THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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THEODORE W. NOYES.....Editor

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A National Need.

A strong argument in favor of the establishment of a national bureau of health, proposed in a measure now pending before Congress, appears in the difficulties encountered by many of the larger cities of this country in combating the disease popularly known as infantile paralysis. The situation in Washington, where there are many cases of this disease under treatment, is not peculiar to this locality. From other cities come reports that the disease has made headway there at a rate to cause grave alarm, but despite all the health officers can do no headway is made in the direction of discovering the cause or medium of communication.

There is at present no interstate requirement for the general reporting of diseases of this character. States can quarantine one against another when they feel concerned regarding the sanitary conditions obtaining in adjoining jurisdictions, but only through courtesy is information officially exchanged respecting the presence and spread of disease. The federal government has no authority to intervene. Its quarantine rights exist only at the ports of immigrant entry, where it can take measures to prevent the importation of infectious diseases.

It is absurd to cling to the old notion of state jurisdiction in present circumstances, with unrestricted travel between the commonwealths of this country. State boundaries no longer exist as regards the personal activities of the people. Tens of thousands of Americans are daily traveling over these lines, doubtless carrying disease germs in many instances, spreading them broadcast. In the absence of a fixed standard of sanitation it is impossible for any state or any community to protect itself. A national organization would at least serve to standardize quarantine methods, to establish fixed principles of protection and prevention and above all to obtain reports enabling the federal authorities and through them all state officials to know the sanitary condition of the whole country.

Only through the complete reporting of cases of such a disease as infantile paralysis is it possible to determine causes and media of communication. It is believed, on scant evidence, that the disease is carried by some insect host, the fly, for example, being now suspected of playing an important part in this tragedy. As a result of certain observations conducted upon the basis of some 750 cases in the state of New York the theory has been advanced that the disease appears more frequently along the lines of travel and along river basins. Such a deduction, if founded upon a sufficient percentage of cases, might lead to valuable discoveries, but without full reports it would be of no practical value in the pursuit of the cause of this dread malady. In the treatment of the disease, too, there is need of universal reporting, to give practitioners the benefit of the observations of physicians in all existing cases. While much is done through the medical associations, more could be accomplished by means of a central organization here at Washington comprising the sanitary and medical activities of the entire country. Congress has been singularly slow to act in a matter so intimately associated with the people's health.

The Newark Lynching.

The report of the grand jury in the case of the Newark, Ohio, lynching is a most creditable document, and shows both research and courage. Officials that winked at the crime are denounced, and a large number of citizens are charged with its perpetration in indictments returned against them. We must wait for the trials, which will test the real spirit of the community. Adequate punishment of lynchers by juries selected from the vicinage is very rare. Dead men tell no tales, and after a little while have few friends. Living lynchers, on the other hand, even when in jail, keep in touch with the world, and manage to swing juries. The law is often lynched in their favor.

Personal activities of Theodore Roosevelt have not suggested an answer to the query, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" In fact, they are regarded by some observers as having complicated the problem.

By referring to the career of Alton B. Parker, Mr. Harmon of Ohio may have observed that it is unwise to adopt a policy of permanent silence.

The Biggest American City.

New York is naturally delighted with the census showing. The gain of 38.7 per cent in population in ten years exceeds the rational expectations of the metropolitan and surpasses the estimates of the census office. It was hardly expected that the great city would show such a tremendous advance, and consequently today the Gothamites are manifesting their joy and figuring out their future greatness. Standing now the second city in the world, with a population of 4,766,883, as against London's approximate 7,500,000, it is computed that at the present rates of gain New York will in 1936 equal the British metropolis, with 11,200,000 people, and by 1940 will have passed it and taken first place in the world, with 12,700,000, as against 11,910,000. This calculation is based upon the present rate of gain in each case, an annual advance of 3.8 per cent for New York and 1.6 per cent for London.

Whether New York will continue to gain at the present rate is not assured. The decennial percentages of gain from 1790 to the present time have been 82.7, 59.3, 28.4, 63.8, 54.4, 64.9, 57.8, 15.8—covering the period between 1860 and 1870—28.0, 25.6, 126.8, and 38.7. The average of these decennial gains has been 53.9 per cent. This average, however, has been brought up materially by the extraordinary so-called growth of the 1890-1900 decade, when Greater New York was organized by the amalgamation of New York city and Brooklyn together with the outlying territories. Cutting out the "Greater New York" decade, the rate of New York's gain since 1790 has been 47.2 per cent. In either computation the result is higher than the rate of gain just disclosed, 38.7 per cent, so that it is apparent that New York city is not growing as fast as it has in the past. This is easily to be understood when the fact is borne in mind that the borough of Manhattan, which holds the largest part of the metropolitan population, is already so densely congested that the problem of life there is more difficult than in any other part of this continent.

According to the present reckoning the borough of Manhattan itself holds 2,331,542 people, or about 49 per cent of the whole. It has grown in ten years 26 per cent. Brooklyn, with 1,634,351 people, containing approximately 34 per cent of the entire metropolitan population, has grown 41 per cent in ten years. The borough of Richmond, with 85,969 people, or less than 2 per cent of the whole, has grown at the rate of 28.3 per cent. The borough of Queens, with 284,041 people, or slightly less than 6 per cent of the whole, has grown 85.6 per cent. The borough of the Bronx, with 430,980 people, or somewhat more than 9 per cent of the whole, has in ten years increased 114.9 per cent.

It is thus apparent that in the districts where there is room for expansion, beyond the water boundaries of Manhattan, the population is increasing at a rapid rate. New York's hope of overtaking London lies in these sections, the boroughs of the Bronx and Queens, the territories above Spuyten Duyvil creek and beyond the Brooklyn boundaries on Long Island. But these communities will increase only in proportion to the provision of means of rapid transit, not only between them and the business section of New York, but within the most congested part of the metropolitan area. New York is in truth about twenty years behind its necessities in the point of such equipment as bridges, subways, tunnels and other means of rapid transit between all parts.

The Georgia Democracy.

In yesterday's convention Hoke Smith had an easy victory over Gov. Brown. Indeed, it was difficult for the friends of the latter to secure a hearing for the bare mention of his name. By an effort, they succeeded in putting him in nomination as a matter of form. The Smith men, with howls of derision, objected to even that much.

The platform is an extreme expression of the dominant Georgia democracy of today. A few years ago it would have been characterized as populistic. Old-fashioned democrats would have shaken their heads and turned away. There are such men in the state now, but neither numerous nor influential.

But we must remember that populism, in the days of its lusty youth, was strong in Georgia. Many of the foremost men in the state embraced the faith. It looked for a time as if populism might put democracy completely out of business. The most strenuous efforts were necessary to stem the tide. It was stemmed, and now we find democracy, under populistic sail, again the mistress of the cracker seas.

Behold, too, changes in the attitude of some Georgia leaders. Twenty years ago Mr. Livingston was a populist. He is now a democrat, and has just been rejected by his constituents on a charge of conservatism. He has not been keeping up with the procession. Tom Watson was at that time, or a little later, a populist. He went over to the party from the democracy, and remained with it until a recent date. He calls himself a democrat, but has abjured none of the principles he advocated when a populist by name.

The most radical change, however, is in the case of Hoke Smith. He was selected for a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as a conservative. As eminent a conservative as Mr. Lamar vouched for him. He held out in belief against Bryanism in 1896, but surrendered in action. Though agreeing with Mr. Cleveland on the money question, he retired from the cabinet in order to be free to vote for Mr. Bryan. Today Mr. Smith leads the radicals. Mr. Livingston, erstwhile radical, goes by the board as a conservative, while Mr. Smith, erstwhile conservative, takes command as a radical, and is even mentioned for President.

Populism by name has disappeared in Georgia, but by another name is proving very acceptable to the olfactories of the voters of the state. When Mr. Smith expounds his platform from the stump he will develop its true quality and meaning more clearly than we now see.

At one of the summer resorts the most of the social excitement was contributed by the sheriff, who insisted that evening clothes did not prevent gambling from being against the law.

The statement that music hath charms to soothe was made before it was possible to observe the effect produced on Senator Heyburn by a brass band playing "Dixie."

Korea has been known as "the land of the morning calm." Since its annexation by Japan it may be known as the country that overslept.

The German emperor does not get credit for embracing the divine right theory because of a modest desire to avoid personal responsibility.

President Taft is in the delicate position of a man who has sincere friendships among people who insist on being enemies.

Uncle Joe Cannon's definition of an insurgent continues to be composed chiefly of adjectives and exclamation points.

It seems to be about settled that the country is not to be agitated by a Longworth-Cannon controversy.

Mayor Gaynor continues to gain in strength both physically and politically.

Holding Steamers.

Public confidence in the effectiveness of the American quarantine system as a safeguard against the introduction of cholera into this country from Europe, where it is now prevalent, is increased by the detention of two steamers yesterday on their arrival from foreign ports. The Lusitania from Liverpool could not show a clean bill of health, there being a case of sickness on board of which no satisfactory record was to be had. Consequently the vessel with her 915 cabin passengers and 1,124 persons in the steerage was held over night at quarantine pending an investigation of this ailment. A full examination convinced the authorities that there was no danger of cholera infection from the vessel and she was consequently released. The other ship was the San Giovanni from Naples, on which a passenger died during the voyage. The result of the examination in this case also was reassuring and the vessel was permitted to dock.

These detentions at quarantine are of course seriously annoying to the cabin passengers, who are in a hurry to reach shore and who do not always appreciate the necessity for the exercise of the most scrupulous care in admitting large miscellaneous groups of people into the country. When the steamer Normandie was held at quarantine in 1892 during the cholera scare of that year she carried a number of influential people, including a United States senator. These detained passengers, who were held several days on board the ship, wrote the most indignant letters of protest to the press and to the authorities, demanding their immediate release from detention. They were, despite their large influence, held the usual number of days and came fuming ashore, fulminating against the practice of holding perfectly well people within sight of their homes. Public sentiment, however, fully sustained the action of the authorities, as it will in all cases where the health of the country is at stake.

Col. Roosevelt's idea is that the fact that a man does not belong to the regulars should not discourage him, since he can always be a volunteer.

About as far as anybody gets in explaining the high cost of living is the theory that some one has decided that he needs the money.

The question of preventing forest fires is one feature of conservation which cannot be dragged into politics.

Mr. Timothy Woodruff may yet find it necessary to have as many explanations as he has waistcoats.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

An Indebtedness.

"You have found a study of the classics beneficial?" said the professor.

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Cumrox. "We got a beautiful name for our yacht out of the classical dictionary."

Marketing in Crimson Gulch.

"What makes the butcher put both hands in the air? Is he afraid you are going to shoot?"

"No," answered Broncho Bob. "He has gotten over being afraid. He knows I ain't going to shoot as long as he keeps his hands out of reach of the scales while the meat's bein' weighed."

The Permanent Equine.

Though airships in the blue may roam
And autos speed along,
It takes a hoss to haul 'em home
When anything goes wrong.

Located.

"Your husband spends all his leisure with his automobile," said one woman.

"Yes," replied the other.

"Don't you miss him?"

"No. If he isn't at home fixing the machine I can always reach him by telephone at the repair shop."

No Practical Difference.

"I made a mistake," said young Mrs. Torkins, "and picked up my locket instead of the little gold watch you gave me."

"Never mind," replied her husband. "The only difference is that the watch doesn't tell time and the locket doesn't even pretend to."

Unenvied.

Adam didn' pay no rent.
His food was furnished free.
He didn' need no circus tent
Foh his menagerie.
He didn' have to work at all,
But simply pass de time
Until de fruit, both great an' small,
Done ripen to its prime.

Oh, you, Mistoh Adam!
You sholy took your ease,
But if I could change luck wif you,
I'd say excuse me, please.

Adam sho'ly were de boss,
But lonesome, jes' de same.
He couldn' never swap a hoss
Nor see a base ball game.
He couldn' staht a barber shop
Nor listen to de band,
Nor meet dem 'lection folks dat stop
To shake you by de han'.

Oh, you, Mistoh Adam!
Though you was livin' some,
I'd rather be mo' sociable
An' take things as dey come.

The "Sucker List."

From the New York Times.

It is interesting to learn from good authority that the lists of names used by promoters of various benevolent schemes to make everybody who does the right thing at the right time wealthy are technically called "sucker lists." If you frequently receive invitations to invest a few trifling dollars in stock which will be worth a hundred times its selling price in a few months you are, therefore, classed as a "sucker." The wonder is that so many persons who never buy speculative stocks of any kind under any circumstances should have their names on these lists. The inference is that the "sucker lists" are not scientifically made out, that guesswork and mere accident enter largely into their composition. It may be, however, that the wise persons who manage stock-selling syndicates class everybody as a "sucker," without prejudice, and that their experience in the long run justifies the classification. Certainly few persons who have permanent addresses escape solicitation. They find themselves on divers and many "mail order lists," and their daily mail is apt to include several invitations to invest in mines, real estate operations and manufacturing concerns, along with appeals to aid charities and requests from tailors and bootmakers for their custom. It is a well known fact that the compilation of these lists is a branch of modern business reputed to be lucrative. The lists are sold. They must be worth buying or they would not be bought. Yet who does not invariably crumple up this superfluous part of his daily mail and throw it into the waste basket?

Loeb's Good Work.

From the Omaha Bee.

William Loeb is giving his country a very vivid demonstration of actual reform in the system of collecting foreign revenue. In one year he saved to the government the sum of $12,000,000 and, better than all, he has seemingly destroyed a system of graft and gain, which amounted to robbery of the nation, in an amazingly brief period, though it had been intrenched for years. And, after all, it was a simple work, requiring only common honesty, courage and the determination to do what a strong mind conceived to be right and possible. It sets a high standard for future collectors at the port of New York, too high to offer much ground for the belief that it will ever be safe or possible to return to the old order of things.

The Forest Primeval.

From the Kansas City Star.

"God pity the lubbers ashore with the chimney pots a-fallin'," said the kind-hearted mariner in the gale. In the northwest forests, where men should be secure from men if anywhere in the world, it is said that 150 men and women have died by fire—and by incendiarism.

The Fall Game.

From the Baltimore American.

Gridirons are being scoured for the usual sacrificial victims.

Quite Lively.

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

This is one of the off years in politics; but it is a pretty lively one.

Insurgent Year.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Mr. Taft has doubtless noticed that in Nicaragua the insurgents won.

Twenty
Good Upright Pianos
For Rent,
$4.00 Per Month
IF TAKEN AT ONCE.
A Little Later They Will Cost You From $5 to $6 Per Month.
Sanders & Stayman Co.,
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Before Sending Them To School
Have the Children's Eyes Examined
The care of the children's eyes is one of the most important duties devolving upon the mother. Many a child's eyesight has been permanently impaired through neglect. It is a simple matter to make sure that your child's eyesight is in good condition to withstand the strain of school studies.
Expert Examination Free
We make no charge for expert examination, and we will tell you frankly whether glasses are needed or not, and you have the privilege of paying for glasses required at the rate of
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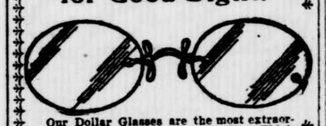
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THOMPSON'S INSECT POWDER, Best Bug KILLER.
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Largest Stock in the City.
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WE CLOSE AT 6 O'CLOCK TOMORROW NIGHT.

Saturday Sale Extraordinary of Women's Waists, Skirts, Princess Slips and Bathing Suits.
These are odds and ends from this season's stock, and we must close them out in order to make room for the new fall stocks. The prices are the lowest that have ever been put on like articles. Every one is a great bargain, and should be sold before the day is half over. Come early and get the choice of the following:
300 Women's Fine Wash Waists. Worth $1.50 ..... 45c
200 Women's Fine Wash Waists. Worth $2.50 ..... 85c
100 Women's Fine Wash Waists. Worth $4.00 ..... $1.85
25 Women's Colored Princess Slips, including black. Worth $2.98 $1.66
50 Women's Bathing Suits; mohair. Worth $4.00 ..... $1.66
50 Women's Washable Tailored Skirts. Worth up to $5.00 ..... $1.35
50 Women's Bathing Suits, of mohair. Worth up to $7.50 ..... $2.66
30 Women's Bathing Suits of mohair. Worth up to $10.00 ..... $4.66
100 Middy Blouses. Worth up to $1.25 ..... 57c

Get Your Boy His School Suit Tomorrow
Tomorrow we offer a few snap shots before our fall opening. The following exceptional offerings ought to be appreciated and deserve a hearty response to our call:
We have for tomorrow in Double-breasted Suits, sizes 6 to 17—
A line of Fancy Cassimere. $3 values. At $1.98
Pretty styles in Cheviot Novelties. $4.00 values. At $2.98
Up-to-date Garments in Worsteds. $5.00 values. At $3.98
Imported French Worsteds. $6.00 values. At $4.98
Exceptionally Fine Fabrics. $8.00 values. At $5.98
105 All-wool Navy Blue Serge. $6.00 values. At $4.98
A line of Shepherd's Plaid Reefers; sizes 2½ to 7. $3.00 values $1.89
20 All-wool Navy Blue French Worsted Russian Suits; sizes 3 to 8. Positively $6.00 value. At $3.39
A new line of Blouses; sizes 6 to 15, in fall cheviots; many patterns. Choice 25c

Great Clearance Sale of Women's and Children's Merino Underwear.
Great clearance sale of Women's and Children's Summer-weight Underwear; odds and ends must go to make room for fall goods. Have divided these into two distinct lots—
Underwear Worth up to 59c, 17c a Garment.
Lot 1 comprises Women's and Children's Vests and Pants; vests high neck, short sleeves; pants ankle or knee length; lace trimmed or plain; Corset Covers, low neck, sleeveless; Women's Extra Large Size Pants, knee length, lace trimmed; Boys' Fine Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, coat style, drawers knee length; Women's Low Neck Sleeveless Vests; goods ranging in price from 29c to 59c. Tomorrow, each 17c
Underwear Worth up to $1.50, 29c a Garment.
Lot 2 comprises Women's Fine Lisle Thread Combination Suits; low neck; no sleeves, lace trimmed or plain. Also Fine Lisle Thread Pants, knee length; full lace ruffle or plain around bottom; Women's Extra Size Lisle Thread Vests and Pants; Fine Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, lace or crocheted yoke; Fancy Vests in pink and blue, lace trimmed. Goods ranging in price from 75c to $1.50. Tomorrow, each .. 29c

RIBBONS, BELTINGS AND NECKWEAR.
Special lot of Dutch Collars and Jabots, fine lace trimmed; slightly mussed. Values up to 25c and 39c. Choice to close out, each 12½c
New Imported Round Collars, also Yokes, round and pointed effects. Values up to 98c. White, cream and black.
Choice, 49c and 59c each.
New Persian Collars and Jabots, also Persian Coat Revers sets; all colors; new novelties.
Priced, 25c and 50c each
Lace Coat Revers Sets are very stylish this season; white and cream.
Priced, 50c to $1.48 each
Pleated Rufflings, Persian effects; all colors and plain white. Priced, yard 25c
Head Scarfs, all colors; ¾-yard wide; extra fine quality. Regular 75c and $1.00 values.
Special, 48c and 79c each
Linen Spanish Collars. Regular price, 19c. Special, each 12½c
New Novelty Ribbons, corded edges and Dresdens; all colors. Regular 29c values. Special, yard 19c
Wash Belting, embroidered and plain heavy military belting. Regular 19c values. Special, your waist length .. 10c

$6.50 Silk Petticoats at $3.95
Black and Colors.
These are exceptional bargains, and will be appreciated by all who are fortunate enough to secure one. They are made of a splendid quality taffeta silk, in black and most all colors. Several styles from which to select; some have tailored bands; others have deep umbrella flounce; some have rows of shirring. They are all cut full width and have full foundation and dust ruffle. Any skirt in the lot worth $6.50. Special tomorrow $3.95

CORSETS.
C. B. Corsets, made of batiste; high and medium bust; long hip garters attached. Price $2.00
Corsets made of coutil and batiste, medium, long and girdle lengths; garters attached. Price 49c
Warner's Corsets, made of batiste; medium bust; long hip; sizes 19-36. Price $1.00

$1.00 16-Button Silk Gloves 69c
Ladies' 16-button Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in pink, red, gray, tan, copenhagen blue, navy, light blue, black and white; in broken sizes. Regular $1.00 value. Special 69c
Ladies' One-clasp Chamois Gloves, in natural color. Regular $1.00 value. Special 89c
Ladies' 16-button Silk Lisle Gloves, in tan, gray, navy and black. Regular $1.00 value. Special 49c
Ladies' Two-clasp Lisle-thread Gloves, in gray, tan, mode, black and white. Regular 50c value. Special 25c
Ladies' Two-clasp Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in tan, gray, black and white. Regular 50c value. Special 39c
Ladies' Two-clasp Chamoisette Gloves, in natural color. Special value 25c

Low Prices on TOILETS.
Park & Tilford Best Bay Rum, bottle 29c
Hebe Complexion Soap, 3 for 25c
Physicians and Surgeons' Soap 5c
Colgate's Dental Powder 15c
Rubifoam, best for the teeth 17c
Peroxide Hydrogen, bottle 10c
Soft Face Chamois, each 3c
Lambert's Listerine, bottle, only 15c
Corolopsis Talcum Powder, can 15c
2-quart All-rubber Fountain Syringes 75c
Solid Steel Manicure Scissors 50c
Lablache Face Powder 29c

LADIES' HOSIERY.
Misses' Lace Lisle Hose, in black, white and tan. Special 50c
Infants' Hose, in tan, pink, blue, red, black and white. Special 12½c
Misses' Tan Lisle Ribbed Hose. Special 25c
Misses' Plain Lisle Hose, in black, white and tan. Special 35c
3 for $1.00.
Ladies' Gauze Lisle Hose, double sole, garter top, in black, pink, sky, navy, red, violet and suede. Special 50c
Ladies' Silk Hose. Regular $1.00 value. Special 75c
Ladies' Gauze Lisle Hose, in black, tan, bronze, suede and white. Regular 50c value. Special 35c
3 for $1.00.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, split white foot and plain black; double toe and heel. Special 35c
3 for $1.00.

Infants' Wear.
Babies' Rompers; made of fine quality blue and tan chambray, piped in red. Sizes 1 to 3 years. Regularly 50 cents. Special 29c
Odds and ends in Babies' Mull Caps; French effects; daintily trimmed with ribbon, lace, French knots and tucks. Sizes 14 to 16. Regular $1.25 value. Special 69c

Fall Styles in Plaited Shirts, $1.00
We just received our first shipment of Plaited Shirts for early fall wear. The line consists of box and welt plaited bosoms, in a fine assortment of patterns in high-grade percales. Made coat style, with attached cuffs. Really worth $1.50. On sale at $1.00