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Fresh, new, spic-and-span styles that breathe every word of spring. Models entirely different from those of the passing season. And the price is about half what they are worth, because this maker wanted our spring business and made this lot up especially for that purpose.

MATERIALS include taffetas, serges, checks, combinations of serge and taffeta, novelty fabrics, men's wear serges, gabardines and poplins.

This is certainly an opportunity—do not miss it.

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FAVOR PENSIONS FOR POLICEMEN

Petworth Citizens Urge Congress to Enact Retirement Law.

HOME RULE IS DISCUSSED

Resolution For New Form of District Government Is Offered But Action Is Deferred.

The Petworth Citizens' Association last night added its name to the long list of civic organizations that are supporting the police and firemen of the city in efforts to secure an adequate pension and retirement law from Congress at this session. The meeting was held in Petworth M. E. Church, Eighth and Shepherd streets northwest.

After more than an hour of discussion, action on a resolution offered by E. W. Oyster for home rule for the District, was deferred until the April meeting. Mr. Oyster's plan called for the substitution of a governor and a board of ten commissioners for the present board of three commissioners. The governor and five of the commissioners would be elected by the people, and the other five commissioners appointed to represent the federal government in the District.

The association renewed its opposition to a referendum on the question of prohibition for the Ditsrict.

R. A. Adams, chairman of the committee on parks and lawns, reported that Col. W. W. Harts, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, assured him that the parks at Georgia avenue and Upshur street and at Seventh and Taylor streets would be fitted with benches this summer. The latter park also will get sand boxes for children.

The following were admitted to membership: Paul O'Ryan, Dr. A. R. Albright, McFall Kerbey, J. M. Gessler, J. F. Richmond, H. L. Hart, I. Richmond, C. F. Brown, J. W. Eubank and H. C. McIntire.

The camella was carried from Japan to France by a missionary named Kamel.

VETERANS PLAN REUNION.

Confederate Soldiers Will Meet in Birmingham, Ala., in May.

The annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held this year in Birmingham, Ala., May 16, 17 and 18, it was announced last night at special exercises of the Confederate Veterans' Memorial Society, held in memory of deceased members, at 1322 Vermont avenue.

Plans were discussed to convert the fourth floor of the Vermont avenue building into a home for needy veterans.

Tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. A. B. Mitchell, of Mosby's Command, and Dr. Joseph E. Mudd, of Porter's Regiment of Missouri Guards.

Capt. Fred Beall, commander, Camp 171, U. C. V., presided.

FRANCES E. WILLARD EXERCISES TOMORROW

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Will Observe Temperance Worker's Birthday at Capitol.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District, will observe the anniversary of Frances E. Willard's birthday in Statuary Hall at the Capitol tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Lucius C. Clark, pastor of Hamlin M. E. Church, will deliver an address on "The Life and Work of Frances E. Willard," whose statue was placed in the Capitol in 1905, eleven years ago, by the vote of the Legislature of Illinois.

The exercises will be opened with scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Dr. B. K. Hardin, pastor of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church South. The Capital Male Quartet, consisting of William E. Braithwaite, Arman F. Hoffman, A. M. Pedersen and Benjamin A. Liniback, will sing. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, national superintendent of legislative work, will make a brief address. The president of the District W. C. T. U., Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, will preside.

Miss Willard's statue will be handsomely decorated with flowers by her namesake, Frances Willard Union, whose officers are: President, Mrs. Jennie Cusick; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Kauffman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emily Ayers; recording secretary, Mrs. Helen Groo, and treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson.

SENATE IS GIVEN REFERENDUM IDEA

Underwood Amendment Regarding Prohibition Vote Here Is Introduced.

PREDICTED BY HERALD

Enactment of Sheppard Bill Would Be Contingent on People's Approval. Other Congress News.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

As exclusively outlined by The Washington Herald Tuesday morning, the Underwood referendum amendment yesterday was introduced in the Senate. It is so framed as to carry the Sheppard bill with it in one measure, but the enforcement of the Sheppard bill, enacted with the referendum provision, is made contingent upon a referendum favorable to prohibition.

The bill provides taht when twenty-five per cent of those qualified to vote on a referendum desire to test the sentiment of the people on the prohibition question, the Commissioners shall call for the elections, the call to be issued within thirty days of the presentation of the petition and the election to be held within forty days after the issuing of the election call. Residence for one year in the voting precinct is the principal qualification for a vote.

The House yesterday refused to go back of its conferees in knocking out the Newlands central heating plant amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, and at the same time ordered the conferees to accept the Senate amendment extending the limit of cost for the Lincoln Memorial from $2,000,000 to $2,584,000. A record vote was taken on the last proposal, following a spirited debate led by "Uncle Joe" Cannon for the amendment, and Representatives Fitzgerald and Gillette against the amendment.

In the Senate a resolution offered Monday by Senator Phelan, of California, was passed, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to conform the building for the central heating plant as nearly as possible to the park commission's plan for the improvement of the commercial water front of Washington.

A intimation that President Wilson was not particularly comfortable when attacked for reappointing Robert G. Smith to the District excise board is contained in a letter which Senator Sheppard introduced at the hearings held by the Phelan subcommittee yesterday. Senator Sheppard had written the President protesting against the appointment of Smith. The President's letter in reply contained this paragraph:

"Your memorandum about the excise board I note with concern, because I have had the impression that the members of the board were confronted by a very difficult and almost impossible task. I have not read the report of the investigating committee, but I have seen a summary of it, and I am very much concerned what to do in the matter."

An attempt to hook the Secretary to the President up with local liquor interests, using Smith as the necessary link, consumed most of the testimony of Rev. Dr. John McMurray, pastor of the Union Methodist Tpiscopal Church, at the hearing. Dr. McMurray was reasonably certain that the President had appointed Smith at the solicitation of Secretary Tumulty, and he remarked that Mr. Tumulty in private life had appeared as attorney for liquor people in Jersey City. Hooking these tell-tale bits of history together, he decided that in administering the excise law, Gen. Smith had been guided in what he believed to be Tumulty's views. Patient efforts to get something tangible in this connection were of no avail, and members of the committee finally abandoned their attempts.

O'Brien Funeral Tomorrow.

Funeral services for John O'Brien, who died yesterday at his home, Ridge road northwest, after a long illness, will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown, at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Burial will be in Holy Rood Cemetery. Mr. O'Brien was 23 years old. He was unmarried and lived with his parents.

Turks 50 Years Old Must Serve.

London, Feb. 15.—The Turkish government has decided to extend compulsory military service to men 50 years old, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Constantinople.

No Wonder We Are Busy — Couldn't Help But Be

Selling Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Below Actual Cost—We Are Discontinuing the Agency

All Fancy Suits in Winter and Spring Weights, and Overcoats in Medium and Winter Weights.

Alterations Charged for at Cost.
None Laid Aside—None Charged.
Sale Will Continue Until All Are Disposed of.

$25 to $35 SUITS and OVERCOATS $15.85

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Selling Mighty Fast at These Prices—Sale a Big Success

Suits and Overcoats Made by Schloss Bros. & Co., Rosenwald & Weil, L. Greif & Bros., "Griffon Brand"

All Suits and Overcoats, formerly $30, now - - $20.00
All Suits and Overcoats, formerly $25, now - - $16.75
All Suits and Overcoats, formerly $20, now - - $13.33
All Suits and Overcoats, formerly $15, now - - $10.00

No Restrictions—No Reservations—Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits Included

KAUFMAN CLOTHING COMPANY, 933 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

On the Avenue, Between 9th and 10th—Next to Hess' Shoe Store—Look for the Sign of the Big "K" in Our Windows.

Says Wilson Is Without Power to Change Ruling

Editor of The Washington Herald: Since the dawn of the ages, since the day when mankind first learned to "go down to the sea in ships," it has been lawful for peaceful merchantmen to put to sea armed—armed for defensive purposes, not only as against pirates, but as a defense against armed cruisers of an enemy state.

Up to the time of the Declaration of Paris, April 16, 1856, every civilized state, in time of war, issued privateering commissions and letters of marque and reprisal to its merchant ships, which commissions and letters authorized them to arm for offensive as well as defensive purposes. The government of the United States declined to subscribe to the Declaration of Paris upon the explicit ground that it did not deem it to be expedient to inhibit itself from the issuance of commissions to privateers or letters of marque and reprisal, an express power to issue which was granted to the Congress of the United States by the Constitution in the words: "To issue letters of marque and reprisal."

U. S. Never Subscribed.

To this day, the United States has never subscribed to the provisions of the Declaration of Paris abolishing privateering, though in each of her wars subsequent thereto, she has, by executive proclamation, declared that she would not issue commissions to privateers. She has never, in any one executive proclamation, said to the world that she would not issue letters of marque and reprisal, should the necessity at any time arise, nor is it within the competence and authority of the President of the United States to usurp the constitutional functions of Congress as to issue such a proclamation, unless directly authorized so to do by act of Congress, or by joint resolution. All of the foregoing is law, part of that "supreme law of the land" which the President of the United States is, by oath of office, bound to "support, protect and defend."

On page two, column seven, of The Washington Herald of today, the statement following appears: "Within the next few days, officials of the State Department admit, the United States government will have to make known its position regarding Germany's intentions. At the present time the indications are that this government will accept the German view, and will order port officers to refuse merchant ship privileges to armed vessels and warn Americans to keep off liners carrying guns."

Now, in all of the discussions of the vexed question of submarine warfare, plus "Germany's intentions," no one has as yet apparently deemed it of any moment whatever to point out the source of the power of the executive arm, in the absence of authorization by Congress, to do either one of those two things.

No Authority Granted.

From whence, for instance, does the President, or his Secretary of State, even with the cordial co-operation of the Kaiser and Count von Bernstorff, derive the power to alter a rule of law as old as the art of navigation itself; or to "order port officers to refuse merchant-ship privileges to armed vessels;" or to "warn Americans to keep off liners carrying guns?" The writer has made diligent search, and yet has failed to find any one act of Congress authorizing the President to do any of these three things.

As to the first, the thing declaring armed merchantmen to have forfeited the rights of merchantmen because they are armed—aye, armed in peace or in war—it will require more, and a great deal more, than the say so of the President, the Kaiser and the Emperor Franz Joseph, plus "His Majesty the Sultan," to alter an established principle of international law. During the Napoleonic wars, while Thomas Jefferson was President, and while we were not offically at war with France, we issued letters of marque and reprisal to a cloud of our merchantmen, and for the express purpose of defending themselves against the cruisers of France. How well, how gallantly, how effectually they did defend themselves is writ upon the pages of naval history.

Submarine Vulnerable.

Yes, the submarine is vulnerable, so vulnerable that she may easily be sent to "Davy Jones' Locker," by a lightly armed merchantman, provided the latter has time to get in a shot. What of it? The submarine is a cruiser, bound by the same legal rules of war as apply to any other class of cruisers. In international law to get out of the way of the submarine, and permit her to sink, burn, destroy and murder ad libitem; or is the submarine to get out of the way of the law of nations?

The President, if the published reports are true, is now about to open a veritable Pandora's box, the contents of which will return to plague this country for many a long year to come. His contemplated action reverses the traditional naval policy of the United States. Not only this, but it speaks for war, and not for peace.

One certain effect it is going to have, just so sure as the stars shine, to wit: to put Woodrow Wilson out of the White House, and to put Theodore Roosevelt back in the White House.

EDMUND BORROWS BRIGGS, D. C. L.

Fears More Notes.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Are we in for another nine months of epistles to the Germans? Is there to be another note-writing fest in re the armed merchant ship and the submarine? If so, the sooner it is begun the better, to the end that a sufficient understanding may be had by the uninformed.

Of course, there will be long arguments as to what constitutes an armed merchantman, where the difference begins and ends between a ship of war and a ship of commerce carrying a gun or two for the defense of her passengers and freight. And, of course, there will be the usual mixture of pertinent statement and twaddle.

For centuries it has been the custom of most ocean-going trading vessels to carry some sort of small gun for the purpose of distress signals, when near wreck by storm, firing rockets in fog, shooting lines to the land when driven on to shoals, etc. As late as the middle of the last century it was the practice of merchant ships sailing to the East Indies from American ports, as well as from European ports, to carry several pieces of ordnance of considerable size, with sufficient ammunition to protect their goods and passengers from pirates. It may be the intention of the entente allies now to revive that practice, since the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean. There would seem to be sufficient justification for it.

Among the questions to be discussed is how the submarine is to know when the merchantman is armed and to what extent? The captain might have a brace of pistols in his cabin in case of mutiny of the crew. Or the ship might have a long five or six inch gun between decks to be run out of a concealed port hole when necessary. So there you are, with many difficulties tending to prolong the discussion.

An Academic Question.

But, after all, it is a more or less academic question. German submarines have not been in the habit of attacking armed vessels. It was only the unarmed and helpless ships like the Lusitania that attracted their valorous attention. When, later, these ships were given the escort of a torpedo boat destroyer on entering the war zones, the iron-cross-bedecked commander of the submarine took himself to sink fish trawlers in the North Sea. And when a three or four inch gun was put upon the trawlers he found his business about as dangerous as cooking dynamite, and betook himself down to the Mediterranean for safer work.

And now his occupation is likely to come to an end in that quarter with all merchant ships of the allies armed to the teeth against him. He cannot live to fight another day under such conditions. And there is no hope of improvement in his favor. There will be no disarmament of the allies' merchant ships on or after March 1. When you catch John Bull giving up any sea advantage that he believes is his right to establish you will catch a white blackbird.

H. M. SEALE.

DENIES ANARCHIST PLOT.

Allegrini Declares Anti-Clerical Society Not Bent on Destruction.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—John Allegrini, suspected archplotter and friend of Jean Crones, the "poison king," who is alleged to have planned the death of 200 guests at the recent Mundelein banquet at the University Club, today broke a silence of three days and from his cell in the Harrison street police station told of the anti-clerical organization to which he belongs.

He explained the connection of Jean Crones to the society, disclaimed the existence of any plot to wreck buildings and take lives, and completed his statement with the assertion that Antonio and Dominick Forte, two brothers, who are being sought by the police, are the head and heart of the organization.

It is surprising to learn that chariots worked on the principal of the taximeter were used in China in the fourth century.

Germans Hold Peace Night At Their Charity Bazaar

At the peace night exercises at the bazaar for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey last night, twenty-four young women, attired in "peace" garments and led by Miss Pauline Holer, executed a peace drill. The bazaar, which is being held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Seventh street northwest, was again swamped with visitors. It is estimated that more than 2,500 tickets were purchased between the hours of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 11 o'clock last night.

The great hall, from the walls of which are draped the flags of the various nations, entwined with the Stars and Stripes, and the laughing, chattering, gayly-dressed attendants and visitors, was a scene of picturesque animation. Each of the three lines of booths did their full quota of business, and book after book of chances were sold by costumed girls.

The trench reproduction at the rear end of the hall, the entrance of which is guarded by the shining steel of a 42-centimeter gun, was again the center of attraction last night—if any one exhibit could be called the center. A steady stream of visitors poured in one end and out the other, back into the hall, and then a steady mill around the various booths and into the dining rooms.

One of the features of the bazaar is the German dinner served each day from 4 to 8 o'clock in a large room adjoining the main hall. While the menu is strictly German, it will be changed each day.

An added attraction last night was a large wooden imitation of the Iron Cross, with an outline of a crown, the letter "W" and 1916. The cross itself will be filled with black nails bought by the visitors at 10 cents each, while the other outlines will be filled with silver nails at 25 cents each.

The bazaar will remain open until Saturday, with a new and more interesting attraction each day. The main feature of tonight's program will be an exhibition of the national dances of the four countries.

Charity Bazaar—All This Week
Odd Fellows' Hall
For the Widows and Orphans of
Germany—Austria—Bulgaria—Turkey
Under the Auspices of the
Representatives of the Four Nations and
the United German Societies
Of the District of Columbia.
Open 4 to 10 P. M. Daily

RALPH TALKS DEFENSE.

Bureau Director Addresses Anacostia Audience on Preparedness.

Director Joseph E. Ralph, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, addressed a meeting in the parish hall of Emmanuel Church, Anacostia, on the preparedness question last evening. Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the Navy Department, was to have spoken, but, because of his recent illness, could not be present.

The gathering was arranged under direction of the junior class for boys of the church, of which organization F. S. Giker is teacher. Rev. W. O. Roome, jr., rector of the church, offered the invocation, and Rev. W. G. Davenport, rector emeritus, pronounced the benediction.

Robbed by Purse-Snatcher.

Mary White, 1210 Irving street northwest, was robbed by a negro pocketbook-snatcher while walking in Eleventh near T street northwest last night. The handbag contained a small amount of money. The negro escaped.

Rear Admiral Fox Buried.

Funeral services for Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, U. S. N., retired, were held yesterday at his home, 2757 N street northwest. Services were conducted by Rev. William Tayloe Snyder. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery. Pallbearers included Admiral Richard Wainwright, Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Admiral Sidney Staunton, Admiral Samuel McGowan, Maj. Hamilton Rowan, Col. T. N. Wood, Capt. John Hoogewerff and Capt. Spencer Wood.

THE WOMAN'S CAR

THE Franklin has attained its present foremost position through performance and it has gone farther in proving itself than any other high grade car. It has won its enviable position through scientific evolution of construction. It is a scientific light-weight car. That fact makes it the logical woman's car. In the Berlin and Sedan the woman owner finds a car that is exceptionally well adapted for all year service.

EASY AND SIMPLE TO DRIVE

Ease and simplicity of drive and control insure safety. Safety comes when operation is easy. The Franklin is the easiest car to drive. The scientific distribution of weight makes this possible. More people are turning to enclosed cars every day and finding what they need only in the Franklin. No one disputes it. The facts are clear.

Direct air cooling means no leakage, no radiator trouble, free operation in the coldest weather, on the hottest days, under the most severe climatic conditions without freezing or heating. The Franklin is the fastest selling high grade automobile in America today because it is the natural development of a sane, conservative, constructive engineering policy.

Hundreds of ladies would be driving cars if they were convinced of the ease of control, operation, and simplicity of the Franklin.

Our demonstrating car is at your service to prove to you that the riding and driving quality of the Franklin is all that we claim and we will let you drive the car sufficiently to convince yourself that you can drive a Franklin.

You do not place yourself under any obligation in any way when you accept our try-out demonstration.

FRANKLIN RECORDS

Naturally, as a person of judgment, you are interested in the performance of the car you are thinking of purchasing. During 1915 the Franklin established the following world's records:
The Franklin Low Gear Run, August 1 to 4, 1915, a run of 860 miles, on low gear, without once stopping the engine.
The National Efficiency Test, May 1, 1915, proved the gasoline economy of the Franklin, when 137 Franklin cars, in all parts of the country, delivered an average of 32.1 miles on a gallon of gasoline.
A new world's record for oil economy was established November 17 to 20, 1915, by a Franklin direct air-cooled engine—1,000 miles on one gallon of oil.

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