

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

Table with subscription rates: DAILY, Per Month \$0.50; DAILY, Per Year \$5.00; SUNDAY, Per Year \$2.50; DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year \$7.50; THE EVENING SUN, Per Month \$2.50; THE EVENING SUN, Per Year \$25.00.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau Street, New York.

London office, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4; Paris office, 6, Boulevard des Capucines; Washington office, 1015 Washington Street; Brooklyn office, 109 1/2 Washington Street.

Advertisements for circulation sent to the publisher at the office, 170 Nassau Street.

THE INCOME TAX.

It was the Hon. William Jennings Bryan who defended a proposed exemption up to \$1,000 on the ground that such exemptions have been made in other countries.

It appears to us that in the interest of postal economy and reduced taxation the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress might properly order a special investigation of the abuse of the franking privilege by some of its members.

The Dishonest Frank.

It appears to us that in the interest of postal economy and reduced taxation the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress might properly order a special investigation of the abuse of the franking privilege by some of its members.

Efficient Industries.

The boot and shoe industry employs on an average about 1,000,000 persons. The boot and shoe manufacturers, who produce 90 per cent of the industry, produce the new tariff bill takes off.

A Statesman's Bucolic Dreams.

I have been watching Governor Sulzer's administration and have come to the conclusion that his leaders would do well to look up estate tax payers who deal in farms and buy that little farm and horse outfit.

The State of California and the Federal Government.

President Wilson, it is announced in Washington, will bring no pressure to bear upon the California Legislature to prevent the enactment of the bill prohibiting aliens from holding or leasing land unless they have declared their intention to become citizens.

The Exemption of Salaries of State Officers.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—I have been watching Governor Sulzer's administration and have come to the conclusion that his leaders would do well to look up estate tax payers who deal in farms and buy that little farm and horse outfit.

The Little Congressional Record.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—I have been watching Governor Sulzer's administration and have come to the conclusion that his leaders would do well to look up estate tax payers who deal in farms and buy that little farm and horse outfit.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

FACTORY GIRLS TO BE SENT TO SCHOOL.

Board of Education Approves Plan Proposed by Dr. Winthrop Talbot.

WAGES WILL CONTINUE.

Four White Goods Firms Will Let 16 Young Women Take Up Course.

Dr. Winthrop Talbot, who investigated the working conditions of girls and women in the white goods factories, submitted yesterday what he found to be the reasons for low wages.

The board of superintendents of the public schools, who have been favorably considered by the board of education, have found that most of the friction between employees and employers was the result of loss of pay through damaged goods.

This is avoidable, he wrote, and it seemed beyond dispute a frequent cause of incompetence and low wages. Closer relations should be established between the school system and this form of industry for the advantage of the manufacturers and the employees.

To bring this about he proposed that four firms engaged in the manufacture of "underminers" should pay the wages of sixteen girl employees while they went to the public schools to learn something that would help them to be more competent in the factory.

These girls are from more than 10 years old and it was suggested that they get back to school as soon as possible as there are only ten more weeks in the school term. The knowledge they are in search of is not to be got by manual training. The sixteen girls are to be allotted to two sections, each section going to school on alternate weeks.

The firms offering to carry on this course are D. E. Sichel & Co., 4 West Twenty-first street; the Wolf Company, 13 West Twenty-fifth street; M. Martin & Co., 11 West Nineteenth street; and A. S. Ierson, 235 Fourth avenue.

Members of the firms say that the public school system should be more elastic than at the present time to increase the usefulness of wage earners. It was suggested that the experiment should be started at Public School 4, which the principal, Miss Elizabeth Rector, should be allowed to plan the curriculum.

The board approved the plan and it will be put into effect at once. Miss Grace C. Strauch, president of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, wrote to the Board of Education that her organization disapproved of the recent action of the two and a half school women teachers that refused to notify the school authorities of their marriage, as required by the law.

The association deplored the bad example placed before impressionable children. Another dig was given the Board of Superintendents by the Board of Education when the name of Esther H. Feldman, a teacher at Gramling High School, Brooklyn, came up for appointment as principal of the Girls' High School on Staten Island. Feldman was nominated by the Board of Superintendents.

Arthur S. Somers said that the high school committee of the Board of Education in making the nomination with out consulting with the committee, Dr. H. W. Smith said that the conduct of the superintendents was insulting and should be resented by rejecting the nomination. It was contended that Feldman's abilities and character were first class, but the action of the superintendents deserved chastisement.

The Superintendent Maxwell made a long argument for his Board of Superintendents, but the motion to reject the nomination was carried by 24 to 17. A note was entered in regard to the death of Patrick E. McGowan, a member of the board.

CHARITIES BOARD ELECTS.

Dr. Smith Resigns and Rosenfeld Succeeds Him.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Charities was held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities building, 222 Broadway, when Dr. Stephen M. Smith, who has been a member of the board for years, announced that he did not desire reelection to the office because he felt unable to give the office the attention it deserved.

Dr. Smith is 91 years of age. He was an interne in Bellevue Hospital in 1847. Simon W. Rosenfeld, commissioner in Albany district, was elected in his place. Dr. Smith will remain a member of the board.

The Manhattan Day Nursery and the Manhattan Society of Social Workers applied to the board for articles of incorporation. Licenses were granted for dispensaries at 449 East 121st street and 105 Second street, New York, and 208 South Fifth street, Brooklyn.

BRYAN SPEAKS TO DIPLOMATS.

Serves as Chairman of Pan-American Union Directors.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

Plain Statement of the Obligations and Duties of the State.

A State is great in proportion as her laws are just, and strong in proportion as her laws are enforced. And conversely, a State which knowingly tolerates within its borders the elements of disregard of law or acts in defiance of law is a training school of anarchy, hence a menace to Christianity and civilization.

A defective law if it is defective is justly to be ignored, and that people is to be praised, which is characterized by respect for, obedience to and enforcement of law.

Those who are clothed with the responsibility of executing the laws are not amenable to mass meetings composed of a part of the people of one county or even of a hundred counties. Nor are they under the coercion or control of gallery demonstrations, newspaper editorials or letters from influential citizens who differ with the makers of the statute.

Such was the legal purport of the striking trades unionists' act, regardless of what may have been the intent causing it. And the control which they temporarily established in eastern Georgia was class rule, typical class rule, year-class dominance, which whether within or without the law, would have its way at the manifest expense of the prosperity, the comfort, the very necessities of all other citizens.

Now I ask: Is the State of Georgia prepared to submit to the adoption of such a course as is embodied in a "strike" by any of her citizens?

Is she willing to concede that she can enforce her laws as to some, but that others have a special privilege to exercise their choice as to whether they will or will not be bound by her process? I am not drawing it too strongly when I state the case as I have just done, for that is irrefragably the logic of the course recently adopted by the organizations of the conductors and flagmen of the Georgia Railroad and their associates, and by the mobs who exercised the "special privilege" of brutally assaulting the men who, in the interest of the public, were peacefully running the trains during the period of the strike.

I will here add in terms whose meaning cannot be mistaken that the State of Georgia in the application of her laws knows no difference between unions of employees and so-called "souls."

In other words, the State will be the "strike breaker" when a strike does damage to the rights of the general public.

And what I am objecting to, and that objection I shall insist on declaring at every hazard is the claim of those strikers that they, in their methods, represent the people, whereas the people have established the process of law, and the strikers openly ignore that process.

Do you want an object lesson as to what hostile legislation and the undue exactions of labor, which are upheld by a popular clamor, will do for a State? I point you to Iowa, which, formerly one of the most progressive of American Commonwealths, during the past decade led practically all her sisters in the crusade against capital invested in transportation lines. Result, the census figures for 1910 show that her aggregate population in 1910 was absolutely less than in 1900!

It is high time, therefore, that we should have the courage to tell to politicians who exploit enticing fallacies, and to labor who organizes aggressive unions against the owners of capital, that if they kill the goose which lays the golden egg, the future to them will bring want instead of the wealth they grasp for.

I would not deny the union man a single right which the law accords to him; but, conversely, I would not accord him a single right or privilege which the law denies to the other citizen. He is as good in the eyes of the law as any other one; he is no better than any other. To suppose differences irreconcilable between themselves all must sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in the courts of the people of the State have established. No man has the right to insist that his case be taken out of its order, or settled by methods in conflict with the interests of the public.

The State does not admit that any combination of men shall force a change in the procedure she has fixed for each and all. She allows preference to none, she tolerates prejudice against none. All are on the same level in her forum.

Now in all that I have said I have passed no judgment on the merits of the differences between the railroads and the employees. I say not which is wrong or which, if either, is right. Their differences do not constitute the real issue which has been the logical result of the recent happenings. That issue is found in the questions, "shall the laws of Georgia be equally enforced, or shall one class of the people be permitted to ignore the courts and inflict, it may be, irreparable damage upon multitudes of others in its quarrel with its adversary, while all other citizens must submit their contentions to the determinations of the courts of the State?" Or, in other words, "Are the laws of Georgia subordinate to combinations working for their selfish interests in such manner as inflicts injury on the general public?"

Applied Principles. Knocker: Is she interested in the tariff bill? Blocker: Yes, she says she won't marry a man who doesn't pay an income tax.

THE CRAB'S OPPORTUNITY. To the Editor of THE SUN:—Had it occurred to you that with the tremendously high and constantly increasing price of lobsters there is a great opportunity for the crab? Yes, sir, the lobster has never, perhaps, as attractive as the crab has never been humble, though simple, homely and cheap, it has always been good to eat, and what with the greater and greater scarcity of lobsters, and increasing demand for crab meat for salads and so on, after centuries of comparative neglect in the higher circles the crab seems likely now to "CRAB MEAT."

THE LITTLE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. To the Editor of THE SUN:—I have been watching Governor Sulzer's administration and have come to the conclusion that his leaders would do well to look up estate tax payers who deal in farms and buy that little farm and horse outfit.

THE VACANT CHAIR. They have met and they bemoan him; There is none to fill his seat. And the House that long has known him Some was now seems incomplete.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.

On the basis of a \$3,000 exemption, as originally proposed in the preparation of the pending bill, the two Treasury experts called in by Mr. Underwood's committee made independent estimates of the number of citizens who would pay any income tax.