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TEN CENTS A WEEK

SENATOR CUMMINS ON SPECIAL INCOME TAX

President Taft's Idea, According to Senator Cummins, Violates Fundamental Principles.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—"The issue respecting an income tax has suddenly changed," declared Senator Cummins in the Senate yesterday. "Until within a few days the issue was whether any income tax should be authorized by Congress. It now seems to be what kind of an income tax shall be adopted." He said the amendments offered by the Senator from Texas and himself have been merged into a single amendment, recommended by the President, and offered by the finance committee, providing for a special income tax upon corporations and measured by their net earnings.

"The difference between the two plans is fundamental," he continued, "and involves the most vital principle in the authority of any government to tax its citizens and their property."

"I believe," said Mr. Cummins, "that the special income tax which has been proposed not only contravenes the most sacred principles of our Government compact, not only overrides the deepest convictions that civilized man holds with respect to taxation, but that it collides with the decision of the supreme court, so often mentioned in this debate, at the same point and with the same force

as does the general income tax provision which we propose. I believe that it is not only in conflict with the Pollock case, but I believe that it has a constitutional weakness peculiar to itself and that its validity is much more doubtful than the validity of the amendment that we have offered."

Mr. Cummins suggested that the very existence of the protective tariff system would make necessary some other means of raising revenue than that now followed. The people, he said, would not consent to the excessive duties that would be necessary to obtain all the revenues needed from imports. He said the objections urged against the income tax when weighed with the objections to any other form of taxation open to Congress, will be found too trivial and ephemeral.

"If it has been fairly established that we ought now or in the near future to resort to some form of taxation not now employed," he continued, "there can be little doubt that we should take incomes rather than any other kind of property, whether tangible or intangible, as the object of our additional taxation."

The Iowa Senator concluded that if the Government depends upon its

present resources it will have a large deficit in 1911. As a practical matter he regarded it as necessary to find some means for offsetting by a new form of taxation which would be imposed upon the people best able to bear it.

The amendment proposed, he said, was subject to all the objections from a legal point of view that were urged against his income tax. Reviewing these objections he said:

"1. It is a tax upon incomes and the fact that it brings within its provisions the incomes of corporations only does not and cannot change its character. The Spreckles case, which I have already mentioned, gives no more support to the validity of this amendment than to ours.

"2. It does not change the nature of a tax to bestow upon it a different name; and if a mere name was important or influential, the tax proposed by our amendment could be called an excise tax just as easily and just as correctly as can that term be applied to the tax proposed by the committee.

"3. The stroke of a pen will make the tax authorized by our amendment a tax upon the right to receive and enjoy a certain income; and it will be as well described as the tax which the committee insists upon, when it is said that it is laid upon the net income of corporations with respect to the carrying on of their business."

During Senator Cummins' comment on the receipts and expenditures of the government, Mr. Aldrich declared that with additional revenue to be provided by the corporation tax he would be greatly surprised if there is any deficit next year. His estimates of expenditures for the present year when the tariff bill was reported to the Senate, he said, was about \$9,000,000 too high and he had, he said, congratulated himself that he had estimated within \$2,000,000 of the annual receipts. The deficit for the present year, he added, would be about \$60,000,000 and not as great as formerly estimated.

Again he declared that if the tariff bill becomes a law in its present form, it would next year produce an income of \$350,000,000.

BONNIE MELROSE.

MELROSE, June 30.—Mrs. E. Husband, Mrs. A. W. Craig and Mrs. S. Sutton are setting a splendid example to the citizens of Melrose in the way they keep the vacant lots in their part of the town cleaned up. It certainly improves the looks of their own properties, and helps much towards keeping up the reputation of our town for being one of the tidest and prettiest in the State. Let others do likewise.

Rev. T. L. Z. Barr and family left yesterday afternoon for White Springs, where Mrs. Barr and the children will remain, while Mr. Barr will go on to Central Georgia, probably Clarksville, for a few weeks' rest. His many friends sincerely hope his health will be much improved by his vacation.

There will be no preaching in the Methodist church here during July, but the Sunday school and prayer meetings will go on as usual.

Rev. I. C. Jenkins, vice-president of Southern College, was expected to preach at the Methodist church on Monday evening, but did not reach here.

Miss Minnie Lee left yesterday for Cherry Sink to teach a two-months summer school.

W. H. Biggs, county superintendent of schools, Green Cove Springs, and Mr. Glissen of McRae were in town Saturday on school business.

Ross Norton had the misfortune to have the middle finger of his right hand dislocated by a baseball yesterday.

Miss Nora Mullin left yesterday for a long visit with her sister in Tampa. Her smiling face will be much missed at the postoffice window.

Isn't there something which only a want ad. can do for you today?

HAD ACCOMPLICES IN MURDER OF MISS SIGEL

Must Have Had Some One to Send Message from Washington, as He Was Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Information was at hand last night which for the first time since the discovery of the murderer of Elsie Sigel, eleven days ago, definitely establishes that Leon Ling must have had accomplices, and that a telegram signed with his name and in his writing was sent from Washington, he could not have been there on the date on which the message was sent. The police have also accounted in detail for the movements of the body as it was hurried hither and thither in panic, after the crime, up to the moment of its discovery in the bedroom of Leon Ling.

But though the detective force has a dozen men in neighboring towns of New Jersey and Inspector McCafferty reiterated last night his confidence that the murderer will be

caught, there is nothing known publicly by which it can be inferred that his arrest is nearer than it has been at any time during the past week.

The police have definitely and clearly established that the trunk was carried from the Eighth avenue house in which the body was found, to a Chinese laundry at No. 370 West 126th street, thence to Newark, N. J., whence it was returned to the room of Leon Ling, where it was discovered. It has been shown, too, that Ling was personally busied in moving the trunk about.

It seems clear that to have been at the various places mentioned Leon Ling could not have spared the time for a trip to Washington. Those receiving him and the trunk all showed suspicious foreknowledge of his coming.

A Desperate Negro Was Killed in Dense Swamp

ADRIAN, Ga., June 30.—Fighting in a swamp with a cheap, small caliber pistol, Robert Jenkins, a negro accused of murder, yesterday held at bay a sheriff's posse until he had wounded two of them, and then exclaiming, "Lord, have mercy on my soul," dropped dead riddled with rifle and pistol balls.

Jenkins last week shot and killed George Howell, a farmer, and fatally wounded Mrs. Howell. He was tracked to the swamp early yesterday. The wounded possemen were not seriously hurt.

They are: W. S. Clements, who was shot in the foot, and Y. L. Hall, who was struck in the thigh by a pis-

tol ball. Both live at Adrian. Practically every man in the posse sent lead into Jenkin's body. Mrs. Howell, though her case is regarded as almost hopeless, has surprised the attending physicians by her vitality. It is stated that Jenkins was found as the result of his efforts to obtain food at the home of a negro, who refused to aid him and sounded the alarm as soon as Jenkins left the house. The wife of Jenkins is in the jail here, and considerable excitement has been caused by the assertion that she planned a double murder, and ordered her husband to "shoot Mrs. Howell first." The negro's first shot dropped Mrs. Howell.

Siberian Exilers' Fierce Battle With Cossacks

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—A cable dispatch from Nome, Alaska, describes a bloody outbreak of Russian political prisoners in the Yakutsk district, Siberia, and the flight of mutineers across the wilderness towards Behring strait in an effort to reach Alaska.

The dispatch says: "Advices from Vladimir station of the Northern Siberia Company across Behring strait are to the effect that

a band of prisoners in the Yakutsk district revolted, killed the guards and started on a retreat of 2,000 miles for East Cape, where they planned to take small boats and make the mainland of Alaska, thirty-six miles away.

Capt. Kalinnikoff, acting governor of the district, ordered cossacks to overtake the prisoners. The fugitives in ambush killed four cossacks and wounded twelve others, forcing them to retreat.

Brandenburg Declared Not Guilty of Larceny

NEW YORK, June 30.—Although Broughton Brandenburg was acquitted here yesterday of the charge of grand larceny in connection with the sale of an alleged spurious letter of Grover Cleveland to The New York Times he had only a few minutes of freedom. Before leaving the court room he was rearrested and will be taken to St. Louis next week for trial on a charge of fraudulently enticing from the child's parents his stepson, James Sheppard Cabanne, third. The maximum penalty for kidnapping in Missouri is twenty years' imprisonment. The author was taken back to the Tombs in default of \$5,000 bail, to await the arrival of the Missouri officers.

The verdict of acquittal on the grand larceny charge was reached within a few minutes after the presiding justice had charged the jury that the question of genuineness of Cleveland's signature was immaterial and that even the question of genuineness

of the article was only a secondary consideration. The primary consideration, he told them, was whether the defendant had stolen \$500, the price paid for the article, from The New York Times. They must acquit the defendant, he continued, if they found that The Times had not relied on Brandenburg's statement as to the genuineness of the article, but had relied rather on the representation of F. S. Hastings, one of the Cleveland executors, whom they consulted before purchasing the article.

The extradition papers for Brandenburg's transfer to St. Louis are now in the hands of Gov. Hughes at Albany.

It is expected that they will reach New York today. The kidnapping which Brandenburg admits, occurred shortly after the writer jumped his bail while under indictment for the sale of the Cleveland article. He was found in San Francisco with the Cabanne boy whom he had picked up in St. Louis.

Pensacola Negro Kills Man Who Drew Knife

PENSACOLA, June 30.—Alleging that his adversary was advancing upon him with an open knife Matthew Thomas, janitor at the First National Bank, shot and almost instantly killed Frank Butler in the northwestern portion of the city at a late hour Monday night. The witnesses to the killing are all negroes, and the police, who arrived upon the scene long after the killing, summoned what witnesses that could be found to appear at the coroner's inquest. As is usual on Monday nights the negroes of the

city gave a picnic in the northwestern suburbs, at a place known as Moro Castle. Monday night the crowds were more unruly than usual and there being no police in the vicinity proceeded to get disorderly. Thomas took it upon himself to quiet the negro Butler and the latter resented the interference and drawing a knife insisted that he would carve Thomas. The latter backed away until near a fence, then seeing that Butler really meant what he said, drew a revolver and killed him.

Negro Bishops Complain About Discriminations

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Five African Methodist Episcopal church bishops who complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that they were discriminated against by Southern railroads, and by the Pullman Company in transportation, dining cars and sleeping car facilities, have been informed by the commission that their complaint was not warranted.

The bishops were: Wesley J.

Gaines, H. M. Turner, Evans Tyre, C. S. Smith and E. W. Bampton. Their complaint was directed against the Seaboard Air Line, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Southern Railway, the Central of Georgia and the Pullman Company. It was alleged that the day coaches furnished for negro passengers in the Southern States were not equal

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