

CAUSE OF CHINA IS PRESENTED

Aged Chinese Statesman,
Just Before His Death,
Gave Review of Situation.

(The following interview with
Wu-Tung-Fang was given a few
days before his death, which was
recently announced by cable.)

(By Associated Press)
CANTON, South China, June 4.—
(By Staff)—The former Chinese Min-
ister at Washington, Wu-Tung-Fang,
passed away today, the correspondent of
the Associated Press and set forth
the reasons he believed the power
must recognize South China. He
presented the cause of the Chinese
people in this regard during a long
interview in which he explained also
the vital differences between Sun Yat
Sen and Chen Chiang-ming, and
would upon China's financial (414)
situation.

Dr. Wu, who is now the civil gov-
ernor of Kwangtung province under
the Southern government, received the
correspondent in his Canton of-
fice. He answered every question
asked him with great care, and was
impressed in seeing that his answer
was carefully considered.

"For nearly five years South China
has been partially independent, and
for about two years we have been
existing as the Republic of China,"
Dr. Wu said. "During all this time
we have been struggling our government
without assistance from the outside
world, and the outside world is not
going to help us until we gain some
kind of recognition."

"How are we going to build up a
modern government without being
able to attract loans and without
being able to make treaties? In other
words, without recognition by the
other governments in the world? We are
handicapped that we are almost
powerless, and if we continue to sit
and wait, we will be waiting until
dead. We must force the powers
to recognize us. As soon as they
do this, our war will stop, and the
people of Kwangtung and South China
will set up a model government."

"At present we are in reality a de-
facto government," Dr. Wu contin-
ued. "Five months this government
has been functioning perfectly. Dur-
ing all this time we have been deal-
ing with other governments, although
unofficially. I am addressed as Gov-
ernor by the foreign officials of other
governments in this part of China.
We are constantly dealing, unofficial-
ly, with consular and other officials
of foreign countries as though we
were a permanent government. After
the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty
the newly established government
could not exist for 12 months before it
was recognized. Much longer than
that we have been proving ourselves
able to run a stable government, but
due to the enormous counter efforts
of the Peking government, we are
still unrecognized."

"Our government represents out a
few thousands of people, but many
millions. Other governments in the
world which have not existed as long
as ours, and which do not represent
nearly so many people, have been
recognized by the powers. I might
add that most of the overseas
Chinese favor the Southern gov-
ernment, but because of propaganda
not favorable to our case the foreign
powers pay little attention to us. So
long as we are forced to fight for
our existence."

Kentucky's Oldest
Man Died at the
Ripe Age of 133

SHAWY CREEK, Ky., July 12.—
"Uncle" Johnny Shell, said to be the
oldest man in the world, is dead. Re-
ported to have been 133 years old, having
been born in Tennessee in 1788. He
had lived on the same
place all his life.

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He was "too old to fight" in the
Mexican war.
At his funeral will be two sons, one
23 years older than the other. They
are William, 90, and Albert, 7. The
latter is the son of Shell's second wife,
who was 47 when she was married.
By his first wife, who died 12 years
ago at the age of 123, Shell had four
sons and a daughter. His children
survive him. Up to the last he main-
tained complete possession of his fac-
ulties.
Physicians said they believed Shell
was correct in the estimate of his age.

TAXES ARE HIGH IN NEVADA NOW

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A re-
port on state tax assessments, issued
Monday by the census bureau showed
that in 1929 the highest tax per cap-
ita, on real and personal property
combined, \$18.47 was levied in Ne-
vada.
California was the only state which
levied no general property tax that
year, the report showed, deriving all
revenue from special taxes and other
sources. The highest per capita levy
of special taxes in 1929, \$6.65, was re-
ported by Rhode Island.

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INCOME TAX IS ON THE BALLOT

SAI, M. Cal., July 12.—Two in-
come tax measures, one a proposed
constitutional amendment initiated
by the state taxpayers' league, and
the other an initiative measure,
submitted for the state grant, will
appear on the ballot at the gen-
eral election in November.

The proposed constitutional
amendment, which local attorneys
believe will have preference over
the initiative measure, in effect
provides that all money required to
be raised in the year 1934 and such
years thereafter, by direct levy, to
cover the income of this state shall
be raised in equal amounts from
two sources.

One source is from a direct tax
on real and personal property, and
the other from an income tax
levied against all net income ac-
cruing to natural persons and cor-
porations residing in, owning prop-
erty in or doing business in this state.
Income accruing to stockholders
from dividends paid by corporations
subject to such tax shall be exempt
under the provisions of the amend-
ment.

The rate of such income tax shall
be determined each year, to divid-
ing the amount required to be raised
from the income tax by the total
net income subject to such tax. When
this provision is made that the leg-
islative assembly at its session im-
mediately after the general elec-
tion of 1932 shall prescribe the
manner of levying and collecting
such income tax and to provide for
reasonable personal exemptions of
not less than \$200 or more than
\$1,000 for unmarried persons and
not less than \$1,000 or more than
\$1,500 for married persons and ac-

cidental possession of \$200 or more
of each person dependent upon
the income of the person on which
the tax is levied. Gifts, be-
quests, services and interest, and
of proceeds of insurance, or of
other sources of income, shall be
exempt from taxation for purposes
of this act.

In the act of effecting and to
prevent the public welfare, the leg-
islative assembly also is instructed
under the amendment to exempt
from the tax property to be raised
all income of those corporations
incorporated in the United States
and the income of the federal in-
come tax law.

The proposed amendment also
provides that levying in the agree-
ment to pay by the income tax
shall be the levying of the income tax
and of the income tax law.

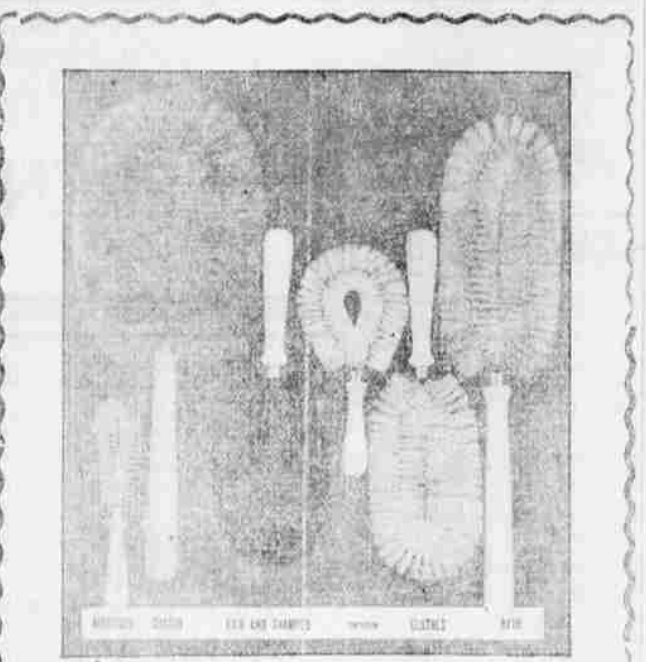
of taxation any greater sum for
state purposes than is now author-
ized by the constitution.
The initiative measure sponsored
by the state grant is more volun-
tary than the proposed amendment
offered by the state taxpayers' league
and provides for the levying
of graduated annual taxes on in-
comes of all residents of the state
and all non-residents receiving in-
come from sources within its juris-
diction. Corporations and stock
companies also are affected by the
grant offering.

BEATTY AND BATES.
LONDON.—When Admiral Earl
Beatty learned that an ex-soldier who
had commandeered a Beatty cottage

In Service for his home had three
babies under four years, he decided
to have the family moved.

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Freight car repairs	63 cents per hour
Car inspectors	63 cents per hour
Painters, freight cars	63 cents per hour
Helpers, all crafts	47 cents per hour

Those men are granted to take the place of men who are striking against the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, and their status, and the FULL PROTECTION GUARANTEED, are explained by Mr. H. W. Hooper, Chairman, in his statement of July 1:

"In this case the conflict is not between the employer and the men who strike. The people of this country, through an act of Congress passed by President Wilson, established a tribunal to decide such disputes over wages and working conditions, which are submitted to it in a proper manner. It is the decision of this tribunal against which the men are striking."

"Regardless of any question of the right of the men to strike, the men who take the strikers' places are merely accepting the wages and work conditions prescribed by a government tribunal and are performing a public service. They are not accepting the wages and working conditions which the employer is trying to impose. FOR THIS REASON PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND FULL GOVERNMENT POWER WILL PROTECT THE MEN WHO REMAIN IN THEIR POSITIONS AND THE NEW MEN WHO MAY COME IN."

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