

# Gainesville Daily Sun.

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TEN CENTS A WEEK

## WARM FIGHT NOW ON FOR A DRYER ALABAMA

### Special Session of Legislature Convened Tuesday to Consider Prohibition and Other Measures.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26.—Measures to make the prohibition law more effective promise to over-top everything else in the special session of the Alabama Legislature which convened here today. Under the constitution the Governor must specify all subjects to be considered by an extra session, and in his call he named sixty-five subjects. Nine of these relate to prohibition, ranging from a constitutional amendment for prohibition, to a measure declaring places where liquor is kept to be illegal. If any subject not provided by the call is taken up it must be done by a two-thirds vote of the law-making body.

Three constitutional amendments are to be considered. They are for prohibition, biennial instead of quadrennial sessions of the Legislature and the creation of new counties. A long and hard fight is expected on the effort to submit a prohibition constitutional amendment. A "safe and sane league" has been organized with the avowed purpose of

working to defeat the submission and to defeat the amendment if it is submitted.

While the Legislature may not sit in special session more than thirty days, the Governor is empowered to issue a second call if the work is unfinished. It is believed he will have to do so, as it is not thought the work cut out for the law-makers can be completed within thirty days.

Railroad legislation may be reopened. One paragraph in the call by the governor leaves room for considering almost any character of railroad act.

Former Chief Justice Weakley has prepared a number of bills, as counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, and these will be presented early in the session. Judge Weakley is also special counsel for the State in the railroad rate litigation. He may prepare bills covering these subjects.

A fight is expected to be made on J. A. Kyle, secretary of the Senate. It is charged that a number of laws passed by the last Legislature were declared to be invalid, due to clerical errors.

## PALATKA COMING SOON. Two Games to Be Played Here First Part of August.

Manager Davis is in receipt of information from the Palatka ball team which states that they will be here for two games during next month, likely the 5th and 6th.

It is doughnuts to money that they cannot boast of the same crowd of "rooters" that went over to see the defeat of this team there, but they might as well come and bring as many as they can get, as we expect to hand them the same bargain that was given us.

Gainesville can always boast of carrying a larger crowd of fans away to attend a game than any other town in Florida, and it looks as if both Palatka and Ocala could come somewhere near the crowd that accompanies our team.

outside of the already protected interests are demanding a tariff on print paper, we should be glad to learn just what reason Senator Taliaferro had for the position he took.

To this request for an explanation Senator Taliaferro replies as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1909.  
Hon. Frank L. Mayes, Pensacola, Fla.:  
My Dear Mr. Mayes—I notice in your issue of the 8th instant an editorial, "Senator Taliaferro Should Explain."

I have tried throughout the consideration of the tariff bill to vote consistently for a revenue duty on every article of import excepting only the necessities of life. I recognize that the tariff is a tax, and I know no good or just reason why newspapers should be exempted while others are required to pay.

The present duty on print paper is \$6 per ton, under which, in its several classifications, it paid a revenue of about \$100,000. My vote was for a duty of \$4 per ton or a substantial reduction.

With kind regards,  
Very truly yours,  
JAS. P. TALIAFERRO.

We do not think the Senator's explanation is satisfactory. It is merely an assertion that the tariff on print paper is a tax and that the newspapers are trying to be exempted from taxes which others are required to pay.

On behalf of every newspaper in the country we repel the suggestion and challenge the logic of the assertion itself. No newspaper objects to paying any proper tax for the support of the Government, but in this case the Government does not get the tax—it goes to the pockets of the protected interests which control the domestic paper supply.

By Senator Taliaferro's own statement it is shown that of the millions of dollars of paper annually used by the American publishers the Government derives in "taxes" only the paltry sum of about \$100,000. This, in itself, ought to be sufficient answer to the Senator's proposition that this tariff is intended as a "tax" on newspapers for the support of the Government. It is nothing of the kind. It simply prohibits the importation of Canadian paper (as the paltry \$100,000 derived from this source shows) and leaves the domestic publisher at the mercy of the paper manufacturers who control the domestic supply. And these manufacturers in turn proceed to "tax" the publishers to the amount of the tariff per ton, and put the "taxes" in their own pockets.

If Senator Taliaferro wants the publishers of the United States to pay taxes for the support of the general government by means of a tariff levied on paper, let him lower that tariff below the prohibitive point, make it possible for the domestic publisher to buy where he can buy the cheapest, and thus secure a revenue which cannot be secured while the American publisher is at the mercy of the domestic manufacturer.

We do not think the Senator's explanation explains—Pensacola, July 26.—

## EX-PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S DAUGHTER DIES AT 85

### Was Mistress of the White House at One Time and Sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

WINCHESTER, Va., July 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at her home here Sunday, aged 85 years.

Mrs. Dandridge was the third daughter of Gen. Taylor, and was born at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 20, 1824, and therefore was 85 years old. Death was due to heart failure, following a long period of illness. She will be buried here tomorrow.

Mrs. Dandridge received her education in Philadelphia. At the age of 19 years she married Major William S. Bliss, who was a member of her father's staff in the Mexican war, and who later became his private secretary. After her father's inauguration Mrs. Bliss or "Miss Betty," as she was popularly called, became mistress of

the White House. It was said of her that she "did the honors of the establishment with the artlessness of a rustic belle and the grace of a dutchess." She had a wide acquaintance with public men of the day and was noted for her beauty and charm and the splendor of her entertainments.

After the death of her father, sixteen months following his inauguration, and the death of her husband in 1853, she spent several years in retirement, later marrying Phillip F. Dandridge, a member of a prominent Virginia family, whose death occurred twenty-eight years ago.

Mrs. Dandridge's eldest sister, Sarah Knox Taylor, was the first wife of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. Another sister was the wife of former Surgeon Gen. Wood of the United States Army. Mrs. Dandridge's only brother was Gen. Richard Taylor, a hero of the battle of Winchester.

## Orlando's Good Example In the Advertising Line

ORLANDO, July 26.—Among the practical ways in which the board of trade committee will advertise the town the coming season will be a series of articles to appear in the local papers. These articles will present the plain, unvarnished truth about the soil, climate, products, healthfulness, attractions and opportunities of Orange county in general and Orlando in particular and will no doubt be made to reach a large number of readers in the North through the members of the board of trade and citizens generally. Mayor W. H. Jewell has been appointed to prepare these articles and Gen. Jewell's well-known talent as a scribe is a guarantee that the work will be thoroughly and honestly done.

The first of such articles appear in the local papers this week and are already attracting attention.

The following brief extracts will give an idea of what the writer expects to demonstrate:

"The purpose that is intended to inform them all, and to control the writer's line of thought may be well summed up in the question: Why should people come to Florida? Why

come to Orange county? Why come to Orlando to live?"

"To answer these questions fully, intelligently, successfully, it will be necessary to go into details to some extent, perhaps many and various details which concern climate, soil, productions, health, matters relating to society, school, morality, religion and perhaps also matters political, matters of State and local government, racial relations, taxation, cost of living, and the prospect of making a homogeneous and prosperous people out of a complex population drawn from all the States of the North, nearly, and from other parts of the world. This looks like a 'large order,' but it is none too broad. We hope we shall be able to secure the data that will enable the writer to fill the bill.

"In holding out Orlando and Orange county as a very desirable place to come to for a home, we will not say that we can offer everything on the face of the earth, the summum bonum of all things desirable. But we feel justified in starting out with the optimistic statement that there is no other State, or country, or locality that can honestly and truly offer more, or so much, as we can, viewing the matter as a whole."

## Cattle Disease Attacking Many People in Louisiana

LAKE CHARLES, La., July 26.—Charbon, a deadly and loathsome disease which afflicts cattle and which has killed thousands of valuable animals in Louisiana, has attacked human beings now and many men are under treatment. In Leesburg, the county seat of Cameron Parish, eight humans have been stricken. Up to date no deaths have resulted.

Charbon has afflicted cattle for centuries, but has seldom visited this country. It was known to the ancients in Egypt and often scourged the Asiatic and Oriental countries. It is caused by a germ which enters the animal's skin through an abrasion. It multiplies and causes an inflammation which turns into a tumorous or cancerous growth which terminates in blood poisoning.

The disease first made its appearance about June 1 in two localities in Southwest Louisiana, along the Mermentau river, near Lake Arthur, and at Iowa, near Lake Charles. It was not detected in time and spread rapidly

over neighboring parishes. Germs from the dread cattle infested the grounds upon which the animals had died and were thus communicated to other victims.

The United States Government, alarmed by the inroads the disease has made, has sent experts from the Bureau of Animal Industry to assist the local veterinarians in fighting the plague. They are urging cremation of infected animals and the vaccination of all others. Once an animal is infected there is no known remedy, but vaccination seems effective in making them immune.

Strict repressive measures were successful in several parishes, but in Cameron cattle dead of the disease were allowed to lie unburned upon the prairie and in the marshes and swarms of flies and mosquitoes carried the germs to other cattle. In this parish one-fourth of the animals have died. Since the Government expert has been in charge, however, the inhabitants have taken heart and conditions are improving.

## Senator Taliaferro and The Pensacola Journal

The Journal of July 8th contained the following editorial:

Senator Taliaferro can usually give a reasonable explanation for nearly every position he takes in the Senate, and The Journal has always entertained a very high regard for the Senator's reasons as well as for himself.

We are curious therefore to learn what explanation he has for his attitude on the matter of a tariff on pulp and print paper.

When the amendment to place news-print paper costing less than 2½ cents per pound on the free list

er voted for the amendment. The amendment was defeated.

Senator Aldrich, the Senate boss, and the recognized representative of the "interests," then moved to increase the House rate of \$2 to \$4 per ton on news-print paper, and Senator Taliaferro voted for the increase. Senator Fletcher voting against it. Senator Taliaferro was, we think, the only Democrat who voted with the Republicans on this measure.

In view of the fact that the publishers throughout the United States are a unit in demanding the removal of the tariff from print paper, that the