THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.
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Another Year to Wait.

The government clerk must wait another year at least for his increased salary to readjust his income to the increased cost of living. The powers have spoken and the jig is up. No protests or pleas will avail now. Arguments are at a discount. Statistics are useless. The fiat has gone forth that the clerks must wait, and that settles it.

Did Congress say to itself, "Wait and see whether the cost of living has gone up enough to justify this proposed 50 per cent raise of pay"? Nay. It knew enough about expenses and income to act promptly. Did it say, "Let there be a commission to ascertain whether some of us are worth more than others"? Nay. It knew that some were worth so much less that it was unwilling to take chances. It said to all doubters, "We need the money." It got it.

It is doubtless true that in the departments are inequalities in the assignment of duties and salaries, and that many individual cases of worthy need can be reached by purely administrative means. But the most perfect justice in the distribution of tasks and stipends will not cure the fundamental fault of the present salary scale. It is too low in the average, and only a general increase of the rate, whether by a horizontal percentage plan or by a sliding scale of readjustment, can remedy the defect. It may be true, as Representative Littauer says—though some will take issue with him—that the charwoman at $240 a year gets as much money as she earns and that it would be unfair to increase her by the uniform rate of 20 per cent, giving her the munificent salary of $288 a year, an increase of 13 1-3 cents a day. But the charwoman's needs are increasing despite the humble nature of her toil. Even more insistent are the growing demands upon the aristocrat of the public service, the $1,200 clerk. Even the Rockefeller of the departments, who staggers away from the cash desk twice a month under the burden of one-twenty-fourth of $1,800, finds it harder than ever to pay rent and gas bills, grocery bills, and to buy shoes, clothes and fuel. His vast wealth is no guarantee against worry lest the outgo page of the book fail to balance with the income page.

Of course it is to be remembered that Mr. Littauer lacks a basis for complete sympathy with the clerks and charwomen. He never drew a salary until he came to Congress, and he knows nothing about the anxiety with which a salaried man, tied hands and feet to keep him from income-increasing opportunity, watches the waters of obligation and debt creep upon him, threatening his financial life. Mr. Littauer was born to inherit a rich business, and so he must be forgiven a certain lack of comprehension in this case. Possibly if he had ever tasted the bitterness of poverty and known the anxiety of the man who has to watch the pennies in order to keep his children clothed and fed and sheltered, he might regard the measures now pending to relieve the department workers in a kinder spirit and cast his vote in committee for one of them.

School Hours.

It is hardly to be conceived that Congress will follow its beneficent school salary legislation of last year with an enactment extending the school hours without correspondingly increasing the pay of the teachers. Yet the Burkett amendment as it went into the District appropriation bill would, if enacted, have no other effect. It would add 20 per cent to the work of the teacher and leave her salary where it is at present. The teachers work hard for their small stipends, perhaps harder than any other single class of public servants. Their work, indeed, is never finished. When school closes there remain clerical details to be attended to, occupying an hour at least. After dinner there are examination papers and compositions to correct. The conscientious teacher is constantly studying to improve her mind and to keep in touch with the subjects she handles in class. The ambitious teacher is striving constantly to prepare herself for advancement. Even during the summer vacation she is traveling and studying to broaden her outlook. To add another hour to her class room day would mean to cut that much into her opportunity for study, and would at the same time seriously congest her routine out-of-class work and affect her health.

Every consideration of good sense in the treatment of the children urges that they be given the fullest possible opportunity for exercise compatible with the requirements of their education. City children are especially in need of outdoor chances. The country child, rising early and working out of doors, with unlimited fresh air, the most wholesome food and plenty of exercise, might be subject to an extension of school hours without injury. Nowadays, too, the average city school imposes on the child a number of miscellaneous requirements, special studies, drills, and, to an increasing extent, trips to libraries to consult reference books. On the 9-to-4 basis the pupil would have no time in which to do these things, let alone time to play in the fresh air and refresh the body after the confinement of the school work.

This amendment should be the first item the conferees agree to omit from the bill, and it is to be hoped that when they do eliminate it the managers of the conference will promptly announce the fact, to allay the anxiety of the teachers, parents and pupils.

It would be hard to explain to an exclusive and autocratic personage like the mikado why Mayor Schmitz should have anything to say in the matter.

Mr. Root might be sent on a tour through Japan to make a series of genial and conciliatory speeches.

A Lesson From England.

The London Tribune, in bidding Mr. Bryce good-bye, says:

"Our proverbial insularity still hangs about us through one of those survivals which seems to indicate an ineradicable strain of conservatism in our nature. The public press generally devotes an absurdly small proportion of its news service to American matters if the immense relative importance of the latter is considered, while even secondary currents of continental politics are treated on a grand scale. Perhaps there may date a new era, in which the British public will get its focus more correctly adjusted on American affairs, from Mr. Bryce's tenure in the embassy."

Americans after a trip abroad often speak of this feature of both English and continental journalism. It takes next to no account of American happenings unless they are of a bloody or otherwise sensational character. Matters of great moment find no room at all. As a result, Americans, unless their home papers follow them, are practically cut off while abroad from the home happenings for the time. They return full of ignorance and curiosity.

The Tribune's suggestion therefore is a good one. Everybody would be benefited by a change in this matter. Not only would American travelers be kept informed while in England about affairs at home, but the English would come into larger knowledge of this country and its purposes and performances. This they now desire as the relations between the two countries improve.

And there is a lesson for us in the suggestion. The English newspapers have been no more indifferent to American news than American newspapers to Central and South American news. We print next to nothing from those countries but happenings, or rumors of happenings, of a sensational nature, revolutions preferred. The average American newspaper reader, instructed in this way, knows nothing about the progress that is making in that part of the world. He thinks of it too often as in revolution, or on the eve of revolution, and rates the people accordingly.

And yet we are seeking larger trade and closer relations generally with our southern neighbors. We should be glad to have them do all their buying of an import character here, and look to the United States as their best friend among the nations.

What this London newspaper advises the English to do for themselves as respects us we should do as respects the Central and South American countries for ourselves. We know too little about them. We pay too little attention to their development. American newspapers are too meagerly served from and about that quarter of the world. We should get in closer touch with it, print more news about it, show in every practical way more interest in it. Otherwise matters are likely to go on as heretofore, and America continue to lag behind the important procession which it should lead.

Bryan, Vardaman and Williams.

Gov. Vardaman having declined a joint debate with John Sharp Williams on the subject of government ownership and operation of railroads, the latter, in a reply of some length, says:

"Gov. Vardaman says that Mr. Bryan would not stand upon a democratic platform promulgated by a convention, or the committee on resolutions, which voted down the proposition of federal ownership of railroads. I do not think the unkindest enemy of Mr. Bryan in all the world could have said of him a more unjust thing. I do not believe that Mr. Bryan is setting himself up as the master, instead of the servant, of the democracy. At Memphis, New Orleans and Jackson he said that he was merely expressing his own opinion; that he did not make democratic platforms, and that, upon that question, as upon others, the delegates to a national convention would speak."

Here is a very pretty question, which Mr. Bryan himself could settle in half a dozen words. But maybe he will leave it open. Why settle it now? Why remove from the field of discussion a topic which for eighteen months should prove of so much value to writers and so much interest to readers? Both as writer and as political leader he probably knows the value of such things. "Don't decide too much at one time, and nothing prematurely," was the advice the old judge gave to the young judge.

So far as these two Mississippi statesmen are concerned it is not necessary for Mr. Bryan to speak further at this time. They may differ widely as to where he stands, but both are committed to him whatever the developments may be. If the next democratic national convention rejects ownership of railroads and Mr. Bryan yields and runs on the platform, Gov. Vardaman, regardless of his present views, will support him. On the other hand, if Mr. Bryan's influence is sufficient to force such a plank into the platform and is the candidate, Mr. Williams will support him. With a dead sure thing on both men, why should Mr. Bryan concern himself about their controversy?

But the refusal of Gov. Vardaman to debate the question with his rival for the senatorial nomination need not remove it from the Mississippi primary. Mr. Williams should keep it to the fore. In his deliverance he restricts himself too much. He lays too great stress on the "Jim Crow" car feature. That may have a strong local effect, but the question is so large and Mississippi is so much interested in all of it, he should deal with it in its complete form and signification. His long service in Congress has enlarged his views and made him a speaker of power when national topics are up. At any rate, if Mr. Bryan succeeds in writing his latest policy into his party's program the discussion before the country in the presidential campaign must be upon the lines of national value, and not upon those applying to local social conditions in any state or coterie of states.

Meanwhile the Mississippi primary is six months distant, and the reported Vardaman lead may not continue. After the 4th of March Mr. Williams will be able to devote his whole time to his canvass, and as he is an old hand at the bellows his activity face to face with the voters should count.

That old poem about the boy who stood on the burning deck does not exemplify the modern spirit on shipboard, if reports about self-saving crews are true.

The Rothschilds are entitled to some thanks for refusing financial encouragement to Brazilians who wanted to organize a coffee trust.

Mr. Harriman feels a little reluctant about assuming to give lessons in railroading to the interstate commerce commission.

Only time will show whether the $7,500 member of Congress is an improvement on the former kind.

It is the regular season for rumors of an extra session.

The Senate and Leadership.

Let the democrats of the Senate not despair. A leader among them will appear in time. There will be no call for him before December next, and between now and then much may happen. And, anyhow, before deciding that question, why not try to decide the more important question: Whither?

It is ten to one that, whoever is chosen, Mr. Bryan will try to determine the attitude of the Senate at the next session toward all important legislation. Whatever is done by the next Congress prior to the holding of the two national conventions will enter somewhat into the two national platforms. As Mr. Bryan seems likely to stand as candidate on one of those deliverances he will be much concerned as to its character, and may be expected to maneuver in every way to give it shape. He has great confidence in himself, and a way of running things, which, however objectionable it may be to some democrats, has grown out of the extraordinary deference his party has shown him.

But quite as interesting a question as this is the one that relates to the republicans in the Senate. Who is to lead them? They lose none of their ablest men March 4th. Mr. Allison, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Foraker, each of whom is in a sense a leader, will be in office next winter. The Iowa senator is the recognized authority on his side of the chamber on all matters of appropriations. The Rhode Island senator is a tariff expert, and keeps an eye on financial questions. Mr. Spooner and Mr. Foraker are lawyers of such wide knowledge and such superior debating power the party turns to one or the other, and sometimes to both, in an emergency, while Mr. Lodge is generally accepted as the administration's mouthpiece.

Now the republicans no less than the democrats will be writing a portion of their national platform next winter and spring, and their Senate leadership must keep this fact in mind. And bearing upon that proposition is the proposition of the candidate. First will come the President's message, and an effort may be made by the country to find in that some suggestion as to the continued third term talk. If the President in that deliverance puts an end to that talk, will it make a difference in the legislation of the session? Or if he is silent, and his friends in Congress and elsewhere take his silence for consent, will the legislation be shaped by him and for him for use in the campaign to follow with his continued leadership accepted as a fact?

Both houses of the next Congress will be interesting, but particularly the Senate.

If locomotives are forbidden to send out dense smoke through the smokestacks the railways will probably invent some way of getting rid of it by some other channel and rest on a technicality.

It is not likely that railway employes would ever favor government ownership. The difficulty experienced by government clerks in getting their wages raised would be a discouragement.

San Francisco ought to be willing to oblige the rest of the country, considering the friendly feeling that was manifested after the earthquake.

It is difficult to understand how Anthony Comstock could restrain himself from taking some action on knowledge he is said to have had about people connected with the Thaw case.

Standard Oil has declared another dividend and the colleges are on the qui vive concerning where the next donation will land.

It is pretty sure that there will never be changes enough in the Panama canal commission to make Poultney Bigelow eligible.

The interruption in the Thaw trial will give the expert witnesses a chance to study up for cross-examination.

SHOOTING STARS.

Changed Conditions.

"You know," quoted the plodding person, "'the heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight.'"

"But," replied the modernist, "you must remember that was written before the invention of express elevators."

Comparison.

"And you compare the genius of Rockefeller to that of Shakespeare?"

"Certainly," answered the college professor. "Shakespeare must have been a mighty good business man to make as much money as he did out of poetry."

Impaled.

Like some poor beetle on a pin,
Impaled by scientific hand;
He struggles in a fruitless spin—
The expert on the witness stand.

"A man dat finds fault," said Uncle Eben, "is a good deal like a kickin' mule. He makes a heap o' 'sturbance foh everybody else, but he don' make no progress hisse'f."

Obligations.

"Don't you ever thank a man who is polite enough to stand up in a street car?"

"Certainly not," answered the matter-of-fact woman. "It is the business of the street railway company to thank him."

At the Capitol.

They are thinking, they are thinking,
In the House up on the Hill.
From the task they're never shrinking.
They are thinking, thinking still.

On the magnates they are pressing
To prevent excessive gains;
To the tariff they're addressing
Finely convoluted brains.

Of the colored troops they're speaking,
Or the clerk's allotted sum;
Still new subjects come a-seeking
Lodgement in each cerebrum.

When adjournment day is dawning
We will very likely find
Pigeon holes like caverns yawning
For the work that's left behind.

Let it cause us no dejection.
We will get our money's worth,
For we'll have a great collection
Of the finest thoughts on earth.

Polluted Ice and Typhoid.

From the New York Herald.

The revelations concerning polluted ice in the upper Hudson river have a new and startling interest for consumers. When the cakes are loaded with sewage and harvested almost from the very mouths of foul drains it is high time to take a very serious view of the situation. It is impossible to conceive of a worse state of affairs when we consider how much such ice is used, directly and indirectly, with our food and drink and how much danger there is of widespread disease in consequence.

The typhoid germ, for instance, can be preserved in ice for an almost indefinite period, and when the ice is melted can be as active as ever. Thus through such infected ice the fever may be spread God knows where. Not a very pleasant prospect, it is true, but there is one saving grace in being informed in time of the possible dangers ahead. Thanks to the committee of the Merchants' Association and to the energetic action of its chairman, Mr. Hatch, the public has become thoroughly aroused on the subject and will, in the end, make its demands in no uncertain tone.

The Old-Fashioned Sea Captain.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Is the old-fashioned sea captain extinct as a type? He stuck close to his ship in the moments of disaster, doing what he could to save the lives of passengers and crew, and, if necessary, going to his death in the effort. He may often have erred in his extreme devotion to duty, but he held unflinchingly to the loftiest ideals of responsibility and self-sacrifice, and his example was of incalculable value to his profession and to humanity. Are we to regard him only as a memory or does he anywhere today survive?

Portraits of Lincoln.

From the Chicago Post.

The crop of "hitherto unpublished portraits of Lincoln" is growing larger every year. How in the world did he ever find time to do any work, when he had his picture taken so often?

Blossoms.

From the Boston Transcript.

The apple blossom has been recommended as the national flower in a resolution adopted by the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association. What is the matter with the orange blossom?

Coward!

From the Atlanta Georgian.

Push Philadelphia, exclaims a paper of that city. Coward! Strike a cripple?

Waiting at the Gate.

From the Omaha Bee.

"I stand just where I stood four years ago," says Col. Bryan. That was just outside the White House gate.

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Meet the highest expectations of the most critical dressers. In the best shops $1.50 and more.
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5-lb. jars, $1.25 size, now 85c.

Blue Label Soups.
Qt. cans, 25c.; $2.75 doz.
Regular price, 30c.

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Full pint, 25c. size, 19c.; $2.25 doz.

Extra Boneless Bacon.
Especially selected for family trade, 18c. a pound.

Best Imported Sardines.
Large cans, ½'s, special, 25c.

Imported Sardines.
Special, 10c. a can.

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Announce for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
The Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth,

Their Opening Display of New Spring Models in Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments

Suitable for Local Wear or Adaptable for Southern Climates.

AN authoritative presentation of high-class apparel, showing latest Parisian ideas and colors, in

Complete Costumes, Dresses, Tailored and Demi-Tailored Suits, Baby Irish Lace, Linen and Lingerie Waists, Princess Gowns, in Organdie, Mull, Batiste, Nets and Lawn, hand embroidered and lace trimmed; Wraps and Traveling Coats, etc., etc.

Mention is particularly made of the splendid collection of "Demi" or Fancy Tailored Suits, Princess Gowns and French Waists and Blouses.

The Princess gown is pre-eminently the correct style for spring and summer, and the soft, sheer, clinging fabrics are most wanted. Laces for trimmings are very extensively used, the heavy laces being greatly in evidence.

This same idea is very elaborately carried out in the new French Waists, heavy laces and hand embroidery being used in profusion.

In the Lace Waists the "Baby Irish" is most wanted. These are shown here in a splendid variety of new patterns, and most of them have the German Val. laces used as trimmings; the elbow sleeve predominates.

In the "Demi" and Full Tailored Suits the thin wool fabrics are used almost exclusively—voiles, chiffon, Panamas and the plain Panamas—and they are muchly trimmed with braids, laces and embroideries, in Persian effects, etc.

The Eton Jacket, the Pony Coat and the Plaited Skirt are the leading styles for spring, and they are made in a wide variety of adaptations.

The present display is of unusual attractiveness, embracing as it does most comprehensive assortments of ready-to-wear apparel in both tropical and medium weights.

Your inspection is invited.

Third floor, G st.

Woolen Dress Goods Department
(Second floor, G street),
Preliminary Showing of
High-class Dress Fabrics.

MONDAY morning we will have on display our first showing of the new Dress Fabrics for Spring of 1907. The variety is large, including foreign and domestic goods, and the designs are exclusive, having been manufactured especially for us. Plaids, Stripes and Checks predominate, and will be the proper materials for street, church and reception gowns.

Included in part are:

All-wool Checks,
All-wool Stripes,
All-wool Plaids,
All-wool Striped Voiles,
All-wool Plain Voiles,
Silk and Wool Plaid Voiles,
Silk and Wool Striped Eolienne,
All-silk Striped Chiffon Voiles,
All-silk Check Chiffon Voiles,
All-silk Plaid Chiffon Voiles,
Embroidered All-silk Striped Voiles.

Monday We Will Also Show Additional Recent Arrivals in
High-class Cotton Fabrics,

In both foreign and domestic weaves, including in part:

French Printed Organdies, French Printed Efleure,
French Printed Mousseline,
Checked and Embroidered Voiles,
Printed Belfast Dimities,
In a Large Variety of Floral Printings on a Small White Check Ground.

Also a Variety of Half-silk Fabrics,
Such as Banzai Silk, Mikado Silk, Mousseline de Soie and Printed Silk Organdie.

David and John Anderson's Ginghams,
In Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Solid Colors.

Also Printed Batiste Lawns, Printed Percales, etc.

Also a Large Variety of
Domestic and Foreign Ginghams.

These materials are the new 1907 styles, and the designs are new and beautiful. This early display will interest those desiring these dainty fabrics now so fashionable for evening gowns, and also those who contemplate going to Palm Beach and other Southern resorts. It also affords an opportunity for the selection of the choicest designs, which are always among the first shown, and often not duplicated.

Second floor, G st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

AFTER a dozen years' trial of Altamont Spring Water, during which it has been used by thousands of our customers, and has been examined by many distinguished chemists and bacteriologists and pronounced exceptionally pure, "among the purest of all table waters," we have felt justified in causing to be erected near the spring, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, an extensive and thoroughly up-to-date bottling establishment.

In its elaborate machinery for cleaning, sterilizing and filling bottles, it is believed to be the most sanitary and complete in the world. A thousand acres of forest land at the crest of the Allegheny Mountains, including the entire water shed, have been fenced in for the protection of the Spring, which has been further protected by a substantial stone house, with concrete floor two feet thick, effectually excluding all surface water. The water is piped by gravity from the Spring to the bottling house, and does not come in contact with the air, nor is it exposed to contamination from the time it leaves the Spring until the seal is broken by the consumer. Our friends and the public, particularly physicians, are invited to inspect this model sanitary establishment at Deer Park, Md., for bottling, what Prof. W. P. Mason, the eminent chemist and bacteriologist, states "must always remain among the purest of table waters."

There is great demand and great need in Washington for a table water above all suspicion. In our efforts to supply it we have, under advice of eminent chemists and bacteriologists, not only secured a spring unexcelled, if equaled, in purity, but have protected it by the most complete system of sterilization of the bottles yet adopted by bottlers of spring water anywhere in the world.

The half-gallon bottles are very attractive and convenient for the table. Each bottle, after being thoroughly washed by machinery and sterilized by twenty minutes' exposure to streaming steam, is sealed at the Spring with a crown which cannot be used a second time. Read what Prof. W. P. Mason and Dr. McDonnell, State Chemist of Maryland, say about Altamont Water, and give it a trial. Now being demonstrated and for sale at 1305 F street, and on the Fifth floor of our store. Woodward & Lothrop, exclusive agents for the Altamont Spring Water Co.

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Regular price, $2.00.

Main floor, G st.

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Third floor, Tenth st.

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