

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Indiana.

And so the Taft Big Four from Indiana stand approved. Not a vote was recorded against them in the national committee. So passes away another howling Roosevelt contentment.

That the case of Oyster Bay was robbed at Indianapolis has been asserted with vehemence for months. Just now until the facts could be presented before the proper tribunal. Then the wrong would be righted. Then Mr. Roosevelt's cause would be strengthened, not only by the Hoosier votes but by the rebuke that would thus be administered to France. Well, the facts have been presented. The Roosevelt case was prepared by competent lawyers, and heard with attention. And it was so flimsy it found not a single supporter on the committee. This decision is one of the greatest importance by reason of the fact that it secures to the Chicago convention the services of former Vice President Fairbanks. His seat was among those contested, and he triumphs with his associates.

It happens, too, that Mr. Fairbanks is under consideration for the chairmanship of the platform committee. That post should be filled by a man who commands general respect for character, level-headedness and conservatism, and Mr. Fairbanks is of that description.

We should begin now to hear a good deal about the platform. The party's appeal must be strong in that particular. A plain statement, not only of what has been done in the past few years, but what is in contemplation for the immediate future if the record is endorsed next November, is demanded. No mere phrasemaking would answer. The voters will read the platforms of this year with a care they have not always bestowed on such deliverances.

If Mr. Root is chosen to preside over the convention and Mr. Fairbanks over the platform committee, the republicans will make a bid at Chicago for the support of both the conservative and the progressive voters of the country. They are men of eminence in law and politics. They assisted Mr. Roosevelt by good counsel in much that he accomplished while he was President. They are as staunch republicans today as at any time in their lives. Not a single man now supporting Mr. Roosevelt tops them in claims upon party confidence or general respect. And how many such men equal them?

So far the national committee has shown good judgment in all its steps. It has declined a wrangle with Mr. Roosevelt. It has given sound reasons for its stand in the contests decided, and it has recommended thoroughly fit men for the work which must make or mar the convention as an expression of active and aggressive republicanism.

Possibly the pressure of other affairs has enabled Mr. Root to get off with as much denunciation as other men have encountered for failing to please Col. Roosevelt.

Thanks to the alphabet, Alabama frequently enjoys the distinction of leading off in a political display.

Mr. Roosevelt's campaign has been peculiarly noteworthy for its "continued in our next" features.

"Unethical" District Appropriations.

As the time approaches when the finishing touches are to be given by Congress to the current District appropriations bill, the differences in viewpoint between the people of Washington and the legislators of the nation are again emphasized. The tendency is noted among some of these legislators to dissect in detail the compromise half-and-half arrangement of 1878; to disregard the important items in respect to which the District is in complete control; and to assume one-half of obligations which the nation should meet in full; to exploit and magnify every little item in this compromise arrangement in respect to which concessions were made by the nation; to hint threateningly that such items might be treated separately and equitably reimbursed in back pay exacted in respect to them; to hold the people of Washington responsible for defects, inconsistencies and inequities of Congress in exercising its exclusive power of legislation and to reproach the District with alleged "unethical" results of congressional excesses of this exclusive power.

Under the system laid down by the organic act of 1878, the only taxes levied in the District are to meet one-half of expenditures for the public buildings approved by Congress. The District's legislature, which has been periodically departing, or threatening to depart, from this system, has been earnestly urged to return to the principle and procedure contemplated by the organic act, and consistently to abide by it.

When Congress enacted the law that the estimates should not exceed the probable revenue (consisting of twice the local tax money), Washington thought that this return to the organic act was in effect to be made. Prior to this statute the Commissioners, authorized to submit estimates, but with no power of legislation, considered their function was to lay before Congress the full needs of the District, as information and suggestion to the legislators, even though these estimates exceeded the probable revenue. The Commissioners, left to the District's legislature, to select from these estimates and needs those which seemed to Congress most urgent and most meritorious up to the amount made available for expenditure by allocating the local tax money. Under conditions Congress sometimes appropriated less than the District's annual available revenue, creating a surplus not contemplated by the law, and tempting by its existence to the law's further violation, or on rare occasions appropriated more than twice the amount of local annual taxation and advanced to the District as floating income.

debtless the amount of this deficiency. When the statute was enacted which commanded the Commissioners to estimate only up to the amount of the probable revenues the intent was thought to be to prevent both over-appropriation and under-appropriation in carrying out the spirit of the organic act. It was thought, when in accordance with the command of Congress the Commissioners had carefully estimated the revenue to be available and had after thorough study of the problem apportioned this revenue equitably among the municipal needs, that Congress would treat the estimates as a budget, appropriating the full amount of the estimated revenue either as the Commissioners recommended or otherwise, in their discretion, but not cutting down the amount of the estimate. Irrigating haphazardly as it seemed according to the whims of individual congressmen. But the statute has failed to have this effect. It has allowed to prevent the Commissioners from submitting to Congress information of the full needs of the District, but it has not allowed to prevent the House from cutting down the limited estimates in precisely the same reckless and injurious fashion as under the previous system. This procedure, involving an injurious limitation upon the extent to which the Commissioners may enlighten Congress through the estimates as to the needs of the District, a violation of the spirit of the organic act and a breach of faith, is distinctly and unequivocally "unethical."

It is small business at best for Congress, which has its hands at all times and upon which the responsibility for every legislative action solely rests, to denounce in any of these connections the nation's silent partner or ward, whose money it holds and disburses in trust, if any part of the responsibility in the matter fell upon the ward. If there is anything radically wrong in some item of District legislation, how can the blame fall upon the mere petitioner for legislation and not upon the actual legislator? If Uncle Sam has been legislated as to spend extravagantly and without compensation results the capital's tax money entrusted to him, ought he not to be ashamed to shift responsibility for this extravagance upon his ward, who may have asked him to do an unwise thing, which, having no power or influence in the matter, is also free from responsibility? To legislate unwisely and inconsiderately, whether in disregard of or in accord with the requests of taxpayers, and then to shift responsibility for this legislation and to abuse the helplessness of the constituent, constitutes a performance which is unmistakably "unethical." It is also unethical to shift an equitable obligation to the silent partner in the capital-making partnership, to avoid the duty, to strive to threaten his life, to waste the silent partner's funds, to violate the trust which the partnership funds are held and disbursed, and finally to add insult to injury by abusing as a mendicant the ward who has been rendered impotent by the guardian's own gross mismanagement. It is unethical to speak of millions lavished on Washington by the nation, since no money at all has been given to it by the nation, whose pecuniary obligations in respect to the capital have at all times either been inadequately met or not met at all.

Inspection of Small Boats.

Adequate inspection is to be made of the numerous small, privately owned craft that glide or chug-chug up and down the Potomac and its tributary rivers and creeks. The bureau of navigation has taken up the matter since the Lotus-Anger collision, which cost two lives, and the inspection will be thorough. The crew of the power launch which the navigation bureau is to set going on the river will conduct an educational campaign in the interest of ignorant or indifferent persons who operate small boats. It will be assured that the boats are equipped as required by the regulations, with lights, fog bell, horn, life preservers and other safety accessories. Private navigators will be instructed in the meaning of signals in use by river men and it will be determined that the river amateurs know how to steer.

All of which is an excellent move and ought to diminish the element of risk which the small boatmen too frequently take.

Washington Monument Chips.

The use of chips of marble of the Columbus Memorial by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the carrying of them back to the days when Washington Monument chips were standard Washington souvenirs. These chips are not extinct, but as souvenirs their vogue has waned, their place being largely taken by Washington post cards, Washington plates, Washington buttons and other sundries set forth to catch the tourist's eye and fancy.

Perhaps there are enough Washington Monument chips stowed away in odd corners, old chests, old drawers, old cupboards and the like, through the United States, to build, if they could be pressed into shape, a shaft twice as tall and twice as thick as the Washington Monument. When these chips were in the height of popularity it was apparent even to men who were not stonecutters that there must have been a lamentable waste of marble in setting up the Monument.

The fear expressed concerning the advent of certain statesmen with Oyster Bay indiscretions may lead to sarcastic hints that the Chicago police are mollified.

Col. Roosevelt has an irritating way of saying, "I told you so," even when he is defeated in a contest for delegates.

Chicago music critics will excuse the brass band if it goes wrong. These are hard days for harmony.

Mr. Bryan at Chicago.

Mr. Bryan will attend the Chicago convention. Probably in a three-fold capacity: (1) of journalist, (2) of statesman and (3) of receptive candidate for the Baltimore nomination.

As journalist he will write pieces for the paper. He will describe the scenes, appraise the actors and interpret what is done. He will earn his wages. Not a trained reporter, he is yet a keen observer and knows how to write. He has done such work before. He reported the republican convention at St. Louis in 1886 which nominated Mr. McKinley, and he was nominated himself.

As statesman he will note how the opposition performs. He may need the instruction when the campaign opens. Great discord prevails in the republican ranks. Turbulence in the convention is threatened. Can harmony be produced in the end? If so, Mr. Bryan as statesman will closely follow the details. He will observe the fighters and the fighting, and be wise.

As receptive candidate for the Baltimore nomination he will follow with keenest interest every suggestion of a stampede, and every movement having that object in view. The talk about Mr. Roosevelt plays principally about a stampede. The talk about Mr. Bryan plays principally about a stampede. But one stampede differs from another stampede in method.

The method proposed for the stampede to Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago is what?

he characterized as the rough-and-tumble, the knock-down-and-drag-out sort. Instilled in its most vociferous and insistent form is to turn the trick if anything can. "I am a barbarian," said Mr. Roosevelt, with grim pleasantry, to an Italian historian visiting at the White House. A like compliment may be paid some of his present supporters who will be at Chicago ready and eager to do business on that basis.

The method proposed for the stampede to Mr. Bryan at Baltimore is gentler. A deadlock is hoped for. Impatience is counted on. Then the name of Mr. Bryan is to be mentioned, his service to the party described, the man himself called to the stage, and, behold the nominee. Great cheering, the roof of the hall in danger, but no clapping or scowling, or need of the police. A love feast developed out of a spirited and protracted controversy.

Still, every form of stampede is interesting; and as Mr. Bryan is a student of politics and all manifestations of political feeling, he is justified in his plans to look in on a scene where something strenuous in the stampede line may take place. If it does take place, he is certain to be entertained, and he may be most profitably instructed.

Banish the Tickler.

One feature of festival or ceremonial throngs that jam the streets of Washington and which should be abated is the "tickler." It is indecorous. It is offensive to most persons, especially to women, against whom it is most used. It is a license that easily descends to rowdism. It is a means of "sport" quickly adopted by hoodlums. Fourteen men were fined \$5 each in the Police Court yesterday for using ticklers Saturday night in a disorderly fashion.

Outside of the bad manners the tickler encourages it is a menace to health. To brush the faces of many persons with the same feather duster tends to spread disease. The chief aim of the "diversion" is to tickle the nose, the line of the nose and women as they pass along the crowded streets, and the transference of disease germs is an easy matter.

It is reported that in some cities the use of the tickler is prohibited. The prohibition is against the makers who ship them into a city and against the vendors who sell them in the streets and shops. This seems to establish a good precedent, and the next time a great crowd of strangers comes to Washington the tickler should not be in evidence.

The understanding is that Mr. George W. Perkins went to Chicago, not because of any desire to be personally active, but because national conventions are his favorite amusement.

It is wrong to reproach patriots with a lack of dignity at a time like this. No man can be thoroughly dignified with a tired throat and a wilted collar.

It will be hard for Baltimore to produce spectacular features that will equal the demonstration at Chicago.

The man who constructs a steam roller cannot always rely on it to know its master's voice.

And in four years the same sort of a patriotic mix-up is likely to occur again.

SHOOTING STARS.

By PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Mistakes of the Amateur.

"I regard myself," said the confident statesman, "as a man of destiny." "Well," replied the candid adviser, "you want to look out. I never yet saw a man who tried to be his own fortune teller who didn't keep prophesying good luck till he got careless."

The Political Sacrifice.

And still they hold the struggle old. Each striving in relentless fray. To earn the chance of taking cold Upon Inauguration day.

The Spellbinder.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagogue?" "A demagogue, my son, is a man who can entertain an audience so thoroughly that people don't care what his personal opinions happen to be."

The public orator is liable to find himself in the position of a persuasive salesman who got orders for more goods than he could deliver in a lifetime.

Applied Economics.

"Aren't you afraid to use such an unreliable piece of rope to swing the hammock?" "No," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "the individual must expect to make sacrifices for the general good. When that hammock breaks some one person is going to get hurt a little and scared a whole lot. But think of what a laugh all the other boarders will enjoy!"

Discriminating Admiration.

"I understand that Mr. Grabwell started in life by borrowing \$50. You must admire a man with courage like that." "No, don't," replied Mr. Growcher. "The man I admire is the one who had the courage to lend him the fifty."

Persistence of the Primitive.

They said the horse would be displaced by modern motive power. And yet the course he long has traced He plods from hour to hour. Though locomotives shriek along And motor cars rush by, While trolley cars and street cars sound the gong And bid pedestrians fly.

The plain, old-fashioned things persist; And in an hour of need, When mechanism gets a twist, We give them thankful heed. Displace the horse!—and so upset The price of hay and bran!—These great inventions have not yet Displaced the push-cart man!

Ready for Convention.

From the Baltimore American. With the convention aping life in Baltimore and the plans being carried out for the entertainment of the delegates commensurate with the occasion, entered into with the heartiest accord by business men of all parties, the approaching convention date finds things getting in fine condition for the big crowd.

Hostilities.

From the Detroit Free Press. There will be a corps of Red Cross nurses at the republican national convention, and it now looks as though they'll be needed.

Wise China.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. It didn't take the infant republic of China very long to get a slant on the gentle art of borrowing money.

High Living.

From the Pittsburgh-Gazette Times. Then, again, the cost of living may be mounting skyward because there are more high flyers these days than there used to be.

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Size Doesn't Regulate Service Here.

The small depositor receives the same consideration as the biggest one from us. Some of our largest now were among the smallest at the beginning. They'll tell you our facilities helped them to grow. A Bank should be something more than a mere place for the safekeeping of money. THIS BANK IS. It's an active agent for its customers.

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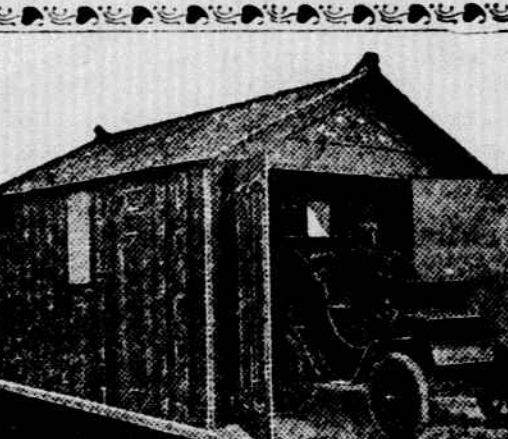
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Grades up to 29c a yard

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is Fireproof—Portable and Handsome. Self-structuring, strong and durable. Built of substantial, ornate units of galvanized steel. Quickly erected. Lowest cost fireproof construction. Nothing like it. Made by METAL SHELTER CO., St. Paul, Minn. Exhibition Building and Salesrooms, North Capitol St. and Mason Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C. C. N. BUCKLAND, Sales Agent. Tel. Line, 2722.

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Blue flame, automatic; made correct for summer use.

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Attractive and winsome from every point—quality, workmanship, color schemes—made coat style the most modern way, the sensible manner which all men have adopted. Plain fronts, with French fold cuffs; all sizes.

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The vogue of white being so strongly expressed in women's and children's modes, these values will be extremely interesting. Special purchase 1,500 yards Fancy Figured White Swisses, marked at half price.

Special Price, 50c Yard.

27-inch Daintily Checked White Dimity.

Special Price, 15c yard.

27-inch Satin-striped White Voile, unusually effective.

Special Price, 18c Yard.

27-inch White Pique, medium and wide cords.

Special Price, 25c Yard.

2,000 yards 40-inch White India Lawn.

Special Price, 12½c Yard.

100 yards 42-inch White French Voile; sheer and fine; one-third less regular price.

Special Price, 50c Yard.

Also 100 Dozen

Bleached Damask Napkins,

IN ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS.

Size 25x25 inches.

Special Price, \$3.75 Dozen.

Second floor, Eleventh st.

New Summer Curtains & Hangings

In an Unusually Large Showing.

No better selections or more comprehensive assortments are to be found, and have never been found here before. The latest designs and color schemes, including all patterns which show the highest merit, and fabrics in which the effect of coolness is easily recognized and greatly appreciated.

Sunfast Curtains—Until within recent years no great success had attended the attempts to produce Sunfast Curtains, but now it has been accomplished, and with daintiness and intrinsic merit. We are showing very refined and attractive colorings, absolutely sun-proof and very protective.

\$3.00 to \$10.00 Pair.

Novelty Crash Curtains, natural color, with stenciled borders. Pair, \$3.50.

Cross-stripe Curtains or Draperies, several patterns and colorings, finished with tassels. Pair, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Muslin and Scrim Curtains, white and colored border effects, trimmed with lace insertion and edges; ruffled and flat. Pair, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Willow Furniture Is Suitable for Any Home.

This furniture is light, yet very enduring; it is easy to move about and adapts itself to any furnishing, indoor or porch. The simplicity of the designs is one of the chief reasons for its popularity. Complete settings or single pieces may be obtained from our showing, and the carefulness with which it is inspected before entering our establishment makes practically impossible any structural defects.

Finished in any desired tint and cushions made for same at very moderate charges. Natural finish priced as follows:

Armchairs, \$2.90 to \$18.50.

Rocking Chairs, \$3.90 to \$12.50.

Magazine Chairs, \$5.00 to \$18.50.

Tables, \$4.00 to \$30.00.

Desks, \$20.00 to \$35.00.

Ready-made Cushions, \$1.00 Upward.

Chinese Sea Grass and Rattan Chairs.

Most flexible, comfortable and light-weight chairs, in which is embodied the utmost degree of skill in making for coolness and restfulness; very moderately priced.

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Employ only the most skilled workmen, the finest mechanical devices and best quality materials for producing at short notice to-order work:

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At \$7.50 and \$12.50 we are offering two very special values in Slip Covers for the average five-piece parlor suites; finest materials in a large assortment of patterns.

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Cretonnes.

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A wide range of patterns and color combinations has always been maintained in our showing, but a noticeable increase has been made now, providing a better selection than was ever before possible; rich dark and light effects, and all intermediates.

18c to \$4.00 the Yard.

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