

THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1916

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The Evening Star Newspaper Company 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue.

New York Office: Tribune Bldg. Chicago Office: First Nat. Bank Bldg. European Office: 3 Regent St., London. South American Office: La Valle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mail, or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

Subscriptions by mail—Payable in advance. Daily, 5 cents a copy. Sunday, 10 cents. Foreign, 50 cents a copy. Single copies, 5 cents. Telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of each month.

The Child Labor Bill.

On the final roll call twelve senators—ten Democrats and two Republicans—voted against the child labor bill. They would not accept the bill as constitutional. But those votes did not measure the full strength of that contention. Other senators doubted the constitutionality of the bill, but voted for it, some to please the President, and some to throw the question into the courts, where it seems reasonably certain to go. The President himself is not committed to the constitutionality of the bill. Rather the other way. But he wanted it, and will sign it, on the score of political expediency. He needs the bill in his campaign.

Senator Overman, who opposed the bill, thinks that if the courts sustain the enactment the decision will mark the end of state rights. As a matter of fact, did not state rights, in the Jeffersonian sense, disappear long ago? Time and again, as the controversy has arisen, over this matter and that, centralization has won, and oftener than otherwise with the aid of men calling themselves Jeffersonian Democrats. Were he to revisit the glimpses of the moon at present, the sage of Monticello would not know the party conjuring with his name. The party of his heart and hope long since departed—is as dead as he.

Senator Cummins, who voted for the bill, improved the opportunity to point out the President's part in securing a vote at this session. He reproached the executive of the executive power in the premises, and described it as a bad sign of the times.

But that is not a new sign applying to these times. Twenty-three years ago Mr. Cleveland exhibited the same spirit, and secured a like result. He put all the pressure he possessed as President behind his demand for a repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman silver act, and won enough democratic support, particularly in the Senate, to give him success.

There has been progress, however—if progress is the word—in the manner of procedure and the public view of it. Mr. Cleveland operated a little under cover. Senators did not relish the idea of receiving special instructions from the White House respecting legislation; and Senator Morgan covered them with confusion by calling them "cuckoos." Now, however, visits from the Capitol to the White House are frequently and publicly made for such purposes, and Mr. Wilson even goes to the Capitol—returns the visits—when something very important to him is in hand. There is liver matter in Mr. Cummins' observation than in Mr. Overman's; and we shall hear more about it as the campaign progresses.

The power to declare a strike has come to be recognized as one involving grave moral responsibility; one to be intrusted only to men of unselfish purpose and discriminating intelligence.

Denmark may be inclined to put enough of a price on those islands to compensate her for the embarrassment she suffered at the hands of our Dr. Cook.

There are circumstances which suggest that Henry Ford has decided to keep politics out of his publicity department.

By holding no more funerals, Villa avoids calling attention to the fact that he is alive.

Squeezing the Teuton Armies.

Co-ordination of attack by the allies against the Teuton forces is more strongly in evidence now than at any time since the war began. For some time the Russian and Anglo-French armies have been hitting simultaneously east and west, and recently the Italians have resumed the aggressive in the Trentino and regained some of the ground lost during the Austrian advance of the spring. But as evidence that the Italians are designing to smash with full power on the Austrian front and thus complete the aggressive co-operation comes the report of the capture of commanding positions on the Isonzo, where on a thirty-mile front the Italian forces moved eastward, taking 4,000 prisoners and great quantities of munitions and bringing them to the gates of Gorizia. The capture of that city is believed now to be within reach, and if it should fall Austria's position on the shores of the Adriatic becomes extremely precarious. Gorizia has been regarded as the key to Trieste and Piuma. The Italian campaign in that quarter has aimed chiefly at control of the Adriatic, just as the campaign in the Trentino or Tyrol has been largely defensive to prevent Austrian aggression into the plains of Venetia. If Gorizia falls Italy will have at last secured an important achievement.

Meanwhile Russian successes continue. Apparently there is no limit to the number of men and supply of munitions. A day or so ago an Austrian success in

The Carpathians was hailed with rejoicing in Berlin and Vienna, as indicating that at last the Russian forward movement had spent itself. Almost immediately comes word of a large advance south of the Dniester, gravely threatening the right flank of the Austrian forces defending Lemberg, while the Russian advance from Brody along the Lemberg railway continues without serious interruption. A striking feature of all the operations on the eastern front against the Austrian armies is the continued capture of large numbers of prisoners. No report of aggregate captures has lately been made, but judging from the latest statement of total takings and detailed accounts of the various engagements, the Russians must have in the present drive, which began about two months ago, made more than a quarter of a million of Austrian prisoners.

The attacks on the German lines on the western front continue with undiminished force, and territorial gains are reported constantly. The great German military organization is being steadily pressed on all sides without remission and with every evidence of a determination to continue the squeezing process.

The Intangible Property Tax.

It is beyond comprehension why the Senate, after declaring in the most emphatic manner that the organic act is just and that the District is not under-taxed and that it should continue to be supported on the half-and-half basis, added to the appropriation bill the tax on intangible property. There is no occasion for additional local tax revenues. No emergency exists to call for extraordinary money-raising measures, as in the case of the United States, which is now seeking ways and means of providing funds. Not even the liberal appropriations recommended by the Senate committee, reduced by the Senate itself later through the elimination of the park purchase items, would have absorbed all of the local revenues, on the half-and-half basis.

The joint select committee, after an exhaustive inquiry into the local conditions, came to the conclusion that the District of Columbia is not under-taxed, that the tax burden is as heavy as it should be. Then why add it? The money is not needed, so long as the Senate insists upon the retention of the half-and-half measure. The imposition of this tax will not lighten the burden of taxation upon reality. It will not tend to equalize the tax levy in the District. It will serve no useful purpose. It will simply add to the local tax revenues, to tempt further raids by the District baiters, to cause them to continue their attempts to mulct the District in the entire burden of District maintenance, or a large increase in the proportion of municipal cost borne by the local taxpayers.

The intangible property tax is contrary to the spirit in which the Senate has heretofore treated the District. Had it been adopted by the House, which is given to strange and eccentric measures of District legislation, it would possibly have been regarded as in the line of logic. But to come from the Senate, with the major issue resting upon the very question of sufficiency of local taxation, is, indeed, a surprise. Recession by the Senate from its amendment would be in the line of precedent and justice.

The uncensored editorial remarks of Maximilian Harden suggest that he has taken Prof. Munsterberg's hint and found some way to hypnotize the German Emperor.

One way for a candidate to waste time would be trying to make speeches that the opposition campaign managers would applaud.

As usual, Tammany refrains from allowing its agitation over national questions to take its attention from strictly local issues.

George W. Perkins' check book is enjoying the first real summer vacation it has had in some time.

No tax is popular except that which some one else is obliged to pay.

Infantile Paralysis Statistics.

Not only is there no diminution in the outbreak of infantile paralysis in Greater New York, but the death rate is actually rising, while the number of cases continues to grow by shocking advances. Yesterday 183 cases were reported, with 52 deaths, as against 145 new cases and 44 deaths on Monday. Up to date 5,336 cases have been recorded, resulting in 1,194 deaths, or a percentage of 22.3. Every known step has been taken to lessen the prevalence and the malevolence of the disease, but without effect. Every borough of the city has been cleaned as thoroughly as possible, and New York is probably more sanitary now than ever before. Still the mysterious influence spreads. An appeal has been made to those who have recovered from the disease to give samples of their blood for laboratory investigations in the hope of the discovery of a cure, and many have responded to the call. Some hope is felt that by this means a serum may be prepared which will at least permit the treatment of developed cases, even if it does not disclose the means of transmission, and thus provide a preventive remedy. New York's problem grows acute as time advances and the date for the reopening of the schools draws near. Whether the schools can be opened safely or not is a serious question. The commissioner of health is holding the matter in abeyance, hoping that by September 11 the disease will have abated.

Some interesting statistics have been published. Of 848 persons who died of this disease between January 1 and August 1 of this year—all but six within the last two months—507 were males and 341 females. Of these 685 were under five years of age, 419 boys and 266 girls.

The greatest mortality occurred between the ages of one and two years, 196 boys and 69 girls, with the next greatest number between two and three years, 98 boys and 69 girls. Nine years appears to have been about the limit of danger, as only 27 deaths of the 848 occurred above that age, and of these 17 were between ten and fourteen years, so that above fifteen years there were only 10 deaths. It is a significant fact that of the 848 deaths only 5 were negroes.

The Railroad Strike Menace.

The first stage of the railroad deadlock has been reached, the railroads refusing to grant the demands of the employees' organizations and proposing to submit them to federal mediation. The brotherhood leaders have declined to submit the case, preferring to deal directly with the railroads themselves, alleging that in previous federal arbitrations the employees have received less than they believed to be their due. There is no way to compel a submission to arbitration. The law is deficient in this respect, and thus, unless the railroads will open the way to a direct negotiation or the brotherhoods will consent to federal mediation, a strike is probable.

A railroad strike, affecting practically every transportation line in the country, would be a tremendous national disaster. It could not fail to cripple the industries, and it would react with most serious consequences upon the farmers—in fact, upon every class of people. It would entail losses mounting into hundreds of billions. Even if quickly stopped through federal intervention to compel the movement of trains as a public necessity it would be incalculably disastrous. The leaders of the brotherhoods are fortified in their demands by the almost unanimous vote in favor of a strike cast by the organization. The railroads, on the other hand, frankly declare that their financial situation is such as to preclude a grant of the demands as they are now framed. It is most unfortunate if through experience at a prior arbitration the confidence of the railroad operatives in the justice of a federal mediation board is weakened. Refusal by them to submit the case to a government arbitration puts them in the position of inviting a strike.

Reports of sharks at Oyster Bay indicate that the man-eating monster does not intend to escape the notice of one of our most prominent naturalists.

Conditions abroad make it harder than it used to be for a man desirous of avoiding inquiries to announce that he has gone to Europe.

New York will have little complaint if a reckless and disorderly carload of nitroglycerin contents itself with smashing windows.

Having been in a position to take all the credit in case of victory, the kaiser must expect to take the blame in case of defeat.

The Mexican border has afforded summer experiences proving that peace may have its horrors as well as war.

Both the regular parties are perfectly willing to offer any wandering progressive a good home.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Discovered! "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you favor votes for women?"

"Yes, indeed." "And I know why. You think that if I could vote maybe I'd quit talking about it, and I think you're just as mean as you can be!"

General Elation.

The campaign season doth begin And merry grows the game, Where everybody thinks he'll win, But hustles just the same.

Fighter.

"Is your colleague willing to fight for his country?" "I dunno about the whole country," replied Senator Sorghum. "All I'm sure of is that he's willing to fight for his particular part of the country every time an appropriation is mentioned."

Easy Matter.

"How does your boy Josh like his job in the city?" "First rate," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "He knows more about the business than the man that owns it."

Who told you that?

"Josh did. All he's got to do now is to convince the boss of it, an' git promoted."

Approach.

"Isn't what they call 'the approach' an important consideration in golf?" "Very important. You've got to have the kind of a job that will permit you to approach the golf links early in the afternoon."

Air, Water and Earth.

I sought to shun The noisy street; I thought I'd won Repose complete Where mountains reign Close to the sky— An aeroplane Came whizzing by! I bought with glee A diving bell, Beneath the sea I meant to dwell. My hopeful mien Turned to dismay— A submarine Plunged on its way! And then I went To a small town. In sweet content I settled down. Half clad I jumped Into the night— A freight train bumped Its dynamite.

Federal Finance by John Froese

As Your Financial Secretary

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You can also arrange to have us pay your taxes or insurance during your absence.

It will be a pleasure to explain more fully whenever you find it convenient to call.



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Worth \$5.00 and \$6.00

Black and Tan, Vici Kid Calfskin

Cordovan With Fiber Sole and Rubber Heels

Meyers Military Shops 1331 F Street N.W.

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Rugs That You Really Can Use Throughout the Year

We must dispose of them at once to make room for fall stocks. It is a big opportunity for you. Four of the most wanted sizes from which to select—and most popular qualities.



Choice, \$2.95 Thursday

Another Lot of White Washable Corduroy Skirts

Added to Our Special Line of Extra Values at \$1.98

These Skirts have been so popular this season we have had difficulty in keeping the size assortments complete, therefore this announcement of full lines of sizes (both regular and extra) should attract a crowd tomorrow. Fine quality corduroy, well made and stylish models, as you know. Kann's—Second Floor.



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Needed for Vacation Wear— Sizes 34 to 44. Tomorrow at \$1.00

A very superior quality to sell at the price, as you will admit when you see them. You know how desirable a middie blouse is to wear on a vacation or outing of any kind and should want to own several of them at tomorrow's price. Made of galatea, in white, with stripes of pink, blue, green and black; also all white and white with Copenhagen, red and navy colors. Get your share tomorrow. Kann's—Second Floor.



HOUSE DRESSES

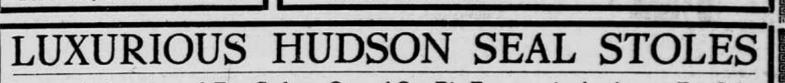
That Are Really Dainty Enough to Wear on the Street

Choice, 97c

Find Them on the Street Floor

Bargain Table Thursday

Cool, attractive styles, made of fine madras and ginghams, in stripes, checks and plain colors. Some are trimmed with contrasting materials and some with embroidery. House Dresses formerly sold to \$1.50. All sizes. Kann's—Street Floor.



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Kann's—Street Floor.

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This Adjustable Hammock Chair, of the quality wood; strong riveted rungs support the chair. A heavy, durable chair. With foot rest. SPECIAL . . . \$1.98

Others, with foot rest, \$1.49

Place This White Enameled Top Over Your Old Kitchen Table

And There You Have a Fine, New Enameled Table. These tops fit over any kitchen table—you put it on yourself, and there you have a fine, clean, sanitary table of snowy white. The top is of good quality enamel, without seams—but slightly imperfect, and that is the only reason we can offer them at choice. \$1.98

Third Floor.

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