

CHINAMAN TELLS HOW GIRL DIED

Chung Sin Says He Saw Leon Ling with Body Shortly After Murder Was Done.

DIDN'T WITNESS ACTUAL DEED

Ghastly Account of Crime Unveiled to Mr. Jerome

ELSIE VISITED ROOM

Slayer Declared She "Bit" Tongue and Bled to Death

MYSTERY OF DEATH IS SOLVED

Victim Drugged with Chloroform and Then Choked to Death—Chung Sin Held as Material Witness Under Heavy Bail.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Battered and intimidated by detectives, threatened with prosecution, and confused with rapid fire questions, Chung Sin, one-time room mate of Leon Ling, told this afternoon of Elsie Sigel's murder.

Under the terrific pressure of the "third degree," the little Chinaman admitted that he had seen the body in Leon Ling's room, that he had touched it while it was still warm, that he had smelled drugs, and had watched Leon Ling's preparations for placing the body in the trunk where it was found horribly decomposed last Friday night.

Chung Sin's Spirit is Broken.

Chung Sin is 35 years old, and a native of Canton. He was arrested yesterday morning at West Calway, N. Y., and was brought to New York today. Immediately after his arrest and during the trip to this city, he was pined with questions, bullied, persuaded and entangled in a mass of questions. It was not until late today however that his spirit was sufficiently broken, or sufficient inducements were offered, as the case may be, for him to cast aside his air of stolidness, and tell of the death of the young missionary.

Then, smoking cigarette after cigarette to cut his nerves, the Chinaman told brokenly, but with brutal bluntness, of the girl's death. He was surrounded at the time in the office of Assistant District Attorney Ward by detectives from police headquarters, who had put him through a grilling.

Mr. Ward and District Attorney Jerome were also present, and from what can be learned, it was Mr. Jerome himself, who finally drew the story from Chung Sin's lips. He was told that Leon Ling had been captured and had laid the blame upon him (Chung Sin's) shoulders.

After the confession, it was made partly in English and partly in Chinese, for there was an interpreter present and was taken down by stenographers.

No statement of the gist of his remarks was made public until the more salient facts of the confession soon became known about the building.

Chloroformed and Then Choked.

From the man's story it is apparent that Elsie Sigel first was drugged with chloroform, and then choked to death. She was killed apparently on the night of June 5, although Chung Sin appeared a little mixed in his dates. But he says that early in the morning of June 10 he heard a strange noise in Leon's room adjoining his, and looking over the transom, saw the girl lying on the bed with a blanket up over her mouth.

He said, to go out to wash his hands, and as he did so felt of the body, which was still warm.

Afterward he went down to the chop suey restaurant below, and then returned to the room. Leon was in the room, and tried to put the body with a blanket up to the chin, and had pulled a trunk to the middle of the floor. The trunk, Leon was calmly emptying preparatory to placing the body therein. The rope with which the body was bound was lying on the floor at the time, according to Chung Sin. Once again he went down stairs, said Chung Sin, where he remained until Leon called him. When he entered the door the body was not visible, having been bound with the rope and placed in the trunk.

Denies Any Participation.

At this point of the story, the Chinaman was asked evasively if he had not assisted in putting the body in the trunk, Chung Sin started perceptibly, but said that he had no hand in it.

"I don't see her no more," said Chung Sin, "and when I asked Leon how she died, he said she had bitten her tongue and bled to death."

Leon told him, Chung Sin added, that he was going to send the trunk to Jersey City, thence to Europe. As a matter of fact, it lay untouched in the stuffy little room until Sun Leung, proprietor of the restaurant below, noticed the odor about the building and summoned the police.

Until Chung Sin's complete account is made public it will not be explained why he saw the dead girl and the preparations for the removal of the body with such apparent unconcern at the time. Also, despite repeated interrogations, he declined to say just what happened in the room when the girl was murdered. He admitted having heard a scuffle in the room during the night and told of Elsie having arrived on the previous afternoon, the day when she disappeared from home.

Girl went to Room.

"Did Leon take her there or did she go of her own accord?" he was asked.

"She went there alone," he replied.

"Was she in love with Leon, or Leon in love with her?" was another question.

At this Chung Sin relapsed into silence, and then only smiled and shook his head. He indicated, however, that the girl had sought out the Chinaman.

Taking up his own case, Chung Sin explained his sudden disappearance after the murder by saying that he had been employed by a well-to-do New Yorker, at

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Church Howe Calls at the White House

Consul at Manchester, England, is Seeking Place in the Diplomatic Service.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Church Howe, consul at Manchester, England, who has been successful in his career in diplomatic service and to this end Senators Burkett and Brown had a conference with President Taft today. They presented Mr. Howe's claims to Mr. Taft, and urged that he be given a diplomatic assignment in keeping with his proved ability.

The consular bureau is loth to let Mr. Howe go, realizing that he is one of the very best consuls in service. His salary at Manchester is \$5,000 per year.

James Halley, wife and children of Rapid City, S. D., are in Washington on a visit to Mr. Halley's father, who celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate today: Samuel G. Mortimer, to be receiver at Belle Fourche, S. D.; W. J. Haskell, postmaster at Cedar Rapids, and Oswald C. Wallman, postmaster at Allington, Ia.

City M. Cowgill of Illinois, Ia., has been appointed special agent of the Department of Labor.

South Dakota rural routes ordered established September 1: Ashton, Spink county, route 1, serving sixty families;

Burke, Gregory county, routes 1, 2 and 3, families 294; Carlock, Gregory county, route 1, families 113; Dallas, Gregory county, route 2, families 113; Dixon, Gregory county, route 1, families 59; Gregory, Gregory county, routes 2, 3 and 4, families 271; Herrick, Gregory county, route 1, families 119; Iroquois, Kingsbury county, route 1, families 113.

Rural carriers appointed for Iowa routes: Extra, route 3, Clark Griffin carrier, no substitute; Humeston, route 3, William I. Black carrier, Frankie Black substitute.

Harriman Goes On His Travels

Health of American Railway Magnate, Once Reported Dead, Said to Be Good.

VIENNA, June 22.—Accompanied by the members of his family, E. H. Harriman left Vienna this afternoon for the Semmering, a mountain resort about fifty miles from the Austrian capital. The party will stop at the Hotel Panhans, and probably will return to Vienna in a few weeks.

Mr. Harriman's condition was reported at noon today as good.

Prof. Struempell, Mr. Harriman's physician, was questioned today regarding his patient. He said the magnate's condition was neither alarming nor dangerous.

"He is affected with a nervous ailment, but not of a serious character, and he will have to undergo a prescribed cure," the professor said that Mr. Harriman felt well and was able to attend to his business duties. Dr. Holtschnecht has taken an X-ray photograph of Mr. Harriman which corroborates the diagnosis of Prof. Struempell.

SEMMERING, June 22.—E. H. Harriman arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening and went to the Hotel Panhans, where a suite had been engaged for him and his family. Mr. Harriman appeared to be in excellent health.

Base Ball Follows Flag to Colon

New Park to Be Dedicated There Prior to Opening of Season.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Base ball follows the flag even in our hot tropical possessions. In the Panama canal zone two leagues played a series of games in the season just closed there. At Colon the sport has taken such a hold on the people that it is proposed to put up a new baseball park prior to the opening of the next league season. The Panama Railroad company has granted the ground for the purpose, and the business men of Colon are contributing to a fund for the erection of an enclosure and grand stand. The games draw attendances varying from 500 to 1,200 each game.

STEAMER SINKS, CREW SAVED

Lake Boat Goes Down, Men Take to the Yawls and Escape.

ALPENA, Mich., June 22.—The steamer W. P. Thew, owned by Hugh R. Haves of Detroit, was sunk today off Thunder Bay Island by the steamer Livingston. Captain E. W. Duncan and the crew of eleven men escaped in yawls and were picked up by the steamer Mary C. Elpike.

WHEAT SPROUTING IN SHOCK

Heavy Rains in South Damaging Crop Which Has Been Cat.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—Rain continues throughout this section and reports are coming in from many points of wheat sprouting in the shocks. The same conditions prevail in north Alabama and southern Kentucky.

Given Life Sentence, Has Brief Vision of Freedom

CHICAGO, June 22.—A fleeting hope of freedom, held out to a prisoner in Judge Brentano's court today, was snatched from him by a way that created a sigh of pity to spread among the spectators, when it was discovered that the clerk of the court should have read the jury's verdict as "guilty" instead of "not guilty."

The prisoner was Frank O'Donnell, accused of robbing a citizen at the point of a revolver. The jury had been out for ten minutes. The foreman of the jury handed the clerk two forms, one for guilty, and the other for acquittal.

"Not guilty," read the clerk, absent

EXPRESS SUITS IN SUPREME COURT

Case of State to Compel Corporations to Observe the Sibley Act Up for Argument.

COMPANIES ATTACK LAW

Statement Made that Business Cannot Be Done at Profit.

CHARGE IT IS INVALID

Plea Made it Takes Property Without Due Process of Law.

STATE COMBATS THIS VIEW

Attorney General Holds that Facts Presented Do not Show New Rates Would Cause Loss to Companies.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 22.—(Special.)—The suits against the express companies doing business in Nebraska to prevent them charging rates other than those rates fixed by the Sibley law, enacted by the legislature of 1907, were argued before the supreme court today. Attorney General Thompson appearing for the state and Ralph Breckenridge for the express companies.

The argument was based on the report of John J. Sullivan, referee appointed by the court to take testimony and pass on the legal points involved. The state upheld that report, while the express companies objected to it.

The attorney for the companies argued that the law was enacted as a result of public sentiment which was to the effect that corporations were public enemies. No investigation of rates was made by the legislature which enacted the law, and the legislature worked in ignorance.

Using the Adams Express company as an example, he set out that this company had carried in 1907, 550,000 packages at a rate of 30 cents per package. The company had done business on such a small margin, he said, as to be insignificant compared with the profits of farming and mercantile enterprises in the state.

The attorney general argued that it was not sufficient for the express companies to show what would be the effect of the new rate as applied to old business, but that the new rates must be applied to new business and the profit or loss based on that.

Position of Companies.

In the conclusion of his brief Mr. Breckenridge said:

"The controversy and dispute in these cases has resolved itself to the single issue, which has been repeatedly asserted to be: 'How shall the known terms of Nebraska, be apportioned between the intrastate transactions and interstate transactions of the companies?'"

"When the actual cost cannot be found the apportionment of this expense on the natural and reasonable basis of what it costs to handle the transactions themselves upon the average cannot be successful. To insist that the terminal cost shall be charged against the intrastate and interstate revenues, without considering the transactions themselves, solely for the purpose of finding some way to figure a profit on a losing local business cannot be permitted; and it therefore appears to the committee that the Sibley act, which undertakes to prescribe the reasonable rates and charges which the express companies may collect and receive for the services they render to their patrons between stations within the state of Nebraska, is an unfair, tested by the constitution of the United States, for it takes the property and services of the companies and their employees without reasonable compensation. The rates fixed by this act are inequitable; it prescribes a maximum scale of charges—not only for prosperous times, but for periods of depression, and gives no consideration to the shifting conditions of trade and commerce, which the managers of all successful business enterprises must recognize."

"The Sibley act denies to the companies the equal protection of the laws by making an arbitrary, unjust and radical cut in the rates and charges of the express companies which was not intended to make such carriers of the state and the appeal for a judicial ascertainment of the unreasonable and confiscatory character of the rates and charges prescribed is under a threatened minimum penalty of fines which may aggregate \$10,000,000 or more; or maximum fines aggregating \$1,000,000,000."

Answer of the State.

In his argument Attorney General Thompson held in his conclusion:

"The statute reducing express rates cannot be set aside as confiscatory on testimony which fails to show the effect of the reduced rates on new business. The defendant having failed to make such showing, it becomes unnecessary to examine the testimony offered by the state."

"A rate statute should never be set aside without the fullest disclosure of all material facts, and the statute reducing express rates should not be set aside as confiscatory on testimony of defendant that it would be compelled to do its business at a loss under the new rates, where the testimony is based on operations under the old rates, and evidence of actual operations under the new rates show a profit."

"By the use of reasonable and just methods for apportioning operating expenses,

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From the Minneapolis Journal.

HIDE DUTY PASSES SENATE

Present Dingley Rate is Restored by Upper House.

SIX LONG HOURS OF ORATORY

Advocates of House Provision Assert that Beef Trust is Sole Beneficiary of Present and Proposed Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Late today the senate reached the voting stage on the hide schedule, and after several amendments had been defeated, the amendment of the finance committee, fixing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides, was agreed to by the vote of 46 to 29.

This is the rate of the present law, but under the rulings of the Treasury department is applicable only to hides weighing more than twenty-five pounds. The bill placed all hides on the free list, but the committee restored the Dingley policy by adding them to the dutiable list. The senate sustained its committee.

Party lines were much broken in the adoption of the finance committee's amendment. Republicans voting against the 15 per cent duty were: Briggs, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Crane, Cullom, Dumont, Fry, La Follette, Lodge, Nelson, Page, Root and Smith of Michigan. Democrats voting for the duty were: Bailey, Culberson, Fletcher, Foster, Hughes, McHenry, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Stone and Tallaferra.

Lumber Schedule Reported.

Just before adjournment for the day at 7 o'clock Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the finance committee, presented the committee's new lumber schedule and also a number of amendments relating to linoleum and oil cloth. The committee provided a rate of 15 per cent on sawed lumber, which is a 50-cent increase over the house rate. Neither the lumber nor linoleum schedules were acted upon.

Declaring that he had voted with McKinley for free hides in 1908, Senator Burton said that the subject had been very carefully considered on that occasion. The "beef trust," he said, probably takes 60 to 70 per cent of the hides and the whole tanning industry was threatened by the operations of these packers.

"I think," said Mr. Burton, "it requires a great deal of ingenuity to show that the farmer is benefited by this duty on hides."

After a speech by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Aldrich appealed to Mr. McLaughlin to withdraw his amendment to the proposed amendment of the finance committee, the purpose of which was to include as dutiable, small as well as large hides. Mr. Aldrich suggested that the amendment was not consistent with the free trade ideas of the Mississippi senator. Mr. McLaughlin replied that if a duty was to be levied on hides, it ought to be levied on all hides. Mr. McLaughlin's amendment was rejected.

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Single Bandit Holds Up Texas Bank for \$8,100

Bland Stranger, in True Frontier Style, Robs Cashier at Revolver's Point.

FOR WORTH, Tex., June 22.—In true frontier style a highwayman, described as a gentled in appearance, robbed the branch banking house of the Waggoner Bank and Trust company, in the most central section of the down town district of Fort Worth, this afternoon, escaped with \$8,100 in currency, and, up to a late hour tonight, was still at large.

The robbery was the most daring attempted in Texas in years. Cashier Walter F. King was alone in the bank. A well dressed stranger walked in, approached the window of the cashier's desk, leveled a revolver at King, and demanded the demand for all the money in sight.

"Make a move or a noise of any kind and I'll kill you," said the man.

The cashier complied, and stuffing the roll of bills, \$7,100, in denominations ranging from \$1 to \$50, into his pocket, the man backed out of the door under cover of his pistol, and as Mr. King ran to a telephone he saw the man walking down the street and mingling with the crowds with an air of unconcern.

The police reached the scene five minutes later, but the stranger had disappeared. At the time of the robbery several hundred were in the vicinity of the building, and many noted the arrival at the bank and the departure of the man, but his manner was bland. Several declare that he climbed into a waiting automobile after walking several blocks, but the police place little credence in this assertion, and it is believed he is still in Fort Worth.

Tonight searching parties are out in force and every place of possible hiding is being searched. According to Cashier King the man was about 35 years old, tall and slender, and apparently a man of refinement. The loss to the Waggoner bank is covered by insurance. The bank, however, has offered a reward of \$1,000.

DROP UNION OR THEIR WORK

Street Railway Men at La Crosse Discharged for Straying by Organization.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 22.—When the employees of the La Crosse City Railway company reported for work this morning they were given a choice of dropping out of the union or giving up their positions. To a man the conductors and motormen stuck to the union and were ordered off the company's property. Strike breakers procured from Chicago were placed on the cars and partial service was started.

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BUTLER TALKS TO TEACHERS

Asserts Educational Forces Must Harmonize Nations of World.

RACES SHOULD WORK TOGETHER

Alumnus Gives Dinner to Head of Columbia University, Who Says He Never Heard of Tainted Money.

"Using the school terms of 'common denominator' and 'numerator' and saying that the common denominator contains fundamental principles and the numerator is made up of individual methods, Nicholas Murray Butler, LL. D., president of Columbia university, told the school teachers of Omaha that it is their duty to endeavor to understand the 'numerators' of other countries."

"One knows what was done and thought in Persia, Greece and Rome during the middle ages," said President Butler, "but sometime the world will ask what did America and Americans mean and try to do; what record did they leave to go by side with Persia, Greece and Rome."

"I am not sure but that in the next generation it will fall to educational forces to bear the brunt for universal peace, if I may use that expression. It used to be said that commerce and trade bond nations together. Certainly, commerce and trade men out for centuries. We are now living in an era of high tariffs, sometimes protective and sometimes prohibitive each nation for itself establishing what it believes to be the best rule for itself. In consequence of this, international commerce tends all the more to become a matter of discord, for nothing is watched more closely by other nations than the tariff. Why? Because it affects the pocketbook."

Object of Many Races.

"There are new duties and new responsibilities resting upon the educational forces of the earth, and these are to understand the elements in common, to understand the 'numerators' in other countries, and to pay less attention to that not in common. We owe it to ourselves and the world to keep the fact that the division of mankind was not made into races for argument and discord, but it was made for mutual understanding and working together, for lifting up of the civilized world. It is our duty to life up the world, but first we must provide an economic basis on which to rest the higher life and give an opportunity to all men gain a livelihood and enjoy the fruits of labor."

President Butler addressed the teachers in a meeting at the First Congregational church, arranged for and presided over by Prof. W. M. Davidson, LL. D., superintendent of the city schools. Following his address, Dr. Davidson called upon Victor Rosewater, editor of The Bee, but Mr.

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LEADERS AGREE ON TAX BILL

Earnings of All Corporations, Above \$5,000, Will Pay Two Per Cent.

ALL MACHINERY IS PROVIDED

Designated Internal Revenue Officials Will Act as Collectors.

PENALTY FOR FALSE REPORTS

Betrayal to Business Rivals is Guarded Against.

INSURANCE CONCERNS TO PAY

House and Senate Leaders Present at Important White House Conference—Its Passage Predicted to President.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Details of the proposed measure for the taxation of net earnings of corporations, were arranged tonight at the most important conference that has been held at the White House since Mr. Taft assumed the presidency.

There were present as the president's guests Attorney General Wickham and Senators Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose, Hale, Cullom, Flint, Smoot, McComber and Lodge, constituting the republican membership of the senate finance committee; Speaker Cannon, Representative Payne, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, and Representative John Dwight of New York, the republican whip of the house.

The guests sat down to dinner in the state dining room at 8 o'clock. No business was discussed at the dinner, but for two hours afterward the corporation tax measure, which had been prepared in the form of an amendment to the tariff bill, was viewed from every angle.

Many changes from the form in which it was placed were suggested, and not a few of these were declared to be wise. The result was that the carefully prepared copies given to each member of the party by Attorney General Wickham were returned to him at the end of the conference.

President Taft himself suggested that the copies should not be taken by the members of the party until the amendment had been perfected. All agreed not to make the form of the amendment public until it is ready to be introduced in the senate as a finance committee amendment to the tariff bill.

Measure Agreed Upon.

The terms of the measure as finally agreed upon, although not fully formulated, provide that all corporations having capital stock and organized for profit shall pay a tax of 2 per cent on their net earnings. Corporations coming within that designation will be compelled to make returns to special named agents of the bureau of internal revenue of the treasury department, giving the amount of their gross receipts, capital stock, bonded indebtedness and all other gross receipts, capital stock, bonded indebtedness and all other visible debts.

Reported from these returns, the corporations will be compelled to report the amount of their net receipts, after deducting their general and ordinary running expenses, interest on bonds up to the amount of the capital stock of the corporations, interest on notes and other forms of tangible indebtedness, and any actual loss that may have been incurred in business, which loss was not made up by insurance, salvage or other form of return.

The amendment will define in the broadest possible way the character of losses which may be deducted from the net earnings upon which the tax is to be collected. These losses will include bad accounts of a mercantile corporation, losses upon securities held by banks, uncollectible notes and all other forms of bad debts which are usually charged to profit and loss accounts.

Exemption Up to \$5,000.

As has been stated before the 2 per cent tax will apply to all corporations organized for profit, but each corporation will be allowed a \$5,000 exemption, which means that the tax will not be collected except upon earnings in excess of \$5,000.

Any corporation which makes a false report to an agent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who has been designated to collect information regarding earnings or has made a fraudulent return upon any of the subjects covered by the law, will be subjected to a penalty. The amount of this penalty is the only feature of the bill which has not been designated to the participants in the conference expressed the opinion that the penalty should range from \$1,000 to \$10,000, the amount to be fixed by a United States court upon presentation of all of the facts connected with such fraudulent return.

The tax will be collected upon the entire amount of the preferred and common stock of every corporation and upon the bonds of a corporation where they exceed the total amount of capital.

Collectable July 1, 1910.

It is intended that the bill shall become operative immediately on the passage of the bill. The life of the measure was made indeterminate, instead of two years or some other fixed limitation such as had been suggested originally. The present year's tax will be collectable July 1, 1910, the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Leaders in the senate and house have been flooded with telegrams from corporations, expressing fear that the law would be drawn in such form that unscrupulous agents of the internal revenue bureau might use information obtained in some way so as to injure the business of a corporation. His danger was discussed tonight, and it was decided that only especially designated agents of the bureau should be permitted to interrogate corporations concerning their business. The corporations are to make their returns directly to the bureau of the internal revenue in Washington.

It was decided at the conference tonight that all incorporated insurance companies organized for profit, shall be brought within the terms of the proposed corporation tax law. This will not exempt so-called mutual insurance companies which admittedly or which can be proved to have been organized as profit taking institutions. Neither will it exempt fraternal

Are you looking for a room?

An easy way is—not to wear out shoe leather—but to lock through the list of rooms offered for rent on the want ad pages of The Bee. There you will find practically a complete directory of the desirable rooms, with sufficient information to enable you to judge which will meet your requirements. Then, by inspecting these, you will be sure to find what you want. Have you read the want ads. yet today?

Drink is Wrecking Nerves of Americans, Says Doctor

ETROIT, Mich., June 22.—"Notwithstanding the prohibition was that has recently swept over the country, there is every reason to believe that the alcoholic habit among business men is steadily on an increase," declared Dr. Frank C. Richardson of Boston today in an address before the Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. The meeting at which this assertion was made was one of the many being held in connection with the American Institute of Homopathy, which is in session here this week.

Dr. Richardson's topic was "The Problem of American Business Neurosis." He declared that the strenuous American business life was producing in many of its followers a neurosis partaking of the character of neurasthenia, psychas thesia and

Drink is Wrecking Nerves of Americans, Says Doctor

hysteria. The etiological factors in the production of this neurosis, he said, were chiefly continuous mental activity and excessive use of alcohol.

Speaking of patients addicted to the excessive use of alcohol, Dr. Richardson said that no fear need be entertained of any physical or mental harm arising from a change to total abstinence.