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District Fiscal Legislation.

When a legislative substitute is proposed for the half-and-half law which shall be framed on the principles laid down by the congressional joint fiscal committee, then Congress should consider radical amendment of the organic act, but not till then.

This substitute must, as we have seen, provide (a) a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations by Congress, (b) certain and fixed taxation of the District, (c) no increase of the local tax burden and (d) no decrease, at least, of the national contribution, representing its capital responsibility and obligation.

Compare this equitable substitute for the organic act with that proposed in this year's District appropriation bill. It repeals the half-and-half law by change in the wording of the appropriating clauses of the bill and by the blanket repeal of all laws inconsistent therewith. It appropriates in round numbers \$11,600,000. It will collect from the District in taxes \$8,200,000. Under existing law it ought to appropriate \$5,800,000 from the Treasury and \$5,800,000 of the \$12,600,000 of District surplus in the Treasury as a trust fund for the benefit of the District in some future "lean" year.

The bill proposes, however, that the \$11,600,000 of District appropriations shall, in violation of existing law, be paid, not half and half, but \$8,200,000 from the District and \$3,400,000 from the nation. The effect of the legislation is to repeal the organic act without substituting for it any definite policy of regular and liberal congressional appropriation or any assurance of fixed and certain local taxation, to confiscate to national uses \$2,400,000 of local revenue under the half-and-half law and to reduce the national contribution from 50 per cent to 30 per cent and to increase the local contribution from 50 per cent to 70 per cent.

This rider makes (1) the congressional policy of appropriations indefinite, irregular and illiberal, (2) leaves local taxation fluctuating and uncertain, (3) increases the local burden proportionately from 50 per cent to 70 per cent and in dollars from \$5,800,000 to \$8,200,000 and (4) decreases the national contribution proportionately, and points to its future elimination.

The "constitution" of the District of Columbia, so designated by the Supreme Court of the United States, is thus amended in a vital point, without any verbal suggestion in the bill of this amendment or repeal and without the slightest allusion in it to the fundamental law thus amended or repealed.

By indirection the keystone in the arch of the capital's development and prosperity is demolished, and the rebuilding of the wrecked structure is left to chance and the fates in the uncertain future.

Prior to 1878 the nation, through Congress, participated as it saw fit in capital upbuilding, with no definite equitable measurement of its obligation toward the nation's city and its people. There resulted a neglected, shabby, discreditable capital; a humiliation, reproach and shame to the nation.

In 1878 a definite equitable standard of national participation in capital building was fixed. There has resulted one of the most attractive and most wholesome of the world's capitals; a worthy object of national pride.

It is now proposed to abandon this definite standard which has worked so well for both nation and capital and under which Washington has so wonderfully prospered, and to restore so far as any fixed degree of national participation in capital-making is concerned the relations prior to 1878, during the period of the capital's neglect and shame.

Shall the half-and-half plan be abandoned, unless and until some other definite standard of national participation is after thoughtful and deliberate consideration substituted in its place? Shall the degree of national participation in capital maintenance and development be rendered uncertain, fluctuating from year to year, shifting from too little to nothing with the whims and caprices of the few individuals, the mere handful of legislators, who in successive Congresses are willing and are permitted to act for the nation in dealing with local concerns?

Italy was a long time getting into the war and is likely to be a long time getting out of it.

The Campaign in Asia Minor. The other day it was reported from Constantinople by way of Berlin that a large Russian force had been defeated between Erzerum and Erzinnia by the Turks operating under Gen. Mackensen, and it was stated that the belief in Berlin was that the Russians had been stopped in Mesopotamia. If later dispatches that have come by way of Petrograd and still later ones from London do except the Russians, far from being checked in Mesopotamia, are steadily continuing their advance and are now approaching Mosul, about 225 miles northwest of Bagdad, with the evident design of cutting the Bagdad railway, upon which the Turks operating in the Tigris valley depend for supplies.

They are also reported to have sent a cavalry column south to connect with the British near Kut-el-Amara. A continued Russian advance in that direction is likely to force a Turkish retreat northward, more so, in fact, than the reported Turkish success east of Erzinjan is calculated to force a Russian retreat from Trebizond or Bitlis, in the Armenian campaign.

If this war were being conducted under conditions prevalent a century ago, the Turkish position in the Tigris valley would not be necessarily imperiled by the advance on Mosul. The change in war materials, however, greatly affects the strategy. Transport is now far more important than it was in earlier days. Without the use of the railway for the movement of large supplies of munitions the Turks operating in the Tigris valley would be at a serious disadvantage. Notwithstanding the British surrender at Kut-el-Amara there is a considerable pressure on the Turkish lines near Bagdad from the south, and the supply problem for the British is not especially difficult, with water transport as far as the head of the Persian gulf. If the railway north of Bagdad is captured the Turks will have no base of supplies within practicable range. It is a long way from the scene of the Mesopotamian and Armenian operations to Constantinople, which lies about 850 miles northwest of Mosul by air line, and if the Russians should continue their advance much fighting is in prospect over the rugged territory of Asia Minor. At present it would appear that the Russian expedition has a political rather than a military motive, with Bagdad as an objective.

The Hughes Boom. Not the Oregon result alone is the latest demonstration of the strength of the Hughes boom. That result demonstrates a good deal. There was no Hughes organization. There was no authority even for the use of Justice Hughes' name. He had refused that. But, without organization or authority, the Hughes men were so numerous and determined they carried the primary over two candidates who were actively in the race. The expression was clearly from the people, uninfluenced by the ordinary methods of political campaigning.

It is to be noted, too, that Oregon follows Vermont—another state where the Hughes boom is booming. The width of the continent divides the two states. So that on both the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes popular sentiment, expressing itself without spur or manipulation, shows the same thing. And between the two slopes—in the middle country—the Hughes boom is booming. But another significant thing is the appearance of roobacks in the closing days of the contest, all anti-Hughes in conception and purpose. Now we are told—no authority given—that Justice Hughes will not accept if nominated. Now we are told—no authority given—that he is expecting and predicting the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Now we are told—no poll given—that there are not half a dozen Hughes men in the New York delegation to Chicago.

These tactics, of course, show great uneasiness in anti-Hughes circles. They are the signs of what may well in a day into a panic. They are no less plainly anti-Hughes than pro-Roosevelt. The Rooseveltians seem to feel that if they are to succeed they must dispose of Justice Hughes first. They recognize in him today their foremost adversary.

In democratic circles Mr. Roosevelt continues the favorite for the Chicago nomination. He looks "good"—mighty "good"—to those who remember with gratitude his services to the democratic party in 1912. They would like of all things—esteem themselves most fortunate—to find him leading the republicans this year. Or, failing that, they would dance a jig to see him bolt again, and in that way assist in Mr. Wilson's re-election.

But they have made their feelings too plain. The republicans are well advised of their plans and desires, and fear them bearing "Teddy." The famous Greek performance still tells its tale and gives its warning.

Even though diplomatic representations may prove misleading, they are always framed under circumstances which prevent any charges of perjury.

America is well provided with aviators, but not well enough to warrant their reckless destruction through defective aeroplanes.

When a line is reported "busy" in New York, it may be even busier than any one would suspect.

A Buckeye Boss. George B. Cox, dead at his home in Cincinnati, was the Boss Cox of much local success and of national celebrity. He was a born leader of the rough element in politics, and became a great force with the higher element. He never apologized for either his company or his performances, and wore his title as a prized badge. He was boss, and proud of his title and power.

He began, as others of his kind have done, in a barroom. His "place" was orderly, and his word good. If necessary, he would enforce commands with his fists. This gave him consequence in his neighborhood, and insured prosperity and advancement.

From the barroom to politics was but a step. As others of his kind have done, he took it naturally. And the qualities which had won in his first occupation was now in his second. His word was good. His followers relied upon him implicitly. His opponents never doubted either his resources or his determination.

Working Hours. "I'm going to join a union," said an author in his glee; "I'm going to work eight hours a day and that's enough for me. I shall definitely limit my imaginative power To a reasonable number of typewritten words per hour."

"If poetry, perchance, should be my aim, a style so neat Will measure verse to do away with any extra feet. 'Twould take me hours to tell of all the good the plan will do. For instance; if I choose to write, but just here the whistle blows."

Not a Learner. "There's a man in the next apartment learning to play the clarinet," expostulated the nervous tenant. "No, he isn't," replied the janitor. "He has been working on that tune for three months, and he doesn't play it a bit better than when he started."

On a Hot Day. "What are you hollerin' at the ice man for?" "Want to make him mad," replied the youngster with defiant red hair. "I want to make him mad so he'll throw something at me." "So he'll throw something!" "Yes, he hasn't anything to throw but a chunk of ice an' that's what I'm after."

Assertion of Authority. "Of course, you have taken an interest in votes for women." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "There's no doubt that we women could manage politics very easily if——" "If what?" "We found it as easy to boss other women around as it is to exert obedience from the men."

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tion. He always meant "business," and had to be met on that basis. From municipal affairs he advanced to state affairs, and from state to national affairs. He was not a seeker of office for himself. He was never boomed for governor or United States senator, even when on the other side of the fence politicians of like grade and reputation were being boomed for both. He found ample reward in his "pull" and in pulling strings.

He was not a man of ordinary reveries. A really capable politician seldom is. In a campaign against the common enemy he could forgive and support men in his own party who had never favored him. He was regular, and, as a rule, did his best in his own way.

Men of this stamp are found in all our large cities. Here they are republicans, there democrats. Seldom are they independents. Wherever found, they are a problem. They are made to point many a moral and adorn many a tale, but as yet they have not been improved or exterminated. The material with which they build is ready to hand; and when they build successfully they are accepted by the very men whose denunciations have been the most extreme. Such is the record in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston, as well as in Cincinnati. And just now the bosses in all those cities, and elsewhere, assured that their labors will be appreciated, are getting ready to put in their best ticks in the approaching campaign.

English statesmanship refers to the food blockade as "economic pressure on the central powers." In the midst of political agitation John Bull does not forget his rhetorical dignity.

Dublin is described as being more indignant than ever. It is not found as a rule that the enforcement of severe penalties tends to arouse any sentiment of esteem.

Work is being done on the platforms with as much conscientious attention as if a platform were not usually forgotten a few weeks after election.

Wire-tapping does not commend itself to the ethical sense, but it was long since pretty well demonstrated that the telephone is no place to tell secrets.

If Shakespearean celebrations can be held often enough the acting may be made to compare to the high literary standards involved.

Col. Roosevelt did not hesitate to take his hand wagon up to Detroit and invite Henry Ford to look at the speedometer.

The "made in Germany" label sacrificed a great deal of its popularity when it was attached to submarines.

It is now doubted whether Mr. Bryan will ever be able to start anything as interesting as 16 to 1 was.

The "joker" in a congressional bill sometimes constitutes its most serious element.

The battle of Verdun recognizes no time limit.

SHOOTING STARS. BY PHILANDER JOHNSON. Test of Attractiveness. "Where are you going this summer?" "I dunno," replied Mr. Camrox. "Mother and the girls don't seem to have been able to hunt up any place sufficiently expensive to make it interesting."

The Base Ball Shouter. Oh, ye whose carelessness of speech May scatter sparks and start a flame, Go forth and on the bleachers bleat, And join the rooster at the game.

His loud and cheery bellowing Resounds with an unfeeling charm. He shouts—but never says a thing That could create the slightest harm.

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KANN'S Store Open Daily From 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturdays to 8 p.m. Extra Special! Closing Out 110 of Our \$29.75 to \$35.00 Suits Tuesday at \$16.95 These from our regular stocks in Gabardines Novelty Fabrics Men's Wear Serges Poplins Checks Kann's—Second Floor

Join in Our Good Luck by Purchasing Tomorrow 25c Printed Voiles At 19c a Yd. We considered it rare good luck to get these pretty voiles at a price which would enable us to offer them for 19c a yard. The lot represents a manufacturer's "clean-up" and contains some of the prettiest patterns of the season. Figured, Floral and Striped Designs on White or Light Colored Grounds. All first quality, fresh, perfect goods. Striped Linen-finished Suitings; stripes are from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches wide; pink, blue, brown, green, tan, navy, Copenhagen, rose and black, on white grounds; material is 36 inches wide. A yard..... 39c Striped Wash Goods, in three different materials—Ratine Crepes, 27 inches wide, 1-inch stripes, in rose, Copenhagen, navy and green; 36-inch Linen-finished Tropical Suiting, 34-inch stripes, in Copenhagen, rose, light blue, green and black, and Combination Striped Suiting, 36 inches wide. A yard..... 25c At the same price we have plain materials—Durbar and Himalaya Cloths. The fad of the hour is a plain skirt with striped coat or plain coat with striped skirt, each trimmed with the other material. Choice, a yard..... 25c Kann's—Street Floor.

It Is Economy to Buy Old Hickory Furniture Because It Is Made to Give Lasting Service Made from the natural hickory, with the bark on; and the seats also some of the backs made from fiber strippings of the real hickory. Weather, therefore, does not affect it. It Is Policy to make your selections here, where will be found complete stocks of Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Couches, Tabourets, Stools, Hall Trees, Jardiniere Stands, Summer Houses. THESE BIG SPECIALS FOR TUESDAY FOR ONE DAY ONLY, THIS 3-PIECE SET, chair, table and rocker. Regularly \$15, very special..... \$7.95 Andrew Jackson Chair, always \$5. Here, special..... \$3.95 Andrew Jackson Rocker, always \$6. Here, special..... \$4.75 Kann's—Fourth Floor.

KANN'S May 22, 1916. Cloudy tonight and tomorrow. Probably showers. KANN'S "Dainty Miss, 1916" Ready to Face the World With a Beribboned Diploma in Her Hand—and Charming in One of Our Lovely Graduation Gowns of Net No prettier picture than a dainty bud, confident in her newly acquired knowledge, and just as confident in the fact that HER frock is just as pretty as any Sweet Girl Graduate's. A passing show of girls in fine pleated net frocks trimmed with narrow frilled ribbon, with little coatee, finished with crochet buttons, some fastened in front, some in back. Girls with handsomely embroidered white nets, combined with white taffeta. Girls in frocks with new cape effects of embroidered nets and three-tier skirts; girls in gowns with corded skirts and shirring at waist, forming girle and giving the graceful princess lines, will be seen at the exercises wearing these gowns from Kann's. In fact, every lovely, graceful, youthful line is brought out to best advantage in a line of Graduation Gowns unexcelled in the south. All sizes. \$12.95 \$14.95 \$16.95 \$19.75 \$25 Kann's—Second Floor. We Cannot Fill in the "Sold-Out" Sizes—Therefore We Offer Tomorrow Steamer Trunks Worth Up to \$12.50, \$6.45 for..... Makers cannot duplicate these lines of trunks because of the big increase in cost of materials—therefore we cannot refill when our lines become broken. We have decided to clean out our entire lot of broken lines and also include some samples in Large, Medium and Taxi Sizes—28 to 40 inches long. Choice of all fiber covered or varnished canvas styles; heavy brass corners and edge projections; some cloth lined; good locks and bolts. Kann's—Third Floor. Fashion Is Favoring Very Greatly SILK AND LINGERIE Summer Blouses At \$2, \$2.50 and \$2.95 Blouses ruffled, frilled and smart enough for theater or matinee wear. Plain tailored, chic and practical enough for street, sport or business wear. Some of the more elaborate styles have deep collars, lace trimmed. Combinations of voile and organdy are very popular. Some models are trimmed with real Irish picot lace. Handsome hand-embroidered blouses, with the beautiful and dainty convent embroidery on front, back and sleeves, also have their showing among the new and favored styles. Lingerie with inset eyelid embroidery are very new. Among the plainer styles are colored batistes, in neat effects, Irish picot edge on cuffs and collar, and crochet buttons; tucked effects; Swiss embroidered styles and many others. Also cool Jap and China plain-tailored styles. All sizes. Kann's—Second Floor. The New York Garment Makers' Strike Throws Into Our Big May Sale of Silks the Best Values Yet Offered White Tub Corduroys and Pretty Sport Silks \$1.00 Qualities 69c a Yd. 2 Big Values The Handsome Wide-wale, Hollow-cut, Corduroy, 36 inches-wide, guaranteed to launder. All the year round this corduroy is sold in our regular stock at \$1.00 a yard. For coats and for skirts it is in big demand. Gay and Gorgeous Sport Silks, 69c Regularly These Would Be \$1.00 a Yard. SPECIAL Because we were fortunate to secure a limited amount at a very special price is the reason we can offer them tomorrow so low. 5 different width stripes, also many fancy patterns, all printed on the genuine Chinese pongee. Stripes are in rose, green, Belgian blue. At the same price are included plain Chinese natural pongee. Widths from 26 to 33 inches. Chiffon Taffeta, \$1.39 Quality, a Yard..... \$1.00 In NAVY BLUE and BLACK, the two most wanted kinds, and both scarce and hard to get. 36 inches wide, a splendid quality, perfect in color and finish. Kann's—Street Floor. "Herringbone" Crex Rugs Are Different—That Is Why They Are So Popular They are an exclusive "Crex" make, and a make that will give unequalled service. Find full lines here at popular prices. HERRINGBONE CREX, in blue, green, brown; in bowknot effects: 9x12-foot size..... \$9.45 7x54-inch size..... \$1.10 8x10-foot size..... \$6.95 6x12-foot size..... \$4.95 Herringbone Crex Runners, 24, 27 and 36 inch runners. Yard..... \$5 to 70c Plain and Woven Band Crex Rugs; all colors; 18x36-inch to 9x15-foot sizes. Prices..... \$3.50 to \$9.95 9x12-ft. Crex; plain and woven border effects..... \$7.45 8x10-foot Rag Rugs, \$5.45 Reversible styles in light, medium and dark effects. 36x63-inch Rag Rugs; to match. Special, 8c. 10 Rolls of Carpet Runner Brussels stair and hall carpet for summer wear, one side plain, other bordered; serviceable 19c mottled grounds. Yard..... \$1.95 Kann's—Third Floor. Tuesday's Price on These Well Known Sewing Machines Will Be \$12.98 Instead of Their Listed Price, \$20 and you may buy them on Liberal \$1 Down \$1 Per Week Terms These are easy-running machines, with a complete set of attachments for doing all kinds of sewing. It is an excellent opportunity to get a good machine on which to do your summer sewing. Don't wait a minute longer—get a machine tomorrow at this absurdly little price. Sold under our usual guarantee of satisfaction. Kann's—Fourth Floor. Consult Us on Repair Work An Expert in Charge of this Work S. Kann Sons & Co. THE BUSY CORNER 878 ST. AND PENNA. AVE. Kann's—Third Floor.