TEST CASE ARGUED ON TAX PUBLICITY: Government Denies Bostonian's ... Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1923-Current file): Nov 25, 1924; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2009)

TEST CASE ARGUED ON TAX PUBLICITY

Government Denies Bostonian's Contention of Violation of the Constitution.

DECLARES PROPERTY INTACT

is Per-Right Privacy And Holds Proce-Notes sonal---Court dure Against Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

24.-Nov. WASHINGTON, on a test income tax publicity case were heard today by Justice Adolph A. Hoeh-ling in Equity Court and taken under

edvisement. The plaintiff is Gorham Hubbard Boston, Mass.. who seeks to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from pubrepresenting lishing the figures amount of tax he paid in 1924. The petition is based on the ground that such publication is against the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution, which denounce unlawful search seizure and relieve a citizen of having to furnish evidence against himself.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon E. West, on behalf of the defendant of-ficials, contended that the 1920 Revenue law, which included the publicity provision, is contrary to neither the Fourth nor Fifth Amendments. Counsel for the Government argued that the right of privacy, if it exists, is only a personal one and that none of Mr. Hubbard's property rights were involved.

Mr. West cited the attempt of a widow to restrain a manufacturer from using name her deceased husband's picture on a cigar label and the failure of the attempt because she had no property right involved. He also cited the attempt of a man to restrain an enemy

attempt of a man to restrain an enemy from having him watened by detectives, which also failed, counsel said, because no property right was involved.

Justice Hoehling took judicial notice of the fact that the Department of Justice had caused a Baltimore newspaper to be indicted for publishing income tax payments of individuals and almost at the same time had announced that Collectors of Internal Revenue had a lawful right to comply with the publicity provisions of the 1924 Revenue law.

"Before we get into this question very far." the Court said, "I want to know which horn of the dilemma to seize. We are confronted with an unusual situation with the indictment against the Baltimore paper and the announcement of the Department that the Collectors have a right to publish the returns. I cannot see where the Department is right in both instances."