Income Tax Amendment Is Certain of Adoption

Thirty States Have Approved --- Only Five More Required

Means That Those Who Have the Money Shall Pay the Taxes

By JAMES A. EDGERTON. HE income tax amendment is not yet a part of the constitution of the United States, atthough the prospects are bright for its ultimate adoption. In the two years since congress submitted it to the states for ratification thir; states have approved, five short of the number required. Six weeks ago the advocates of the measure believed the five states needed would ratify the amendment this year, but that now seems doubtful. The New Jersey sen ate falled to adopt it and has adjourn ed. In Florida it has been held up in one house, with adverse action feared This leaves New York, Massachusettand Minnesota as practically the only states in which favorable action can be expected this year. Even if all three should approve there would still be two short of the required threefourths. Next winter there will meet several legislatures that only assemble biennially, and out of these the needed votes will almost certainly come. In the meantime the recipients of bloated

It should be explained that when this amendment does pass it merely enablecongress to enact an income tax. In other words, it will make it impossible for the supreme court to declare an income tax law unconstitutional. It will place the country exactly where it was before one supreme court justice changed his mind overnight and joined in a 5 to 4 decision nullifying a former income tax law. That was feated in both houses. New Hampmore than fifteen years ago, and it is certain that a vast majority of the Bass has been trying to get the ques-American people have been in favor of an income tax during all that time. It takes this people a long while to get what they go after, but they finally

incomes will escape the threatened tax.

Trouble With Former Act.

Speaking of the unconstitutionality of the former act, there is one thing certain-whether or not it was in harmony with the constitution of the United States, it surely did not agree with the constitution of the average millionaire.

Some people seem to think anything unconstitutional which interferes with their getting and keeping all the dollars in the world. The trouble is that on divers and sundry occasions they have been able to make the natio. stand for this idea.

The principle of the income tax is that those should pay the taxes who have the money. This seems a perfeetly simple and practical arrange ment, but thus far has failed to work for the reason that those who have the money have preferred to pay it to lawyers, legislators, press agents and "yellow dog" lobbyists rather than to revenue collectors. Their motto has apparently been millions for bribes and campaign contributions, but not been that those who haven't the money have paid the federal taxes when they did not know it. This may seem paradoxical, but is not half so paradoxical as most of the present system of taxation. Some day the American people will awaken to this fact. Indeed, many of them are awakening When the whole nation gets its eyes fully open it will indulge in Homeric laughter-that is, it will if not too indignant.

First Income Tax.

The income tax was first adopted in England in 1799. Those who had the money raised as big a roar about that as their kind over here do now. As a consequence the law was repealed two or three years later, but was soon re-enacted in a different form. This time it stuck, there being no court in England, supreme or otherwise, that dares override the acts of parliament. About the middle of the century the law was strengthened. At present the British government, so far as practica ble, takes the tax out of the income before it reaches the hands of the recipient, experience having proved that a taxpayer's honesty and patrio ism do not necessarily increase in direct ratio to the size of his income. Frankly, the officials had various kindof trouble in collecting the tax, belia met with all the forms of evasion from concealment to plain lying. If there ever was a man that loved to pay his taxes, the fact has not been chronicled in profane history. I say "profane" history because that is the only kind that could deal adequately with the language of men paying taxes. In this country men "swear off" their taxes and in all countries swear at them.

Germany also levies an income tax. and France is about to do so. Other countries have it in varying forms. Usually it is graduated, the rate increasing with the size of the income. For example, an income of \$5,000 per year is taxed 1 per cent, or \$50, one of \$10,000 is taxed 2 per cent, or \$200; one of \$20,000 per year is taxed 4 per cent, or \$800, etc. It is this sort of an impost that causes the loudest yells from "big business."

Income Tax In America. In America there was an income tax in some of the colonies, and the nation

put on the screws in the graduate form during the civil war. The lay was repealed in 1872, and no new or was enacted until the beginning of the second Cleveland administration. 1. was this act that the supreme court declared unconstitutional by a five to four vote, Justice Shiras having changed his mind. Perhaps no single change of mind ever cost a nation se much money

The pending amendment was intro duced by Senator Norris Brown of Ne braska in the extra session of congreof 1909. It passed both houses during the life of that session by the required two-thirds majority and has been ratified by the legislatures of the following states:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana lowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohlo, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas Washington and Wisconsin.

How the States Stand.

Most of the states passed the amend ment promptly and some of them by practically a unanimous vote in both In others it was passed by one house and rejected by the other, but on an appeal to the people the next legislature was returned with both houses favorable. In only two states Rhode Island and Vermont, was it deshire also rejected it, but Governo tion reopened. In the other states the situation is somewhat as follows: 1: Connecticut the measure is pending. with result in doubt. In Delaware the legislature adjourned without action. In Louisiana it was defeated last year. but will be the issue in a campaign before the people this year and will almost surely be adopted in 1912. In Massachusetts the senate is in doubt In Minnesota favorable action is expected. In Pennsylvania the measure is held up, and the result is very doubtful. In Utah it was approved in the house and defeated in the sen ate and in Virginia was approved by the senate and defeated in the house West Virginia also had a divided ver dict, and in Wyoming the legislature adjourned without action. The out come in the other states has alread; been mentioned.

The Fight In New York.

Perhaps the hottest battle has occu: red in New York. When the amendment came before the legislature is 1910 Governor Hughes sent in a spe cial message objecting to its form. Iii criticism was that the language of the measure made it possible for the fed eral government to tax the incomfrom state and municipal bonds. The one cent for taxes. The result has ground of his objection will appear clearer by a reference to the wording follows:

"Article 16.-The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived without apportionment among the sev eral states and without regard to any census or enumeration."

The last clause has reference to the present constitutional provision that direct federal taxes must be apportioned among the states according to population.

Hughes' Objection.

The phrase to which Governor Hughes objected and which has been the bone of contention in New York and elsewhere is the one reading "from whatever source derived."

The contention of advocates of the amendment is that the income from state and city and all other bonds

should be taxed, as failure so to do would result in creating a privileged Taxation of such incomes would not injuriously affect the relative value of these bonds, since all other securities would be equally taxed.

Nevertheless the Hughes special message had the effect of defeating the amendment in New York state and doubtless influenced the result elsewhere. The New York senate of 1910 passed the amendment by one vote, but the assembly defeated it by two votes. This year it has passed the senate by about two to one and has every prospect of going through the assembly by a like decisive majority.

Governor Dix For It.

Governor Dix has taken as pronounced a stand in favor of the proposed amendment as did his predeces sor against it. In letters to Speaker Frisbie of the assembly and Mayor Gaynor of New York city he said in effect that failure to pass the measure would be a repudiation of Democratic promises and would spell party disamendment now before the states for shown in Fig. 2. ratification; that the clause "from whatever source derived" was entirely just, since it would be only equitable to tax all incomes alike, and that the argument that the amendment would interfere with the rights of the states to impose an income tax was not made in good faith, since few in some small pieces of fruits of vastates had imposed such tax or would rious kinds, such as glace cherries, do so, thus creating a situation that half apricots, sliced bananas. Allow it

was inequitable and impractical. Governor Harmon of Ohio also supports the amendment vigorously, as does Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Wilson succeeded in have to a stiff froth and three ounces of ing the assembly in his state pass it. The advocacy of the measure is by no means partisan, however. When it passed congress President Taft gave it tract the seeds or any fruit and half his warm indorsement, as had Theo an ounce of isinglass dissolved in a dore Roosevelt before him. One of the tablespoonful of boiling water. When strongest arguments in favor of the the charlotte is required for table dip tax was made by Senator Elihu Root the top of the mold into warm water of New York. Root argued that, what for a few seconds, wipe dry with a ever the language of the amendment, cloth and turn the mold on a glass or state and municipal bonds would not silver dish.

Some of the Arguments.

Some of the most vigorous arguments in favor of the measure were pounds of beef into large cubes and made in the recent hearing given by a brown in the fat after having taken committee of the New York assembly. out the scraps. Put all into a kettle Among those who appeared in behalf and cover with boiling water. Cook of the amendment were W. R. Hearst gently two hours, then add parsnips and Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman scraped and cut in haives, turnips cut of Columbia university. Professor Se in round slices and when nearly done ligman did not mince words. He said white and sweet potatoes whole or cut that if any of his students should urge in haives if large. When the potatoes the chief argument of the opponents are almost done lay dumplings round of the measure-viz, that the proposed on the top, but not so that the water tax would depreciate state and munici will touch them. Cover closely and pal bonds-he would "flunk" him. The cook fifteen minutes without lifting letter said he meant no reflection or minutes and pour over the meat. Justice Hughes, who had never made this ridiculous argument, but that his criticism was directed at those who shielded themselves under Hughes that has been chopped fine in a couple great reputation. When asked what of tablespoonfuls of butter, and when John D. Rockefeller now pays toward the onion is yellow add two big tomathe support of the national govern toes that have been peeled and cut in ment Professor Seligman said, refer pieces and three minced green peppers. ring to the internal revenue tax; "Well Cook the vegetables about twenty minhe doesn't smoke. If he drinks at all it uts and season with sait. Put sliced is only a glass of beer. He pays very little toward the national funds." With turn the sauce over them and cook in an income tax Rockefeller would have the oven until the mixture is thoroughto give his share to the support of the ly heated through. government under which he has made his millions.

Adoption Likely Next Year.

It is probable that the income tax amendment will be adopted not later of tablespoonfuls of butter into a pan, than 1912. In a letter just received and when it is melted turn in the roe from the office of Senator Brown, the broken up, the yolks of two hard bollauthor of the measure, and written at ed eggs mashed fine, a cupful of grated his direction, he confirms the list of thirty states that have already ratified and adds, "New Hampshire, Vermont Rhode Island, Delaware, West Virginia and Utah on account of biennial elections or other reasons are unlikely to ratify before the 1913 legislative ses sions." This leaves ten states that may ratify in 1911 or 1912, or twice the number necessary.

CAREER OF DIAZ AT A GLANCE.

Born of Spanish father and Indian mother in Oaxaca, September.

Left orphan at age of three.

At fifteen entered seminary to become priest, aided by Bonita Juarez. Changed his mind and studied law under Juarez. At sixteen started soldiering by enlisting against the invasion by

United States. Was colonel at twenty-three in suppression of Santa Anna, who tried to overthrow republic

Condemned by Santa Anna to be shot; escaped.

Joined revolt against Herrera. Unsuccessful candidate for presidency against Juarez in 1858.

Conducted three year war, opening the City of Mexico to President Fought against French invasion; taken prisoner by Marshal Bazaine; escaped.

Captured the Emperor Maximilian, 1867, and ordered his shooting. Rose against Juarez and continued rebellion against President Lerdo. Returned to Mexico, was caught, jumped overboard, but was again

captured, but escaped a second time. Lerdo fied before him, and Diaz entered capital as provisional presi-

dent, November, 1876.

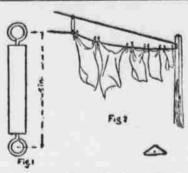
Elected president for three years, 1877.

Re-elected 1884; continued to hold office until May 25, 1911.

Made Mexico a power among nations and won from all the title of "the maker of modern Mexico" and from Tolstoy that of "the prodigy

HINTS FOR THE **BUSY HOUSEWIFE**

Convenient Support For a Double Clothesline.



Any one using a double clothesline over pulleys will find the arrangement honor; that the contention that the shown in Fig. 1 for supporting the Democratic state platform indorsed lower line quite convenient. The supamendment and not "the" port is made of a piece of three-quarter amendment pending was a miserable inch square or round wood which has quibble, since everybody understood a screw eye turned into each end. The the indorsement to apply to the line is run through these screw eyes as

Charlotte Russe.

This is a most delicate and delicious dessert and one that will be liked by whoever tries it.

Run a little clear jelly into the top of a plain round or eval mold and lay to set, then line the sides with lady fingers, cut straight at the edges, press well together, then fill with the following: Whisk up half a pint of cream powdered white sugar, the juice of a half lemon, three ounces of raspberry jam rubbed through a hair sieve to ex-

Cape Cod Stew.

Fry five slices of salt pork that have been cut in strips until crisp. Cut two press interpreted this as an attack or the cover. Put the meat in the center former Governor Hughes, who is now of a platter, the vegetables in a border a justice of the United States supreme round it and the dumplings on the court. Professor Seligman in a signed outside. Thicken the gravy, cook five

Eggs In Creole Style.

For eggs creole cook half an onion hard boiled eggs into a baking dish,

Shad Roe.

To cook shad roe deliciously for supper boil the roe in salted water for about ten minutes. Then put a couple breadcrumbs, a little minced parsley, pepper and salt. When the mixture is thoroughly blended add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve.

Apple Snow.

Press through a colander two cupfuls of stewed apples. The apple sauce must be thick like marmalade. Beat this apple sauce for a few minutes and then add three-fourths cupful of sugar. Beat in a stiff froth one and one-half cupfuls of rich sweet cream. Mix the apple and cream lightly. Put this so called "apple snow" into a glass dish and drop current jelly with a tenspoon over the top.

Stains on the Hands.

When vegetables and fruit are pared the hands are generally left stained. To take this out rub over with a cut lemon or wash the places with a little vinegar. Deep stains can be taken off with pumice stone. Wash in weak suds and rinse and wipe dry, with an emphasis on the necessity of drying the skin well, for this will keep away roughness and chaps.

To Wash White Skirts.

In making white underskirts, if one wishes to wear them before washing and ironing, dip ruffle in cold starch and let stay ten minutes, then iron. They will not be so hard to wash when sotled as they would be without any starch. On wash day put a tablespoonful of turpentine in boiler, also in blue water.

To Soften an Old Paint Brush. If a paint brush has been put a without cleaning it can be made s and pliable by immersing in boilin vinegar. After simmering in tha few moments wash thorough! warm soapsuda, riuse and dry.

A Soft Answer. The wife of a man who came home

late insisted upon a reason. "When I go out without you." he said, "I do not enjoy myself haif as much, and it takes me twice as long "

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