

To Judge a Man's Character, First Find the Food Upon Which His Brain Feeds—Good Reading Makes Good Men

DEMOCRATS PLAN TO TAX WEALTH AND REDUCE THE TARIFF

Sugar is Stated for the Free List. Millionaires do not Pay Taxes on Their Swollen Fortunes While the Poor Man is Taxed 71 Per Cent for His Wearing Apparel

Special to the Daily News. Washington, D. C., March 8.—In- stead of taxing sugar nearly two cents a pound, place a tax on wealth. The Democratic House of Repre- sentatives has announced this as a part of its program to bring about a reduction in the cost of living. Now get ready for the old cry: "You can't do it; it's unconstitutional!" Whenever it is proposed to tax wealth instead of poverty, wealth raises the question of constitutionality, accompanied with the charge of "radicalism." The income tax is not radical. Every first class nation of the earth—except this one—raises a part of its revenue to meet the ex- penses of government by taxing in- come, among such nations being Great Britain, Japan, France, Den- mark, Germany, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and many more.

Under our present fiscal policy, the expense of maintaining the army and navy, building public buildings and running the government, is met by taxing the things the people must have in order to live. Practically all revenue is derived through the cus- tom houses and internal revenue of- fices with exception of a compara- tively small amount derived from corporation tax, which was recently passed as a cheating substitute for an income tax. While the hat, coats and shirts of the masses are taxed almost 71 per cent under this fiscal system, Rockefeller, Morgan and other mil- lionaires are not asked by the federal government to pay any tax whatever on their swollen fortunes. Thus a poor man with a family actually pays more toward running the govern- ment than does a millionaire baron- et.

The Democratic plan is to place sugar on the free list. This will re- lease an annual burden of \$107,000, 000 in taxation from the breakfast table, now borne by the American people. Then the present corpora- tion tax will be extended to include individuals and corporations having an annual income of \$5,000 a year or more. The excess of income over \$3,000 will be taxed one per cent, bringing into the treasury between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year, which will more than cover the \$23,000,000 now derived annually from the sugar tariff. The price of sugar to the consumer, it is es- timated, will then be reduced about 7 1/2 per cent.

Those who scout the idea that an income tax bill can be so drawn as to stand the test of the supreme court, may be referred to the opinion of one of the country's leading lawyers, Wil- liam Howard Taft, as follows: "In my judgment, an amendment to the constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that the income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for government needs, can and should be devised, which, under the decisions of the supreme court, will conform to the constitution."

"Protecting" the Children. Nothing in the history of American tariff-making has so thoroughly demonstrated the fallacy of the high protection principle as the testimony

of the Lawrence Mass. strikers. In the same room where Carnegie and Schwab told how they juggled millions, the Rules committee of the House heard fathers, mothers and children tell how whole families were forced to live on \$5 and \$8 a week paid by the highly protected woolen trust. The witnesses told how they were forced to work ten hours a day; how they had to use "a sort of molasses" as a substitute for butter; how children had to go in the mills at an early age in order to keep the family from actual starvation, and how the constant demand of the mill owners was for more and more speed from the little children.

In the committee room sat some of the mill children. They were fresh from the mills, and a mere glance at them told more than spoken volumes could tell. All had pinched faces. All were poorly dressed, some of them having only a cheap sweater in lieu of coat and overcoat. Most of them had dull, expression- less faces, in which there was no trace of color or animation. All of them, moreover, were slightly deaf, because of their work amid the fearful clatter of the mill machinery so that at times the committee members almost had to shout to make them- selves heard. All the children looked worn and old, as though they had been speeded up beyond the limit of endurance.

These children revealed nothing else could reveal, that both they and the American people are being cheat- ed by Schedule K. They stood as living proof against the theory that if the American consumers are willing to pay a heavy tariff tax on woolen goods, the manufacturers will divide their profits and prosperity with the workers in the woolen industry. Under Schedule K the people are being tariff-taxed for the benefit of a few millionaire woolen trust magnates, not for the benefit of the workers in the woolen industry.

Now that you know the truth, Mr. Reader, what are you going to do about it? If you do not know just what action to take to make your feeling in the matter effective, here is a suggestion: You can vote against the party that framed Schedule K, and for the party that stands pledged to reduce the tariff on woolens al- most one half.

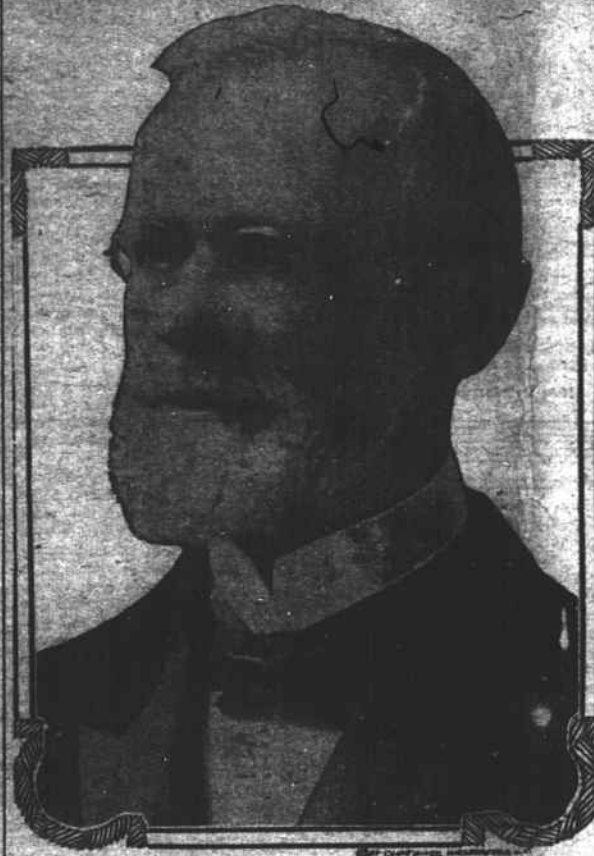
Roosevelt Would Dodge Tariff. There is every indication that former President Roosevelt intends to avoid the tariff issue. In a recent statement from Mr. Roosevelt's head- quarters in New York it was declared he would "vest his case with the peo- ple" on the issues he raised in his Columbus speech, where he ignored the tariff completely. Just how Mr. Roosevelt proposes to relieve the peo- ple from paying tribute to the tariff trusts on practically everything they buy, is a mystery for which the former president has offered no explana- tion. Heretofore, Col. Roosevelt has been a staunch Aldrich, Penrose, Smoot man on the tariff, and since their viewpoint on the tariff is not particularly popular at this juncture, Mr. Roosevelt has evidently decided it would be politic to keep quiet on the subject.

forceful argument in the interest of the cause she espouses her speech was a gem of pure oratory presented with the skill of the polished and highly trained orator and in language that was as elegant and brilliant and expressive as the most factitious and scholarly might wish for.

The local W. C. T. U. is perhaps one of the most active in the state and it is through their efforts that it is possible to obtain the services of Mrs. McDonald. They extend a cordial welcome to every one to hear this gifted woman.

Oil Man's Third Trial for Murder. Independence, Kans., March 8.—The third trial in the case of A. O. Truckett, charged with the murder of J. P. S. Neely, is scheduled to begin in the court here Monday. The charge was the result of litigation over an oil lease. At the first trial Truckett was found guilty. He obtained another trial, at which the jury re- tially disagreed.

HONORED BY ENGLISH SCIENTISTS



Prof. Cleveland Abbe, a member of the weather bureau staff at Wash- ington, has been awarded the Symons gold medal by the Royal Meteorological Society of London. He is recognized as one of the foremost meteorologists in the world.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY THE BIG MONITOR AND MERRIMAC BATTLE

A Review of This Famous Naval Engagement in Hamp- ton Roads Just a Half Century Ago

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Fifty years ago today the famous and epoch-making naval battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, which saved the federal fleet from destruc- tion at a critical moment and marked the beginning of a new era in con- struction of warships, was fought off Fortress Monroe. In commemora- tion of the historical event and to honor the memory of John Ericsson, the inventor and builder of the Monitor which became the prototype of our modern battleships, the Swedish- American Republican League of Illinois has arranged for tonight a celebration at the Auditorium in Chi- cago, which President Taft will honor with his presence. The Swed- ish-Americans of Illinois have ar- ranged for this occasion an interest- ing program of exercises to give ex- pression to their patriotic pride in their famous countryman John Eric- sson, who was born in Sweden in 1804 and came to the United States about 1840.

For years Ericsson had studied and planned to invent a new type of war ship that would revolutionize naval warfare. Love for the country of his birth and hatred of Russia, his coun- try's national enemy, inspired him and gradually his fertile brain evolu- ed the idea of an armored vessel with a rotary turret. The Monitor type, which he afterwards perfected. He offered his idea to Napoleon III, but the latter merely adopted the armor suggestion for his cruisers in the Black Sea, without giving Ericsson's Monitor craft a trial. The Swedish inventor's idea was not put to a practical test until fifty years ago today, when the memorable battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought.

In April 1861, Capt. McCaul, the commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, fearing a coup by the Virginia State government, decided to abandon the navy yard and to destroy all of the buildings, docks, masts and vessels there at the time. He carried out this plan, but the Confederates took pos- session of all the stores that had not been destroyed and of the partly burned hulls of the vessels. One of them the hull of the forty-gun frigate Merrimac, which had suffered com- paratively little, was raised by the Confederate engineers and remodel- ed in imitation of the true-turret ship of Napoleon. It was provided with an iron-plated superstructure, the walls of which sloped at an angle of

35 degrees and gave protection to the ten powerful guns with which the ship was equipped.

At the beginning of October, 1861, four months after the raising of the Merrimac by the Confederates at Norfolk, the federal government, which had received information of the work of transforming the former frigate into an impregnable iron-clad vessel, entered into a contract with John Ericsson for the construction of a war-vessel of such type as would ef- fect the same purpose that the Mer- rimac aimed to achieve. The inven- tor had in mind his Monitor type, which had been favorably reported upon by the naval board and this idea was carried out in the construc- tion of the craft. The keel was laid in the shipyard of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, Long Island, on October 25, 1861, and in 100 days the work was completed. On February 15, 1862, the new iron- clad was turned over to the federal government and on March 4, the guns of the vessel were mounted. In de- fiance to Ericsson's wish the craft was named Monitor. Without delay the strange- craft started on its way to the South.

The Merrimac, which had just been completed on March 8, 1862, entered Hampton Roads, shortly af- ter noon of that day and gave bat- tle to the federal fleet assembled there. The battle was disastrous for the federal ships which were unable to do any damage to the Merrimac and were completely at the mercy of her powerful guns. The Monitor, passing Cape Henry, heard the thun- der of the battle, but could not reach the scene of the fight until night. It was on the following morning, March 9, 1862, that the famous duel between the Monitor and the Mer- rimac was fought. It resulted in a draw, but conclusively proved the possibility of stopping even so formidable a craft as the Merrimac by means of a vessel of the Monitor type, equipped with a revolving tur- ret and heavy armor.

A joint conference of locomotive engineers and managers of practi- cally all of the Eastern railroads will meet in New York City on Thursday to consider the wage demands re- cently made by the engineers. The demand is for an increase in pay rang- ing from 15 to 50 per cent, and the standardization of wages.

AURORA RECORDER MAKES EXPLANATION

Mr. Hooker Has Paid Into the Treas- ury All Fines Collected—But Books Show Not in Strict Compliance With Law.

In regard to our publication a few days since that Recorder's clerks and other county and municipal officers were not complying with the law in making their returns on the first day of the month, we received the follow- ing from Mr. W. H. Hooker, Recorder at Aurora, this morning.

Aurora, N. C., March 8, 1912. Editor Daily News, Washington, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I see in your paper to- day where you say the Recorders are not living up to the law as to their reports. Now I wish to say that I have made a report to the Clerk of the court every month and have sent my fines to Mr. E. R. Mixon every month, which you will see on the treasurer's books, or at least I have his receipt for them. Where our Clerk has put me on record I do not know. Now in August I sent the County Treasurer \$10; in December \$40; in January I did not hold court and reported "no business"; in Febru- ary \$25. If you cannot find this on record I can produce the paid checks. I hope you will look this matter up and if I am right, please correct it through your paper.

I have made my report also to Mr. Vaughan since November last.

Yours truly, W. H. HOOKER.

In verifying the above and recon- ciling it with our statement to which Mr. Hooker refers, we find the fol- lowing: The \$10 sent in August, was duly credited and our report shows it, in December the treasurer's books does not show that Mr. Hooker re- mitted \$40, but in turning to the January account we find where he re- mitted on the 17th of the month \$40, which is not shown, or was not given to us by Mr. Vaughan when we asked for this report. In his office. That brings us up to February, since Mr. Hooker held no court in January, and the remittance received on the 17th of January is the one designated as the December report.

"February \$25. If you cannot find this on record I can produce the paid checks." In the same mail that brought Mr. Hooker's letter came a check dated March 8th, payable to E. R. Mixon, county treasurer, for \$25. Mr. Mixon had not even had time this morning to open that when we called on him after receiving Mr. Hooker's letter, and when first questioned in regard to it could not verify it until he had opened his mail. Essentially Mr. Hooker is correct, except that he hasn't the paid check in this latter case, as it hadn't been deposited, nor had the banks been opened since its receipt by Mr. Mixon.

The publication of the article, origi- nally, was not to stir up any con- troversy nor to engender any ill feel- ing, but to draw the attention of the taxpayers that the commissioners and board of education had been making a valiant fight to get the sworn of- ficers of the law, those who were dis- pensing justice and expounding law, to live up to it themselves, and that they were handicapped for lack of funds that belonged to the county by reason of this neglect.

The records show that Mr. Hooker has more nearly complied with the spirit of the law than any other of- ficial required to make a report, as referred to in the article, and we commend him for it.

Want \$1,000,000 For China.

New York, March 9.—In order to raise the necessary \$1,000,000 relief fund for the starving population of China within the next four months, the China Famine Relief Committee which is co-operating with the Red Cross, has requested ministers of every denomination throughout the country to make an appeal to their congregations tomorrow, which is to be known to them as "Famine Day." The plan was originated by George Mosser of the China Famine Relief Committee, with headquarters in this city, who recently returned from the famine-swept sections of China.

Miscellaneous Show in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., March 9.—"The World in Cincinnati," a mammoth missionary exposition modeled after the similar expositions held last year in London and Boston opened in Music Hall in this city today and it will continue for four weeks. In addition to the numerous sections de- voted to the representation of the scenes and customs in foreign lands, the exposition includes a great musical spectacle entitled "The Pageant of Darkness and Light," illustrating great events in the history of foreign missions.

STRAY TOPICS GATHERED FROM AROUND OLD NEW YORK TOWN

Immigration Officials are too Willing to Obey Man- dates of the Viciously Rich. Sad Story of Young Russian Jewess. The Carnival of Crime Goes on Unabated. City Officials to no Longer Enjoy Free Jay Rides

New York City, N. Y., March 9.— During the last few years there have been a number of complaints that the immigration officials at this port are somewhat too willing to ac- commodate wealthy persons who wish, for some reason or other, the deportation of some alien. The lat- est case of that kind concerns a young Russian Jewess who is now being held in the State Hospital for the insane on Ward's Island and whose deportation the immigration author- ities have ordered. The girl, hand- some and healthy and now about 19 years of age, came to this country with her parents in December, 1908. At that time she was in perfect physical condition and showed not a trace of insanity.

After her parents had settled in Manhattan, the girl had no difficulty in finding remunerative work. She began with \$5 a week and by her cleverness and industry gradually ad- vanced until her wages were increas- ed to \$12 a week. She dressed neat- ly and in the course of time saved up nearly \$100 in a savings bank. Her father, who went into the ex- press business, also prospered finan- cially. Some time in the fall of last year the girl was induced by one of her employers to come to his house. What happened there is only hinted at and can only be inferred from the known facts. A police officer was at- tracted to the house in question by the cries of the girl. When he reached the house the owner told him the girl was "crazy" and asked him to take her away. Not being able to get any statement from the girl, the officer called for an ambulance and had the girl taken to Lebanon Hos- pital. As she seemed either hyster- ical or insane, she was sent to Bellevue Hospital and thence to the Ward's Island.

It is charged that the man who is responsible for the present condition of the girl brought his influence to bear upon the immigration authori- ties, in order to have the girl deport- ed. The man was particularly anxious to have the girl railroaded

out of the country, because the girl's father had begun a \$10,000 damage suit against him and the immigra- tion officials obligingly ordered the girl deported, although she is well provided with funds and there is not the least danger that she would be- come a public charge. The father of the girl obtained a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the deportation of the girl and it is expected that some interesting facts will come to light when the case comes up for a hear- ing.

The carnival of crime in this city still continues, notwithstanding the assertions of the police and of Mayor Gaynor that there is but very little crime in New York at present. During the past two weeks scores of robberies and burglaries have been reported by residents of the upper West Side, but so far not a single ar- rest has been made. Holdups in the various parts of the city are so fre- quent that many wealthy men and women send their jewelry to safe deposit vaults or pawnshops and they wear imitation jewelry. The bur- glars and hold-up men evidently feel themselves perfectly safe as they con- tinue to follow their trade in the same localities day after day, night after night.

The City of New York owns a large number of automobiles for the use of the different departments of the municipal government and heretofore this gave a welcome opportunity to certain officials to enjoy free auto- mobile rides for pleasure at the ex- pense of the city. All this is to come to an end now and there is sadness among many of the officials. The Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution requiring that the words "City of New York" be painted in large letters in some conspicuous place on every one of the municipal autos, with the exception of those intended for the use of the police de- partment. A similar ordinance was passed a few years ago, but was vetoed by former Mayor McClellan.

NEWS FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Re- publican State conventions to elect delegates to the national convention will be held during the week in Vir- ginia and Oklahoma. The Taft sup- porters are confident of victory in Virginia, but in the Oklahoma State and district conventions the Roose- velt followers plan to make a vigor- ous fight for control.

The Democratic leaders will turn their attention towards Kansas, where the State convention to elect will meet in Hutchinson Thursday. Clark, Wilson and Harmon each claims a following in the Sunflower State and the outcome of the con- vention is problematical.

In Alabama and the State of Wash- ington the Progressive Republicans are to hold State conferences to con- sider plans for pushing the Roose- velt candidacy.

Tennessee Republicans will meet in Nashville on Tuesday to nominate a State ticket to be voted for at the coming election. The re-nomination of Gov. Hooper appears to be as- sured. A second convention will be held in May to select delegates to the Republican national convention.

New Mexico's first State legisla- ture will convene in Santa Fe on Mon- day. Within ten days after conven- ing the lawmakers will begin ballot- ing for two United States senators.

Among other meetings and events that will figure more or less promi- nently in the news of the week will be the Little Italy Fair in New York, the opening of the Northwest Electrical Exhibition in Minneapolis, and the ninth general convention of the Religious Education Association in St. Louis.

The contempt proceedings involv-

A state election is to be held in New Hampshire on Tuesday to elect delegates to the convention which will meet in Concord next June to frame a new State Constitution.

ing President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secre- tary Frank Morrison of the Ameri- can Federation of Labor are dock- eted for hearing Monday before the full bench of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia.

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED

Blocked Passenger Traffic for Five Hours—Another Train Over Same Road Late Two Hours—Another Over Same System Delayed Fifty Minutes Yesterday.

Passenger train No. 12 over Nor- folk Southern yesterday due here from Raleigh at 10:45 a. m., was five hours late, due to a "derailment" (whatever that is) at Knightdale, near Raleigh. Train No. 18 from Raleigh due here last evening, was two hours late, due to same cause. Train due here from Norfolk yester- day afternoon at 2:50 was fifty minutes late, due to "natural causes" (whatever they are) and the passen- gers are all holding a congratulatory meeting that they are alive to tell the tale.

Bowling Championship at Paterson. Paterson, N. J., March 9.—With an entry list that comprises hundreds of well known bowlers, the sixth annual United States bowling champi- onship tournament opens in this city tonight and will continue until the last day of March. Not only will New York and the East be represent- ed in the tournament by many de- votees of the game, but from the West and South hundreds of entries have been received.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy and much colder tonight. Sunday fair and colder Eastern por- tion. Moderate to brisk northwest and North winds.

NOTED LECTURER COMING

National Organized Women's Christ- ian Temperance Union to Speak Here Sunday.

On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mrs. Almira Farmer McDonald, of Chicago, will deliver a lecture in the court house in this city. On Mon- day morning at 2 o'clock she will speak in the public school audi- torium, and again in the evening at 8 o'clock in the court house.

Where Mrs. McDonald has spoken, she has received the encomiums of the press and public. The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle says of her:

"As the service of the Temperance Institute at the St. John's Sunday school last night an address on the subject of temperance was deliv- ered by Mrs. A. F. McDonald of Chicago, Ill., which proved a master- piece in this particular line of orator- ical endeavor and which held her audience spellbound. Aside from the value of her effort as an orator and