

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays). By The Washington Times Company, THE MURPHY BUILDING, PENNA. AVE. FRANK A. MUNSEY, President. R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary. C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916.

THE ARMY BILL AGREEMENT

Present indications are that the army reorganization bill, as agreed upon by conferees of the Senate and House, will pass both bodies with little change. There seems to be some misapprehension about the measure agreed upon, because it does not contain all the Senate asked for.

The Senate asked for a minimum army strength in time of peace of 175,000; the conferees decided upon 175,000, but give the President the privilege of expanding this to 205,000. Add to this the noncombatative forces, the hospital and medical corps, the quartermaster's department, and the Philippine Scouts, and the peace strength is increased to 205,000, capable of expansion to about 254,000.

In addition to the regular army, and the national guard provided for, transportation and munitions are to be furnished to members of camps modeled after Plattsburg, and there are to be the reserve officers' training school.

Even all this is considered by some experts merely a start, but they agree that it is a good start. It forms the nucleus for a steady expansion, and it affords a chance for a rapid augmentation in time of stress. When danger approaches the camps may be multiplied indefinitely and men trained in the rudiments of warfare will be ready.

To the Senate conferees must go the credit for engineering, in the face of great difficulty, an army reorganization plan which bears the stamp of common sense and adequacy.

MAKE THE PREPAREDNESS INCOME TAX A NATIONAL ROLL OF HONOR

It is planned to raise revenues for defense by special taxation, chiefly on incomes, and this paper believes that the relatively small class who under the present income tax system must foot the bills will do so with hearty enthusiasm. Their convictions as to the need of preparedness are deeply sincere. Their willingness to make every necessary sacrifice to that end is unselfishly true.

But this is also the spirit and the resolve of all loyal Americans. So let the American people have their chance. Make the preparedness income tax a National Roll of Honor.

Congress can fall into no greater error than to exclude, as it proposes, those whose incomes are now exempt under the minimum of \$4,000 a year for married and \$3,000 for unmarried persons. The whole American people would want to be on the income tax list for that purpose if it were practicable. Make no mistake about that.

It is not practicable to put the exemption limit so extremely low that every income could be included. The machinery of collecting would be too cumbersome. Nevertheless the exemption ought to be lowered to the last possible point where there will be any net receipts.

The American people don't want to escape a few dollars or a few pennies contributed in behalf of the defense of their country. They want the privilege of sharing in this patriotic work.

Let Congress make the tax on small incomes as low as it pleases, but make it something to put the American people as a whole on the National Roll of Honor.

It is worse than financial nonsense, it is dishonest politics of the gutter-snipe breed, to say that it will not pay the Government to collect taxes on incomes of \$2,000 or \$1,000 a year. It will pay the Government and it will satisfy the nation if the exemption is as low as \$500, and if the amount due on the minimum is no more than a two-cent postage stamp; for, as a matter of fact, all the burden of work and inconvenience involved in making income returns and in remitting the tax falls upon the man who pays the tax, whether it is in dollars or in millions of dollars.

In any event the great mass of the revenues will come out of the comparatively few individuals with incomes in excess of \$4,000 a year.

But remember the right of the American people to be on that National Roll of Honor.

HELP THE BOY SCOUTS!

Fifteen hundred Boy Scouts will be turned loose in Washington on Saturday next, their Tag Day, in the effort to raise money to maintain the organization in this city. If there is any cause for which money ought to be forthcoming in necessary amounts, at such a time as the present, it is this.

The Boy Scout movement is making real men, men of the right sort; men capable of understanding, of subordination, of command, of realizing the responsibility that is upon every individual to contribute his part to common service. It is making boys ready for the larger service that their country may be demanding of its men, almost at any hour.

A fact, it might have been called by thoughtless people two years ago. A great work in practical preparedness is unquestionably in today.

Last November the local scout organization undertook to raise \$30,000 in cash and pledges running over three years, to finance the work for that period. Only \$11,904 was raised, of which, because much was in deferred pledges, only \$5,528 has been collected to date. For a full year no debts have been contracted; but the organization still has outstanding obligations of \$6,000.

The membership is 1,520, on which basis it is costing about \$2 per boy per year to maintain the organization, including eight weeks of camp. It is desired to raise, in cash and new pledges, \$10,000 on the coming Tag Day. It will be accomplished if people will put into substance the sympathy they feel for this movement. It will be accomplished, if talk about national preparedness is not all mere insincere vaporing.

Get down in your pocket, and give!

WAGES FIXED BY PROFITS

Labor is demanding its share of prosperity, and in most cases getting it. Employers in many instances are anticipating demands by voluntary advances. When they do object, and a strike follows, it seldom is hard fought.

This is as it should be, as long as the tide runs in; but when it ebbs, what? Wage-earners will not cheerfully submit to a reduction in slack times. A modified sliding scale, regulated, loosely speaking, by whether times are good or bad, would be, in a sense, profit-sharing. The National Civic Federation has just completed a study of the subject. It presents no conclusions, but has compiled the views of large employers and of workers.

Employers, as might be expected, favor the idea, although they do not agree that the ideal system of sharing prosperity with workmen has been evolved. Labor, on the other hand, is distinctly hostile. Its criticisms relate to details; for example, to the fact that the profit-sharing seldom does much for the ordinary workman, but benefits mainly foremen, superintendents, and the like.

Hostility to the underlying principle is the significant phase. Labor leaders want earnings in fixed wages, with no variable element. They fear the weakening of the influence of the unions. They distrust the employers' motives, suspecting an attempt at "sweating." They say they never would know whether the books were juggled to hide profits.

Employers cannot give wage increases in prosperity and continue them in adversity without financial suicide. It is obvious that the workman ought to share in unusual profits. He cannot afford to be an actual partner, for what shall he live upon in the year when there is no profit, or how shall he meet a deficit? The solution would be a fair wage at all times and a system of fixed ratio increase in flush periods.

How far we are from the solution, how much of the painful education of experience both classes have still to go through before they approximate equitable relations, is demonstrated by this interesting survey. There must be strikes and lockouts and bread lines for years to come before society works out in practice the problem whose theory is comparatively simple.

THE MARINE BAND PROBLEM

Among the distinctive attractions of summer life in Washington is the Marine Band. The existence of that band, on the plane of competency it now occupies, is threatened by a measure before Congress to prohibit its musicians from taking outside engagements. Lieutenant Santilemann states that the highest paid men in the band now receive \$60 a month, with an allowance, in some cases, of \$10 additional, while twenty members of the organization get but \$50.

The complaint that the members of the band compete unfairly with other musicians when they accept other engagements is not new. The whole subject has been a long standing controversy between the labor unions and the band. There is some justification in the complaint of the private musicians. For the membership in the band lends a prestige which enables them to procure other engagements easily.

But to stop this practice and not

increase the pay of the men will be to work havoc in a musical organization of which Washington, and the nation, is justly proud. Music is played in open air concerts here in the summer which seldom is performed by other bands. The White House and Capitol concerts, particularly, have become nation known features of the summer season here. Thousands of visitors, as well as residents, enjoy this music.

For the Government to contribute to the adequate support of this organization would be a good investment. The fact that the men are enlisted, it may not be known generally, furnishes one reason why the band is able to play music of such a high standard. They are called upon to rehearse two hours daily; whereas, in private bands, rehearsals must be paid for, and therefore are cut down to a minimum. For this work, and for their frequent playing both summer and winter, the band members earn a living wage, and the nation should be generous enough to pay for it.

GEORGETOWN'S ANNIVERSARY

Georgetown's Citizens' Association will hold a public meeting tonight, in commemoration of the fact that this day is the 166th anniversary of the legal establishment of the town. George Town, it was, in Frederick county, of the province of Maryland; named for King George II, as the colony had been named for a royal Mary. It is still one of the most characteristic communities in the New World; the colonial flavor is better preserved, in many parts of the old town, than even in Annapolis. It is, indeed, a curious fact that Washingtonians will rave about the fine preservation of colonial models in architecture, doorposts, fireplaces, and other things that the antiquarians love, when they could go around the corner and find in Georgetown much that in its way cannot be equaled at the Maryland capital.

Georgetown's finest old places are menaced right now by the worrisome institution that calls itself progress. The demolition of one most attractive residence dating back to colonial times has been in progress the last few days. It is easy enough to opine that "these wonderful old places ought not to be ripped out," but who will preserve them? In Rome or London or Paris public authority finds ways to take over and care for such monuments; in this country we have so little with the flavor of age that we don't appreciate the flavor or feel disposed to pay for its enjoyment.

We wish that Georgetown would tonight start something by way of arousing a real and efficacious public interest in saving its wonders and its beauties. Georgetown ought not to be metamorphosed into a waste of pebble-dash fronts and installment-plan "residences." There are yet remaining many of the loveliest landmarks; the time is come when their future must be securely provided for if they are not, one by one, to fall before the vandal hand of modernity and utility.

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPERS

Investigation of the railroad congestion throughout the country develops that receivers of freight still persist in using cars for warehouse purposes, and that even heavy demurrage charges had not served to end this practice.

It is charged, in short, that the railroads are not half so inefficient as the shippers. The truth is that more cars and bigger terminals would not improve the situation, and might make it worse, if the shippers should go on imposing on the railroads by failing to unload cars. There are unreasonable delays in both loading and unloading. The man who receives freight and hasn't a place handy in which to store it, cheerfully lets the car wait a few days until he is ready; and very frequently he finds it to his advantage to pay demurrage without protest, on the ground that it is cheaper to do this than to make special provision of quarters for extraordinary amounts of goods that may be in his control only a very short time.

Country shippers are especially prone to adopt this easy-going attitude toward their cars; but in the cities, in times of great business activity, the physical problem of unloading and loading cars frequently becomes impossible of prompt solution. Streets are not wide enough, warehouses are too small, elevator service in great buildings is inadequate, drays and trucks cannot keep up with the demands on them.

The New Haven road reports that in 1915 it was placing 10,000 cars daily on sidings ready to unload, and shippers were unloading only 6,000 a day. Now the road is placing 13,000 cars a day, and only 5,000 of them are being discharged. This clearly indicates where a large responsibility lies. The freight car that is serving a thoughtless shipper as a warehouse is not doing the work for which it is intended. It is cluttering sidings and congesting terminals, when it ought to be making daily mileage, moving goods instead of storing them.

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GAFFNEY STARTS 'TODUO' FILM CAREER

Programs in Other Motion Picture Theaters Show Wide Variety of Films.

The inauguration of a season of feature film exhibitions at the Gayety Theater, with a special invitation and special inducements to women and children is an important event of the week in motion picture circles. The entire policy of the Gayety has been changed for the film engagement.

The first show, given today, is Tyrone Power in "John Neddham's Double." This is the first time the Universal company has had an establishment in Washington, showing its more pretentious productions. Tomorrow Louise Lovely will be seen in "Tangled Hair." The program for the remainder of the week includes: "Carter Do Haven and Flora Parker in 'The End of the Road'; Thursday, Mary Fuller in 'A Huntress of Men'; Friday, Violet Mercereau in 'The Great Problem'; and Saturday, Jane Gail in 'Report of Henshaw'.

Crandall's. The newest of the World Film Corporation's productions starring Robert Warwick, "Sudden Riches," which is the feature of the program at Crandall's today, is a preachment of a new type. It shows the result of an accumulation of wealth by a family that has not been accustomed to the power money begets, and the serious results that follow the taking of this power too seriously by the various members of the family.

Gerda Holmes, who appears as Mr. Warwick's leading woman for the first time in this film, will be remembered by many film patrons for her work with the Essanay company, and recently for her very excellent acting as leading woman in a photoplay, "Sudden Riches," which will be seen again tomorrow.

Dorothy Bernard is the star of the feature for Wednesday and Thursday, "Sins of Men." This is one of the photoplays that emphasizes the fact that the life is worse than the play. The plot tells the story of an idealist who has written a wonderful book, but who finds that its publication involves him in great difficulties. Stuart Holmes has the leading man's role. Friday and Saturday Katherine Keeler will be presented in a film version of William J. Locke's story, "Idols."

Savoy. Blanche Sweet, in "The Sowers," is the star of the Savoy program today. This play is one of the big Lasky productions featuring Miss Sweet, to which the great care that has been given by the director and author would always make worth while. The newest Metro production, starring Marguerite Snow, the "Half Million Bribe," will be the feature for tomorrow. Miss Snow was leading woman of a stock company here some years ago and has a number of personal friends in Washington, as well as a large following among photoplay patrons.

Apollon. The Vitaphone production, "The Supreme Temptation," with Antonio Moreno in the principal role, is being shown under V. L. S. E. auspices as the principal attraction at the Apollon Theater in Washington. The principal feature of the program will be the film adaptation of the play made famous by the "The Social Highwayman," Edwin August, one of the pioneer film actors, will be seen in the principal role with Orni Hawley as his leading woman.

Wednesday, Mae Murray, the former musical comedy star, will be the feature of the film adaptation of Mary Johnston's story, "To Have and to Hold." The scenes are laid in the Moroccan desert. The film is presented today and tomorrow.

Marguerite Clark will be the star in "Out of the Ditch," which is the feature film for Thursday. Friday, Muriel Ostriche and Edna Wallace Hopper will be seen in "By Whose Hand," a film story by Channing Pollock and Renold Wolf, which was published under the title of "Who Killed Simon Laird?" The Moroccan political play, "The Reform Candidate," with Maclyn Arbuckle in the principal role, will be the feature of the program tomorrow. Wednesday, Isabel Barrmore will be seen in the Metro production, "The Kiss of Hate." The program Thursday will be headed by Virginia Pearson in the Fox film play, "Blazing Love."

Friday, Denman Thompson's famous stage success, "The Old Homestead," will be seen in film form. The part played on the stage by Mr. Thompson will be taken in the film by Frank Losee. Saturday, Muriel Ostriche and Renold Wolf, which was published under the title of "Who Killed Simon Laird?" will be presented today and tomorrow.

Leader. Short films instead of big features will be the principal items of the program. The Leader under a new policy which was inaugurated today. The films will be one, two, and three reels in length. The program will be especially selected from the long list that is issued weekly by the big companies. Tuesday of each week the main attraction will be the presentation of the film version of "The Mystery of Myra," with Jean Sothorn and Howard Estabrook in the principal roles. The second installment will be presented today and tomorrow. The second installment of "Who's Guilty?" the new Pathé serial film, will also be presented.

The principal films of the week's program include: Wednesday, Harry Morey in "The Accusing Voice"; Thursday, John Junor and Gertrude Glover in "The Jester"; Friday, Frank Mayo in "A Child of Fortune," and Saturday, Robert Robinson in "Beverly of Graustark."

Play Resumed Today in Tennis Tournament For Times Trophies

Third Week Is Inaugurated With Contests Between Twelve Schools in Various Sections of the City. Six Playgrounds Used.

With twelve teams scheduled to play on half a dozen playgrounds, the third week of the school playground tennis tournament for the Times trophies was inaugurated today.

Games will be played on the Bloomington playground between the Cleveland and Eckington Schools, on the Rosedale playground between Madison and Wheatley, on the Gallinger playground between Grant and Bradley, on the Garfield Park playground between Brent and Jefferson, on the Georgetown playground between Jackson and Corcoran, on the Virginia avenue playground between Congress Heights and Randle Highlands.

Randle Highlands Team. The Randle Highlands School will be represented by one team. The players are Georgia French and Edna May-Yullo; substitutes, Bertha Steele and Olive Jones. Although there were no games Saturday there was no lessening of interest. Many players improved the opportunity for practice. Competition among the teams is becoming keener as the tournament progresses. Practice sets were played

Uncle Harry Explains Blockade by British

Intricate Problem to Settle Legitimacy of Trade Interference—Traffic Between Other Neutrals and Germany Discussed.

UNCLE HARRY strode up the walk with a springing step. Jimmy saw him first and called to Joe, who was inside the house tinkering with an electric motor. Both boys raced to meet him. "Here, here," cried out Uncle Harry, as the boys grabbed him, "what's up? The boys continue to jostle and push, so Uncle Harry quickly took hold of them by their coat collars and held them at arms' length. "Before the meeting proceeds," he continued with mock gravity, "we will first learn its subject for discussion." Jimmy and Joe paused, bewildered and

"So the United States holds that it is being discriminated against; that the British fleet is not uniformly effective, and that therefore the blockade is not legal." Joe was leaning back, looking at the North Star and the constellation of the Great Bear. "I thought," said he, without moving, "that we also objected to Great Britain's interfering with our commerce with neutral countries, too." "And so we have done. In March, 1915, England said that her fleet would stop all shipments of goods to the neutral countries of northern Europe, too, until she had an opportunity to investigate and make sure that such shipments were not intended to be forwarded to Germany."

"What made England think that the neutral countries would buy goods from us, and then send them on to Germany?" asked Jimmy. "First, Germany would be willing to pay big prices for their goods; and the neutrals could make big profits; and for some reason the neutrals refused after the war began, commenced to buy goods from the United States in far greater quantities than ever before. For instance, our exports to Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 1915 were valued at \$7,000,000, in 1916 at \$25,000,000. Of course, it is not reasonable to think that these people have suddenly developed a need for two and a half times as much of our goods as usual."

These nations say that they have to buy from us now all the goods they formerly bought from England, France, and Germany, and that this accounts for the increase in their imports from the United States. But Great Britain points out that many of these shipments are made to people who never touch the goods at all before the war began, and that thousands of tons of material have been sent to persons who could not possibly use them themselves, such as dock hands, hotel keepers, bakers, and so forth.

"So you see, boys, it is an intricate problem. Some day we'll know more about it, then I'll explain it all to you more fully." Copyright, 1916, by The M-C Syndicate. Uncle Harry will be glad to answer inquiries, either in this column or by mail, provided letters are signed with the full name and address of the person writing. The correspondent's name will not appear in the articles.

HOME CLUB PLAYERS TO BE SEEN TONIGHT

Will Give Benefit Performance of "Because She Loved Him So." Prizes to Be Awarded by Aero Club of America.

"Because She Loved Him So" is the vehicle in which the Home Club Players bid fair to ride into popular favor at the Inmaculate Conception auditorium, Eighth and P streets northwest this evening. It is the first benefit performance to be attempted by the Home Club thespians, and will be repeated tomorrow evening.

George H. Palmer, of the Poli Play group, will direct the play and take a leading part. Miss Marguerite Lougen will take the leading feminine role, while Roscoe Bangs will play the leading male part. The cast also includes Mrs. Margaret Hopkins Worrell, Miss Mary P. Thyson, Mrs. Audrey Ballard, Miss Margaret Lancaster, Sam H. Moyer, Albert H. Winter, John McMehtan, Bart McCarthy, and M. A. McKenna. Secretary Lane and Assistant Secretary Jones and other heads of the Interior Department are expected to be present.

Judge Atkinson Ill.

Judge George W. Atkinson, Jr., recently retired Justice of the United States Court of Claims, is seriously ill at the residence of his son, the Rev. George W. Atkinson, Jr., 203 P street northwest, Georgetown, with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He is reported today as being somewhat improved.

PLANNED FOLLOW-UP ON BABY WEEK WORK

Formation of a Permanent Child Welfare Organization Is to Be Considered.

Within a week the executive committee of the Baby Week campaign will meet with all who took part in the Washington movement to consider forming a permanent child welfare organization.

The conference will discuss ways of following up the work done during the past week. An effort will be made to establish the campaign as a permanent benefit. It probably will be an annual affair for Washington. This morning workers at the central exhibit, at Fifteenth and F streets were busy dismantling the rooms. Members of the committee are greatly pleased with the interest shown in the effort.

Exhibit Open Yesterday

Though the campaign was to close Saturday the exhibit remained open yesterday, and it proved one of the biggest days of the campaign. Among the speakers were Dr. William C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general, United States Public Health Service; Mrs. Max West, Children's Bureau; the Rev. D. H. Martin, Dumbarton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Earle Wilkey of Vermont Avenue Christian Church, and Joseph S. Wainwright, T. C. Merrill, of the Bureau of Child Health, Department of Agriculture, gave a special milk demonstration.

COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Today's Amusements—Schedule for Tomorrow.

Meeting, Jackson Democratic Association, New Exhibit, 8 p. m. Entertainment, The School at Blueberry Point, 8 p. m. Entertainment, Pythian Sisters, team of Bathing Temple, 8 p. m. Annual convention, American Association of Teachers, National Hotel, 8 p. m. Meeting, Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R., Raleigh, 7:30 p. m. Meeting, Kallio's Grotes, New Willard, 8 p. m. Convention, Association of Importers and Distributors of Leaf Tobacco, New Willard, today. Discussion, James Connolly, the Executed Socialist Communist General of the Irish Republican Army, Socialist open-air meeting, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Home Club Play, "Because She Loved Him So," 8 p. m. Lecture by Congressman George A. Ladd of Michigan, Library for the Blind, 3 p. m. Lecture by the Rev. Wm. Dwyer, St. Paul's parish hall, 8 p. m. Entertainment and reception to President Wilson at National Press Club, 8 p. m. Meeting in connection with the 10th Anniversary of Georgetown, under auspices of the Georgetown Citizens Association, 8 p. m. Meeting, George Washington University, 8 p. m. Meeting, National Union, 8 p. m. Meeting, Howard Park Citizens Association, Church of the Redeemer, 8 p. m. Meeting, Kallio's Home Band, Soldiers' Home, 4 p. m. Concert, United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 8 p. m. Masonic-Benjamin B. Franklin, No. 15, Adelphi, No. 21, E. A., Pennsylvania, No. 25, M. M., National Hotel, No. 26, E. A., No. 27, Washington Council, No. 1, National Hotel, No. 2, National Hotel, No. 3, National Hotel, No. 4, National Hotel, No. 5, National Hotel, No. 6, National Hotel, No. 7, National Hotel, No. 8, National Hotel, No. 9, National Hotel, No. 10, National Hotel, No. 11, National Hotel, No. 12, National Hotel, No. 13, National Hotel, No. 14, National Hotel, No. 15, National Hotel, No. 16, National Hotel, No. 17, National Hotel, No. 18, National Hotel, No. 19, National Hotel, No. 20, National Hotel, No. 21, National Hotel, No. 22, National Hotel, No. 23, National Hotel, No. 24, National Hotel, No. 25, National Hotel, No. 26, National Hotel, No. 27, National Hotel, No. 28, National Hotel, No. 29, National Hotel, No. 30, National Hotel, No. 31, National Hotel, No. 32, National Hotel, No. 33, National Hotel, No. 34, National Hotel, No. 35, National Hotel, No. 36, National Hotel, No. 37, National Hotel, No. 38, National Hotel, No. 39, National Hotel, No. 40, National Hotel, No. 41, National 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