs. After deducting the sales due to the exemptions, it is estimated the tax will provide approximately \$450,000 annually. The ordinance provides a method for equalizing the otherwise unfair competitive factor between those who do business outside the city limits and those who are located inside the city limits.

Where such a sales tax has been tried before in several hundred places throughout the United States, it has not been found to be effective one way or the other so far as competition for retail sales is concerned.

It is reported that approximately 64 cities adopted the sales tax in 1952.

There are 31 states which have a state sales tax. Therefore, the argument that sales tax is grossly unfair and a disproportionate burden on the little fellow is disproven by the actual facts.

Certainly no one will expect a sales tax to last in any city if it were proven, or just indicated, that the tax was unfair on any particular income level among the people. If such had been the case, the people would have seen to it that the sales tax was repealed in other cities. It is significant that repeals of the sales tax in any city or town are unheard of.

An assumption upon which the opponents of the sales tax have based their case is that there is no guarantee that the additional revenue from the sales tax will actually become a replacement tax for the general property tax. Of course there is no guarantee that such will always be the case. But there is no guarantee in the present charter, or under any state or local law that tax revenues will not be increased from one source more than another or decreased in order to equalize the burden and not to rely on one particular type of property for most of the city's revenue. There is no way to guarantee the property tax will not be increased with or without the sales tax.

It is strange to hear people complain for decades about the extremely high property taxes in Pueblo and yet at the same time categorically reject the first substantial effort to raise a large sum of money from some other source than property taxes.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO CITY SALES TAX HAVE NOT AS YET COME FORTH WITH ANY KIND OF A PLAN FOR RAISING THE ADDITIONAL MONEY TO PAY HIGHER SALARIES TO CITY EMPLOYEES, OR SUGGEST ANY OTHER SOURCE OF REVENUE WHICH WOULD RAISE TAXES IN LARGE ENOUGH AMOUNTS TO ACCOMPLISH THAT OBJECTIVE OR TO SUGGEST ANY WAY TO FINANCE THE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND MAJOR PROJECTS WHICH MUST BE UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

While each family's budget and expenditures differ from other families, it is estimated that approximately 25 per cent of the average family's income is spent on food. Since purchases of groceries are exempt under the sales tax ordinance, certainly the burden on the family pocket-book cannot be said to be excessive. Not more than an additional 30 per cent would be spent for taxable purchases at retail.

The Star-Journal and Chieftain have been interested for many years in attempting to reduce the proportion of the tax burden on real estate. With that objective in mind we advocated re-appraisal of all property in order to be sure that the assessed valuation for property for tax purposes was as fair and equal among the various classes of property as it is humanly possible to attain.

A year ago when the new state re-appraisal program appeared to have bogged down in Pueblo County with an unfair shift of the tax burden during 1953, The Star-Journal and Chieftain supported the Citizens Taxpayers' committee in taking the case to the Colorado Supreme Court.

We have supported all efforts in economy in government and will continue to do so.

## 'Recession' To Be Issue In '54 Vote

BY U.S. SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH  
 WASHINGTON — As we go into the New Year, we are being bombarded from Washington with claims and denials of a business recession. The Democrats are crying very loudly that we are in a recession and that it is going to get worse. It is obvious that they are going to try to build up a recession psychology for strategic gain in the November elections. On the other hand, the Republicans are vigorously denying that there is any recession. They are challenging the claims of the Democrats.

All this is understandable politics. There is no particular basis for criticizing either the Democrats or the Republicans for the claims and denials and counterclaims that they are making. Objective analysts consider it fair political game and tactics on both sides. It is free of smearing tactics and each side can marshal truthful statistics in support of their contentions.

Unless the average person is directly hit by any definite evidence of a recession, it is difficult for him to know which to believe. It is, however, important for him to know which to believe so that he can better plan his future in the year and years ahead. It is not a question of which side is right—it is a question of what the facts are and what the actual situation is.

Regardless of whether the Republicans or the Democrats are right on this "lit-taint" recession argument, I think one fact is fairly clear now. That is that as of now one of the major issues in the 1954 elections will be the prosperity-recession issue. It certainly could be a hotter issue than the Reds-in-government issue by that time. The Eisenhower Administration can get the Reds out of government, if any are left. But getting rid of a recession or perpetuating prosperity is not so easily done. You just can't fire or get rid of economic factors like you can persons. You can try to blunt or slow up economic trends but you can't fire them.

And although the Republicans may be right in claiming that there isn't a recession and that there isn't any recession coming up in the foreseeable future, the fact is that they are worrying considerably about the possibility of a recession this year of sufficiently serious degree to influence the outcome of the elections and to possibly lose control of Congress to the Democrats.

It would appear that one of the greatest factors in modern politics is the psychology of fear and doubt. Certainly the Republicans have exploited fear to great political advantage in recent elections. The fear and doubt exploited by the Republicans has been the fear of the spread of communism here at home the fear of Reds-in-government and the doubt of many voters of the loyalty and patriotism of those who governed our country for so long prior to this past year.

Some Republicans have not confined their exploitation of fear and doubt to the opposition Democrats but rather have turned on some of their own fellow Republicans and created doubt about their patriotism and loyalty. Some have even gone so far as to try to create doubts about the loyalty of Republican President Eisenhower with charges that he is soft on communism and is a stooge of the Communists.

Now the Democrats are taking a cue from the Republicans on such exploitation of fear and doubt. Only they are creating fear on the score of potential recession — concentrating on the average American's fear of challenge to his pocketbook, his job and his savings.

Drop in a person's income, loss of his job or bankrupting in his business is surely just as much

RUN FOR LIFE! HE A BEA



So In I

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WASHINGTON—Mr. John Public will be watching tax, social security, national defense and other headline issues as Congress gets under way. — B. stage, however, two of the most powerful groups in the nation, the American Legion and the American Medical Assn., are getting ready for a cut-throat battle against each other that will end up in the halls of Congress.

The issue, in effect, is "specialized medicine."

The American Medical Assn. which ranks second among registered Washington lobbies, spent \$270,174 to influence Congress in 1952. The Legion, which ranked eighth, spent \$106,233. Both among the top lobbying spenders to influence Congress.

But in this case the battle is deeper than Congress, with the AMA encouraging doctors to filtrate the Legion as ordinary veterans in order to fight "socialized-medicine" battle from the inside. The AMA has even set up a "front" group, the National Medical Veterans Society, to fight the socialized-medicine battle and warns its members to confine their statements to remarks "cleared through the AMA to make sure you all say the same thing."

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We have supported all efforts in economy in government and will continue to do so.

The principal alternative to rejection of the sales tax is to reduce city services further than they are at the present time, postpone indefinitely any capital improvements, forego any salary and wage increases for city employees, or raise the property mill levy to provide the revenue to do any or all of those things.

It occurs to us that the City Council has done a pretty good job during the past several years in reducing the mill levy. If that is any criterion of the way the City Council is going to approach mill levies in the future, whether the form of government is changed by a new charter or not, then it seems to us the people should be rather well assured that the mill levy on property will be reduced if the sales tax is adopted.

After all the problem is a budgetary problem which requires that the City Council and city manager determine first of all what the budget should be and then provide the revenue to meet the budget.

If the sales tax is not adopted there is no guarantee that the mill levy will not be increased in the future on property to provide the money which otherwise would have come from the sales tax or a portion thereof.

WE RECOMMEND APPROVAL OF THE SALES TAX

## Approval Should Be Given Water Purchase

THE South Side water district is asking the residents of that area to approve the purchase of the Columbine Ditch through an expenditure of approximately \$75,000 in order to supplement the South Side's water supply.

At first it was believed the South Side water district could purchase the Columbine Ditch through a series of annual payments which would not exceed the \$25,000 annual limitation on major expenditures by the district, but legal opinion has held that a single purchase which costs more than the maximum of \$25,000 cannot be broken down into several payments over several years.

Therefore, the issue on the ballot is to give the water district board full power to make the purchase.

We recommend that the purchase be approved in order to supplement the South Side water supply.

While the additional water is not large in total volume, it will be just enough to fill the gap

certainly could be a better issue than the Red-in-government issue by that time. The Eisenhower Administration can get the Reds out of government, if any are left. But getting rid of a recession or perpetuating prosperity is not so easily done. You just can't fire or get rid of economic factors like you can persons. You can try to blunt or slow up economic trends but you can't fire them.

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Now the Democrats are taking a cue from the Republicans on such exploitation of fear and doubt. Only they are creating fear on the score of potential recession — concentrating on the average American's fear of challenge to his pocketbook, his job and his savings.

Drop in a person's income, loss of his job or bankrupted in his business is surely just as much a threat and blow to the security of the man as is his fear of the spread of Communist subversion. And the Democrats know this. They reason that if the Republicans can garner enough votes through the scare of communism to win an election, then so the Democrats can win by scaring enough votes through a predicted or actual recession.

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## Rail Engineers To Ask Pay Raise

CLEVELAND (U) — The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has agreed to bargain nationally starting Jan. 6 for pay increases from 139 railroads.

Members employed by 92 other railroads will continue separate negotiations while those on still another 13 roads will recess talks to await results from the joint bargaining.

The announcement by Grand Chief Engineer Guy L. Brown Sunday followed a vote by members of the Independent union which represents between 75,000 and 80,000 rail employees.

Previously the union opposed national bargaining which was suggested by employers after the brotherhood announced it wanted a 30 per cent pay boost for its members.

The brotherhood said its members average 32 hourly now and that it wanted the increase for two reasons: as the union's share in the eight round of pay boosts since World War II and to re-establish differentials for skilled work.

The union holds its members lost the differentials during the past 20 years.

Members of the union are engineers for almost all of the Class One roads in the country.



## Social In Business

Copyright, 1954, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.  
WASHINGTON—Mr. John C. Public will be watching taxes, social security, national defense and other headline issues as Congress gets under way. Back stage, however, two of the most powerful groups in the nation, the American Legion and the American Medical Association, are getting ready for a cutting battle against each other that will end up in the halls of Congress.

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The American Medical Association ranks second among registered Washington lobbies, spending \$270,174 to influence Congress in 1952. The Legion, which ranked eighth, spent \$106,235. Both are among the top lobbying spenders to influence Congress.

But in this case the battle goes deeper than Congress, with the AMA encouraging doctors to infiltrate the Legion as ordinary veterans in order to fight the socialized-medicine battle from the inside. The AMA has even set up a "front" group, the National Medical Veterans Society, to fight the socialized-medicine battle and warns its members to confine their statements to remarks "cleared through the AMA to make sure you all say the same thing."

The Legion has alerted its 600 posts to start shooting at AMA. Bluntly, the American Legion magazine warns: "The legion has definitely lost patience with the American Medical Assn.'s weaving twisting, portunistic attacks on the federal system of care for veterans. 'Never before,' says the legion, 'had the AMA defined 'socialized medicine' in such a way as to compel America's war veterans to be for it.'"

### NON-SERVICE DISABILITY

What the battle boils down to is a proposal by the doctors to free hospital care by the government for non-service-connected disabilities. In other words, when a veteran gets sick for reasons other than a disability incurred in war he would be denied treatment in a Veterans Administration hospital.

Actually, this affects not only the American Legion but about 20,000,000 vets, or 40 per cent of the adult male population of U.S.A.

To prepare for its campaign to eliminate this closed door, the AMA held a closed door session at the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago. While the minutes were not made public, this writer obtained a copy and since it affects 40 per cent of the adult male population it seems appropriate to quote from them.

Dr. Louis N. Orr of Orlando, Fla., chairman of the closed-door meeting, told the doctors: "I have a tremendous job in informing our own members many of them are not sold the \$25 dues to the AMA."

### PRESSURING CONGRESS

Dr. Joseph D. McCarthy, Omaha, a member of the AMA committee of legislation, said the doctors a peek at AMA bargaining tactics. He explained his legislative committee has member assigned to each geographic division of the United States to alert key men in the states on "pressing legislative problems."

These key men, in turn, responsible for getting in to work with their senators and representatives and "informing the medical profession's attitude toward proposed legislation." This method, Dr. McCarthy added, "has worked miraculously in the past."

price is reasonable and the water is always salable in the future if it is found to be unnecessary if trans-

# Dick Turner



arbon copy for my

# ighbor



RS. VETURIA M. HORSTDANIEL

# OF SHOOTING ILL PARALYZED

N, Colo.—Doctors at an hospital said Tuesday Mrs. Hattie Smith, 65, covered slightly but is paralyzed the neck down and in critical condition by her husband, Kay Smith, fatally wounded two other

# PROPOSED SALES TAX MEASURE UP FOR VOTE IN CITY TUESDAY

**Editor's Note**—This is the first of a series of Star-Journal and Chieftain stories explaining the sales tax proposal which will be on the Jan. 5 ballot.

By BOB LLOYD

Pueblo voters will go to the polls Tuesday, Jan. 5, to decide whether they want a one per cent city retail sales-use tax.

The new revenue source was proposed three months ago by several members of the 1952-53 City Council and recommended by City Manager Russell Rink principally to finance needed capital improvements.

The administration has rejected any plans to increase the property tax levy in hopes of tapping other sources to finance civic projects, such as continued city participation in street paving projects and enlargement and repair of storm and sanitary sewers.

The qualified electors next week will vote only on the title of the much detailed 16-page ordinance. The law would become effective only upon the approving vote of a majority of persons casting ballots at the special election.

On the ballot will be slots for "yes" and "no" votes on this question.

"Shall the ordinance be passed which will levy a city retail sales-use tax within the City of Pueblo?"

Organized opposition to the plan has developed from several unions and a group of retail merchants.

The tax bill, prepared at Council request by City Attorney John H. Marsalis, is patterned after state and Denver laws. If adopted, the tax would continue to be imposed until public adoption of a new ordinance to the contrary.

Exempt from the tax would be food and prescriptions for medicine.

The tax would be: One cent on sales amounting to 44 cents to and including \$1 18.

Two cents on sales amounting to \$1 19 to and including \$2 18.

And on higher sales, one cent shall be added in each bracket for \$1 of additional selling price.

The sales tax would be imposed on the full purchase price of articles sold after manufacture or after having been made to order. The sales price is the gross value of materials, labor, service and profit included in the price charged to the user or consumer.

The ordinance would provide for the same rate of taxation on persons or companies for the privilege of storing, using or consuming any articles of tangible personal property purchased at retail.

This is the use tax, inserted into the law to assess those who purchase taxable items outside the city for use in the city, such as lumber or automobiles.

Licenses, obtained from the city

clerk's office, would be mandatory for any person engaged in the city in the business of selling at retail. The permits would be renewable each Jan. 1.

In case business is transacted at two or more separate places by one person, a separate license for each place of business is required.

Every retailer in the city before the 15th day of each month would be liable and responsible for filing a return and making payment to the city's director of finance of an amount equivalent to one per cent of all sales of commodities or services made by him for the preceding calendar month.

The retailer would be permitted to retain five per cent of such (one per cent) tax to cover the vendor expense in collection and remittance of the tax.

It would be the duty of those engaged in taxable businesses to keep and preserve suitable records of all sales made.

In case of a sale upon credit, a contract for sale, chattel mortgage or conditional sale, there shall be paid upon each account payment that portion of the total due tax.

Concerning the use tax, as an example, if a car were purchased in the county by a city resident for use in the city, the vehicle would be taxable.

The person making the vehicle purchase, new or used, in the county under the ordinance should make a return showing the transaction to the director of finance and pay the tax applicable. All such vehicles shall be registered with the county clerk, providing

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STAR SERVICE STATION  
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city authorities with a cross-check of purchases.

The same situation of declaring purchase to city officials would be in effect for building materials and supplies.

## TAX WOULD BE LIEN

The lengthy ordinance also includes provisions for unpaid tax being a prior lien sale of businesses, purchases subject to tax lien, and status of the tax in the possession of a retailer.

It would be unlawful for the retailer to advertise, hold out or state to the public, directly or indirectly, that the tax would be assumed or absorbed by the retailer.

Director of finance, according to the ordinance, would set up and effectuate uniform methods of adding the tax to the selling price.

Also the director of finance, his agents, clerks and employes would be prohibited by city law to divulge any information gained from any tax return filed under provisions of the proposed law.

Hearings and appeals of all actions concerning the taxation are provided by the law.

## TAXABLE ITEMS

The sales tax would be levied: On the purchase price paid or charged upon all sales and pur-

chases of tangible personal property at retail:

Upon telephone services; Pueblo local exchange services;

Upon telegraph services; Interstate services originating in the city.

For gas and electric service; gas and electricity furnish sold for domestic or consumption and not for re-

Upon the amount paid meals and cover charges, furnished in a restaurant, house, hotel, drug store, club or other such place a meals or food are sold re to the public;

For steam or other service furnished and sold domestic or commercial use.

## NON-TAXABLE ITEMS

The sales tax would not be on:

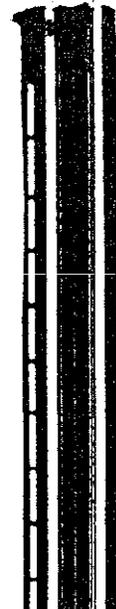
All sales of food, food and drinks for human consumption, including candies, ice confections, but not including arations sold as tonics or supplements.

Medicine sold under the direction of a physician;

Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers registered in Pueblo County shall be (Purchase of any motor

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*Next time... try*  
**GUCKENHEIMER**  
FINEST IN WHISKIES Since 1857  
NEW YORK THE AMERICAN DISTILLING CO., INC. PEK



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# TAX MEASURE CITY TUESDAY

be mandatory... the city... be renewable... transacted at... ate places by... ate license for... is required... the city before... h month would... ible for filing... ag payment to... of finance of... ent to one per... commodities or... im for the pre-... nth... d be permitted... cent of such... to cover the... collection and... ax... ty of those en-... businesses to... suitable rec-... ide... upon credit, a...attel mortgage... there shall be... count payment... otal due tax... e tax, as an ex-...e purchased in... ty resident for... vehicle would

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Upon telegraph services for all interstate service originating in the city;

For gas and electric service, for gas and electricity furnished and sold for domestic or commercial consumption and not for resale;

Upon the amount paid for all meals and cover charges, if any, furnished in a restaurant, eating house, hotel, drug store, club, resort or other such place at which meals or food are sold regularly to the public;

For steam or other heating service furnished and sold for domestic or commercial use.

## NON-TAXABLE ITEMS

The sales tax would not be levied on:

All sales of food, food products and drinks for human consumption, including candies, ice cream, confections, but not including preparations sold as tonics or dietary supplements.

Medicine sold under prescription of a physician.

Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers registered outside Pueblo County shall be exempt. (Purchase of any motor vehicle,

trailer or semi-trailer outside the city by a Pueblo resident for use in Pueblo, shall be subject to tax. The tax shall be payable at the time the registration license is issued by the county clerk.)

Farm implements. Parts and accessories for motor vehicles, trailers, farm implements.

Sales of tangible personal property shall be exempt if both of the following conditions exist: (1) the sales are to those who are residents of or doing business in Colorado outside the city of Pueblo and (2) the articles purchased are to be delivered to the purchaser outside the city by common carrier, mail or by convenience of the seller.

All sales to the U. S. government, state of Colorado and political subdivisions in their governmental capacities only, and also exempt all sales to the city and its departments.

All sales of religious, charitable and eleemosynary corporations in

conduct of their regular religious, charitable and eleemosynary functions and activities.

All sales which the city is prohibited to tax under state and federal laws are exempt.

All sales and purchases of meat, cattle, sheep, lambs, swine and goats, of mares and stallions for breeding purposes, and all farm auction close-out sales are exempt.

All sales and purchases of feed for livestock or poultry, of seeds and orchard trees, are non-taxable items.

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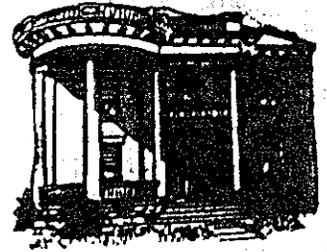
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## HEALTH TALKS

By Dr. Walther

Chiropractors point out that the spine is the key to health because all nerve trunks emit through grooves between the vertebrae, and they insist that the spine must be in adjustment else nerves will be pinched, resistance lowered and function disturbed.



Case No 14,672, man, age 49, was very nervous and irritable, had indigestion and headaches. Other remedies

didn't work, but Chiropractic did wonders for him because it corrected the basic spinal cause.

Hear Health Talks over KDZA, Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:35 a. m. to 11:40 a. m.

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# City Sales Tax Would Permit Reduction Of Property Levy

Second in a series dealing with the proposed Pueblo sales-use tax to be voted on Tuesday.

By BOB LLOYD

An estimated \$450,000 revenue potential in 1954 from the proposed city one per cent retail sales-use tax would provide a readjustment of Pueblo's municipal property tax structure, funds for improved salary scales and for the start on a long-range public improvement program.

This three-fold program, set up by City Manager Russell W. Rink upon recommendation of other administration officials and legislators, hinges on the Pueblo voters who will decide at the polls Jan. 5 whether to approve imposition of the sales taxation ordinance.

It has been necessary for Pueblo's government to pull its financial belt and either (1) wait until surplus moneys again build up; (2) consider a bond issue for major proposed capital expenditures or (3) endeavor to develop new forms of revenue.

The 1952-53 City Council decided primarily on courses (1) and (3), combining them to not burden property owners with a bond issue at this time.

At the current rate of collections from property tax revenues (figured in the budget at 95 per cent, but actually hitting 99 per cent), the city anticipates a surplus of about \$58,000 at the end of 1953 for general fund use in 1954.

As the new budget year progresses and these surpluses develop they can be used for construction or purchase of the smaller capital improvements.

City Manager Rink said that of the estimated \$450,000 annual revenue next year from a sales tax, the city proposes to use \$150,000 to take care of readjustment of municipal employees' salaries. The blanket average wage hike currently under discussion is 10 per cent.

Both employ union and administration representatives have agreed there is no room for a pay increase with the current 22.75 millage being retained for 1954 budget operations unless there are sources of revenue other than ad valorem taxes.

Of the estimated collections, this would leave \$300,000.

Rink said major capital improvements outlined in the 1954 budget amount to \$559,365, or \$50,000 annually if based on a 11-year long-range program.

Using \$50,000 in 1954 as the first

year's step of improvements, the city would have \$250,000 to effect a reduction in the 1955 mill levy, said Rink.

A \$250,000 drop in the property tax levy is equivalent to 3.45 mills. Of the \$559,365 needed improvements in Pueblo, the manager said \$242,700 is the estimated sum for needed trunk sewer lines, principally the sanitary type, because of Pueblo's growth in population and boundary expansion.

If no other income becomes available, Rink said that because of the urgency of the sewer situation it may be necessary for the city to float general obligation bonds to complete the job.

Rink said, contrary to spreading reports, the city has no intent nor plan to set up "road blocks" around the city to nab alleged violators of the sales tax plan, such as persons who would purchase an automobile or lumber in the county for use in the city.

The purchaser would be required to file a return under standard provisions, but if tangible personal property were purchased outside of the county, the city would have a definite method of checking.

Rink explained that section 21 of the proposed sales tax ordinance sets up the return procedure:

Section 21-3—"Every person who shall become subject to the payment on an excise tax for the privilege of storing, using or consuming within the city any article of tangible personal property purchased at retail from sources outside the city's corporate limits, shall, unless a different time be otherwise specifically provided, promptly file a return with the (city) director of finance and pay to him the full amount of the tax due."

The proposed ordinance provides that persons who purchase personal tangible property in county areas should file a statement of purchase with the director of finance, but this provision, city officials admit, is nearly impossible to thoroughly enforce.

There would be no way to check small purchases but records would be available concerning registration of automobiles. Also, city building inspectors would be able to determine whether building materials used in the city were purchased outside corporate limits.

The city could require contractors to file statements on purchase of building materials in the county for use in the city, according to the city manager's office.

Rink said larger companies in other cities voluntarily co-operate with municipal officials in making

returns of sales to incentive residents, usually for the reason of better public relations and closer relations with governmental units. But there is no compulsion for this action.

In his 1954 budget message to Council, Rink pointed out the sales tax plan was recommended for Pueblo by the Colorado Public Expenditures Council. "This tax would go a long way toward solving Pueblo's financial problems and would be as painless as any tax can be," he said.

Rink said many improvements must be made to Pueblo's physical plant in order to replace old equipment and buildings, to enlarge and extend sewers and to improve parks and pave streets. He said purchase of labor saving equipment, improved working conditions and increased salaries will work toward lower cost of operation.

The proposed sales use tax, city officials explained, would provide some relief to property owners and at the same time would be able to reach non residents, who enjoy city services but have been skipping the major financing of the upkeep bill.

In adopting a use tax, the competitor in the fringe area would be paying costs equivalent to those inside municipal lines.

The sales tax idea is not new. Latest figures show 163 California cities, representing 84 per cent of the urban population, now have sales taxes in effect.

The sales tax has been in operation in New York City since 1934, Syracuse, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., impose a two per cent tax. More than 250 of the larger U. S. cities are using the method for revenue: Birmingham, Ala.; Pittsburgh, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Los Angeles and Seattle.

Evidence Pueblo isn't the only major Colorado city suffering from dearth of revenue to satisfy demands for service was made recently in Denver.

Denver is studying various methods to raise nearly \$2 million yearly. Recently a majority of Denver Council decided against several taxation plans including one to increase liquor occupation taxes.

Denver has had a sales tax in effect since 1948. There has been no increase in the Denver property tax for city purposes since 1948.

## BUILDING AT SPRINGS PURCHASED BY CHURCH

COLORADO SPRINGS (AP)—The First Christian Church of Colorado Springs had purchased a three-story apartment building plus land adjoining the church for \$100,000, it was learned Wednesday.

The property was sold to the church by George C. Birdsall, former Colorado Springs Mayor.

The property, located at Platte and Cascade Ave., two blocks from the downtown district, has been valued by real estate appraisers at \$125,000 to \$140,000.

## AUTO ACCIDENT LEADS TO SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Damages of \$3,297 were asked in a suit filed Wednesday in District Court by Steve and Julia Beres, 2215 Lake, and their daughter Mae against William E. Thomas as result of an auto accident at Jones and Berkley last June 7.

Miss Mae Beres was injured in the mishap and seeks \$3,000 damages. Balance of the claim is for damage to the Beres automobile.

The University of South Carolina is the third oldest state university in the United States. It was chartered in 1801.

and none is called for in the 1954 budget.

Major source of revenue for Pueblo's city government is the general property tax.

This tax, as a percentage of total city revenues, has varied considerably over the years constituting 71 per cent of total revenue in 1912, 89 per cent in 1918, 92 per cent in 1930 to 56.6 per cent in 1953.

The property tax still is the major source of Pueblo's city revenue although its importance in relation to total revenue has been decreasing gradually.

City officials predict that if a sales tax were added a proportionate share of the property tax should continue to decrease in future years as the overall tax base is broadened.

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