URGES BOND ISSUE TO BUY D. C. LAND

James Hugh Keeley Would Make Federal Government Sole Proprietor.

MR. MACKENZIE CORRECTS STATEMENT ON SUFFRAGE

Joint Committee on Fiscal Relations Continues Hearing of Tax Reform Advocates.

When W. D. Mackenzie, representing the Tax Reform Association, resumed his argument yesterday afternoon before the joint select committee of Congress on the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia he corrected a statement he had made as to the joint citizens' committee's attitude toward suffrage in the District. He said he had been informed that the committee concerned itself solely with the fiscal relation between the United States and the District, that the suffrage matter was entirely beyond its scope, and, on the other hand, there were many members in the associations represented by the joint committee who were earnest advocates of suffrage at the National Capital.

The latter part of Mr. Mackenzie's argument was on single tax lines.

One brief mention of the Gifford Pinchot matter, referred to originally by Herbert J. Browne, gave Commissioner Brownlow the opportunity to lay the correct status of the case before the joint select committee.

Change Forbidden by Law.

"Mr. Pinchot complained that his tax was too low," said Commissioner Brownlow, "but the law states that once an assessment is legally made it cannot be changed for any consideration. The assessor would have been glad to make the change, but he was prevented by law."

"I am glad that statement was made," said Senator Chilton, "as the original statement made a bad impression."

James Hugh Keeley was the next speaker for the Tax Reform Association. Like Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Keeley urged that local self-government be established in the District and that the single tax be adopted here.

"The half-and-half plan served well in the past," he said. "Later it became a mischief maker, and now it is high time for a change."

Mr. Keeley argued that conditions in the District today are so different from what they were forty years ago that the need of the half-and-half plan had vanished. He asserted that the fact that the government was pledged to pay one-half of the District indebtedness, represented in the 3.65 bonds, had been used as an argument why the half-and-half plan should be continued. He said, on the other hand, that the half-and-half plan was in no way binding and could be changed rightfully by Congress at any time it desired.

Wealth Four Times Greater.

He contended that the total wealth of Washington today was four times as great as it was in 1878, the population was double, and yet the wage earner in Washington is no better off than he was forty years ago.

Mr. Keeley said that the government employes in the District made up a very large proportion of the entire population, and declared that the conditions—so far as pay is concerned—of these government employes was no better, and in some cases was worse than it was thirty or forty years ago.

"There are 36,000 government employes here," he said, "and their pay amounts to about $40,000,000 a year, probably half of the money that keeps all activities in Washington going every year."

He pointed out that from 1860 to 1880 the per capita wealth of the city was about $500, and that today the per capita wealth here is between $1,600 and $1,700.

"If the per capita wealth of the city is three times as great as it was in 1878, and the government clerk no better off," said Mr. Keeley, "I ask who has received this advance in wealth?"

He argued that the big increase in land values here, which he said was due to the federal contribution to the expenses of the capital, had created millionaires.

Mr. Keeley spoke of the inherent rights of citizenship of the people of the District. He discussed the history of the establishment of the District of Columbia and referred to a speech by former Senator Root in the Senate last winter when the District appropriation bill, bearing the Johnson rider, was before that body.

Objects to Term "Wards."

"The eminent senator from New York referred to the people as the 'wards of the nation'," said Mr. Keeley. "That was the unkindest cut of all. When I heard that characterization I immediately thought of the Indians."

"Was it any consolation to you," interrupted Senator Chilton, "to think that at all events you were good Indians?"

Mr. Keeley discussed at length the powers of Congress over the District and maintained that while the jurisdiction over the District was undoubtedly entirely in the hands of Congress, the people here still had rights of citizens of the United States.

"To my mind," he said, "there is a threefold citizenship in this country. There is the citizenship of the United States, of the states and of the local communities in which the people live. It seems to me that we residents of the District have the citizenship of the United States and of the local community. That is the reason why I was puzzled by the characterization of Senator Root."

Mr. Keeley said that he was sorry that Congress had not seen fit to open up the whole question of District government when it passed the act creating the present joint select committee to investigate into the fiscal relations between the United States and the District. He said, however, that he was glad the committee itself had thrown open the discussion so as to cover all matters of importance bearing on the questions of taxation and expenditure in the District.

Likes the Works Idea.

He said that he rather liked the idea contained in Senator Works' resolution, offered at the opening of the hearing, which would do away with the District entirely. He suggested that it would be better still for the government to purchase all the property in the District and lease the land to the residents, as he said was done in the capital of Australia now. He suggested that Senator Works amend his resolution to that effect.

"Bonds could be issued by the government to cover the purchase price," he said. "I think that $600,000,000 would be a high estimate to put on the privately owned property. The annual rentals would be quite capable of paying off the bonds."

Mr. Keeley discussed the situation in Washington when there was a local government here. He said that in those days the federal government was poor and could not help the capital, and the citizens here did their best. He said that state jealousy also was a factor in retarding the growth of the capital. He referred to the bitter political feeling that existed in the capital over the bills giving suffrage to the negroes, and said that the political situation also had a good deal to do with keeping back the capital and holding down government aid through Congress.

"I AM WORKING EVERY DAY NOW"

How Father John's Medicine Brought Back My Health and Strength.

(BY MISS MARGARET MURPHY)

"I have been taking Father John's Medicine for two years for lung and throat trouble and found great results from it. I had a cough for three weeks and nothing seemed to help it, but after taking Father John's Medicine I was better and my health was much improved, and now I work every day." (Signed) Miss Margaret Murphy, 3 Clinton St., Albany, N. Y.

At this season of the year, those who tire easily, are run down, below normal weight, thin and pale, should take a pure and nourishing tonic flesh-builder, such as Father John's Medicine, because it is free from dangerous drugs and actually rebuilds wasted tissue. Many people gain weight steadily while taking it.

Gymnasium Classes Now Open

The schedule is designed to meet the needs of all men and boys.

Business men will find classes to fit their needs at convenient hours.

First-class equipment. All work done under expert supervision.

Every man needs regular physical exercise in order to reach his maximum efficiency. No better place in the city to get it than the Association Gym.

Free Physical and Medical examination and prescription of exercise for every member who uses the Gym.

Dues only $15 a year. Investigate today. Present this ad to Membership Office for free trial.

Y. M. C. A.,
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Shur-on "EVER-SLIP" NOSE CLIP, 50c

BRING IN YOUR OWN GLASSES—and save exactly 50c for these "Never-slip" Nose-clips are $1.00 value.

If your eyes are in need of glasses our expert will tell you free.

SCHWARTZ, Optician and Jeweler, 708 7th st. n.w.

The Employment—in the morning ablutions of a few drops of THOMPSON'S Double Cologne—imparts a subtle, lasting sweetness that refined people find highly agreeable. 25c to $2.75 Bottle.

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FRANK C. HENRY, Propr.

ON TRIP OF INSPECTION.

Capt. E. M. Trott Visiting Light Stations—Repairs to Vessel.

Capt. E. M. Trott, general inspector of light vessels and stations, is reported aboard the tender Orchid for a trip of inspection to lightship No. 45, stationed on the thirty-five-foot channel in Chesapeake bay, and to lightship No. 46, stationed on the Tail of the Horseshoe at the entrance to the Chesapeake.

Lightship, No. 80, from the Cape Lookout station on the North Carolina coast, is to be given a general overhauling before she is returned to her station. Meanwhile a relief lightship will do duty on the station. Bids for the work to be done on No. 80, were yesterday opened in the office of Inspector King at Baltimore and were as follows: Spedden Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore, $1,140.50 and twelve days to complete contract; McIntyre & Henderson of Baltimore, $1,192.15, and fifteen days; Old Dominion Marine Railway Corporation of Norfolk, $1,537.50, and thirty-five days; G. O. Smith Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Norfolk, $688.10, and twelve days, and Wilmington iron works of Wilmington, N. C., $993, and twenty days.

The contract probably will go to the Smith Company of Norfolk.

MISSION WORK IN EGYPT.

Subject Discussed at Meeting of Interdenominational Union.

At the first fall meeting of the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, held yesterday afternoon at the Public Library, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts of the interdenominational reform bureau, who is to be leader this season, was introduced to the class. Announcement was made that the text book to be used will be "The King's Highway," by Helen Barrett. The subject for yesterday's meeting was "Egypt."

The class was addressed by Rev. J. A. Campbell, pastor of Wallace Memorial U. P. Church of this city, and by Miss Hattie Shontz Petrie. The speakers told of the missionary work being done in Egypt under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church, which supports eighty-five organized churches, a seminary, two colleges, two hospitals, where 3,900 Moslems were treated last year; 196 schools and 839 missionaries and trained Christian workers.

Business Law Lecture for Women.

The first of a series of four lectures on "What Every Woman Should Know About Business Law" is to be given at the Young Women's Christian Association Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. These lectures, given by John Paul Earnest of the District bar, a lecturer in the George Washington University Law School, are announced as a membership privilege, without fee, and will extend through the first four Monday evenings of the month.

Secretary Daniels has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention at Savannah November 12.

OFFERS SUBSTITUTE FOR HALF AND HALF

George E. Hamilton, President of Capital Traction Company, Files Brief.

SUGGESTS D. C. TAXES BE PAID TO TREASURY

Would Then Have Congress Appropriate Sufficient Funds to Meet Balance.

A plea for the abolition of the half-and-half plan for the payment of all the expenses of the District from the federal Treasury after a fair tax had been levied on the residents of the District, and for representation in Congress for the people of the District, is contained in a brief filed yesterday afternoon with the joint select committee of Congress investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District by George E. Hamilton, president of the Capital Traction Company.

Mr. Hamilton, in his brief, states that he is a long-time resident and taxpayer of the District, and that he desires to submit his individual views on the matter under consideration by the committee.

After declaring that there always had been a well defined opposition to the plan for a fixed proportionate contribution by the federal government to the expenses of the District, Mr. Hamilton continued:

"I do not find in the provisions of the act of 1878 the elements of immutable contract, but see in it only a direction by Congress to its appointed agent, the District of Columbia, establishing the apportionment of expenses, adopted after much debate and contention, as good and sufficient to meet fairly well the then existing conditions and relations, but subject to change always and at any time at the will of Congress.

"I believe that the revenues derived from taxes assessed and collected in the District of Columbia and paid into the Treasury of the United States became the revenues of the United States, to be appropriated for District needs as by Congress directed; that no contractual relations in such control or direction between Congress and its instrumentality of limited authority were created, or intended to be created."

Discusses Authority of Congress.

Discussing the authority of Congress over the District, Mr. Hamilton says:

"There is no element of private property in the right of taxation conferred on a municipal corporation, a limited right subject always to revocation, modification and control by the legislative authority of the state. Clothed with this absolute power, Congress entered upon the control of the District of Columbia.

"At the time of this entry a dual development, federal or public, municipal or citizen, was begun, and has during the years continued to grow side by side—the lines of separation becoming more and more indistinct, and the dependency of the one upon the other more fixed and positive.

"On the one hand we find a large area of land within the District, owned and occupied by government buildings and utilities and crowded with employes who are resident here. The streets and avenues and squares and all the public reservations and parks are the property of the government, and recently large reservations and parks have been added, and more projected, and it is now proposed to make useful the waters of the Potomac by harnessing its power at Great Falls at the cost of many millions of dollars.

"Because Washington is a capital city, educational institutions have been brought here and occupy large tracts of real estate, and these, by laws of Congress, are exempt from taxation. Charities and charitable institutions share also in this immunity.

"Thus we find the proportion of untaxed and non-taxable real estate in the District of Columbia exceedingly large—larger, I take it, than any other city in the United States.

Position of Residents.

"On the other hand, we find side by side with this purely governmental section that section of the District privately owned, occupied and developed by its residents. These are without self-government or representation in government; they are, however, necessary to the existence and to the development and progress of the federal capital, and while they have received and are receiving much from the government, they are, in some respects, handicapped by government location and the conditions thereby created.

"As stated, they are deprived of self-government; a large proportion of the real estate is withdrawn from assessment and taxation; federal occupation and purposes and desires negative the establishment of manufacturies and similar business operations which contribute so much to the growth and progress of other cities; the citizens of Washington are dependent upon the government, but they are also essential to the government in its desire and intent to make Washington the greatest capital city of the world."

Because of these interdependent relations, Mr. Hamilton declared, "a clear line of separation is as impractical as it would be unuseful."

"The expectation of the nation and the hope of the people of the District lie, of necessity, in the liberality and fair-mindedness of Congress, whose direction should be regulated by the sense of equity rather than by the rule of power, and between Congress and our residents there should be accord and confidence. We do not and should not desire to be an isolated number of private landowners in the District, but a part and parcel of an individual federal city whose progress and development should be the joint effort and interest of Congress and of the people residing here, the people contributing, and required only to contribute, through taxes equally assessed and fairly levied, what citizens of other cities of like population pay in support of their municipal government; the government to contribute without the weighing of rights, the measuring of proportions or the matching of dollars, the balance required for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia as a unit, and not as a territory divided between the government and the people, and, therefore, divided against itself.

Has Hindered Growth, He Says.

"My observation of and contact with the affairs of the District force me to the conclusion that the half-and-half plan has hindered rather than promoted the growth and development of the National Capital.

"It has tended to create in the minds of Congress a feeling that the interests of the District and the interests of the government are separate and distinct, and, even at times, opposite, if not antagonistic, and that in the matter of District appropriations the government needed to be protected against the efforts of the citizens, who, in the opinion of some congressmen, were paying too little taxes and seeking always to avoid proper taxation.

"It has created in the minds of some citizens the fear and feeling that Congress intended to overtax the citizens of the District to a point where government contributions will cease, and these counter tendencies thus created have been productive of criticism of charge and recrimination, at times unseemly and always injurious.

"Items of expenditure for District needs, presented by the Commissioners, have been cut down below what was actually necessary, because one-half would come out of the Treasury of the United States; the effort has been to reduce all appropriations and to limit and to postpone useful improvements, expenditures and projects, and at times the tendency to avoid governmental contribution by omitting items from appropriation bills and including them in separate acts where the entire cost would be placed on the District has been observable; it has created in Congress a spirit of illiberality; it compels for its maintenance a constant fight on the part of some of the people, who, resenting criticism and attack from Congress, are fearful always of the repeal or modification of the plan.

"Such conditions existing between the governed and the government are necessarily injurious and, if continued, will prove disastrous.

"Fundamentally, I believe the half-and-half plan is unjust.

"If the government should desire to create additional parks and to take therefor large tracts of land within the District, thereby reducing still further the area of privately owned and taxable property, would it be fair to impose one-half of the cost upon the citizens, who are amply provided already with parks, and without voice in such proposed occupation? Such a taking might be only for the purpose of a greater national city and not at all beneficial to the citizens, because of the withdrawal of the property taken from private use and enterprise and taxation."

Suggests Fiscal Plan.

Mr. Hamilton suggested the following plan in place of the half-and-half system:

"First—For a fair and equal assessment of all tangible personal property and all privately owned real estate and improvements thereon.

"Second—For a full but fair and reasonable tax to be levied upon this fair and equal assessment, such a levy as would, as suggested, compel the people of the District to pay taxes in equal amount to but not in excess of the taxes paid by the citizens of other cities of like population for municipal support.

"Third—A requirement that the taxes so levied and collected should be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to become a part, but not a fixed or designated part, of the annual appropriation by Congress for the support of the District of Columbia.

"Fourth—A declaration of the intent that Congress would, on estimates prepared by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, appropriate sufficiently and liberally for the expenses of the government of the District without reference to the amount derived from District taxation.

Mr. Hamilton concluded by saying:

"Protect the District by providing a fair and equal assessment, and a full, but fair, rate of taxation to be levied only on privately owned real estate and improvement; and on tangible personal property; avoid proportionate contribution to the expense of government, which, of necessity, creates a division and separation of interests and view, and breeds contention, and let Washington be, in fact, what the framers of the Constitution intended it to be, the great capital of a great nation, to be nourished, expanded and made beautiful by and for all people of the United States, the people of the District of Columbia contributing their fair share only.

"I believe this protection would be best insured, and with it would come a fuller knowledge of relations, a closer touch and a more American status if representation in Congress were granted to our people who are now deprived of all voice in legislation, are taxed without their consent, and deprived of that right which the founders of the republic fought for, and which the Declaration of Independence declares to be of inestimable value, the freeman's right of representation and government."

WILL DRAFT SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL JUDICIAL CODE

Subcommittee of Senate, Headed by Senator Overman, Soon to Meet in Washington.

Senator Overman of North Carolina will come to Washington Monday to begin preparation of a judicial code which will control the duties and salaries of clerks and marshals in all the federal courts, regulate appeals from one federal court to another and govern the admission of evidence and forms of pleading in cases in federal courts.

The work would supplement the judicial code enacted by Congress in 1911. Many of the topics to be included in the new volume were considered in connection with the original judicial code, but in order to procure the early enactment of that codification these subjects were postponed for consideration at a later time.

Senator Overman will at once call a meeting of a subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee appointed to prepare the supplemental code, with a view of having the work ready for presentation to Congress early in the session. Besides Senator Overman, there are on the subcommittee Senators Chilton, Walsh, Sutherland and Brandegee.

ANNUAL ELECTION HELD.

Officers Chosen by Building Association Council of the District.

The annual meeting of the Building Association Council of the District of Columbia was held in the boardroom of the Oriental Building Association last evening. It was well attended by representatives of the constituent associations. The election of officers resulted in the unanimous choice of Albert Schulteis as president, Julius A. Maedel, vice president; James M. Woodward, secretary; John Shughrue, treasurer, and James F. Shea, R. Harrison Johnson, Charles H. Kindle, Wharton E. Lester, George M. Emmerich and Arthur Carr, executive committee.

The latest published statistics from the office of the controller of the currency show that the building associations in the District have loaned on real estate in the District of Columbia a total of $18,000,000, and that they have a membership of 33,217.

Announcement was made of the selection of James F. Shea as a member of the executive committee of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, at its convention held recently in San Francisco.

WOULD GIVE WHOLE HOLIDAY.

Postmaster Chance's Thanksgiving Day Program for Letter Carriers.

Postmaster Chance is endeavoring to make arrangements whereby the letter carriers of the Washington post office may have a full holiday Thanksgiving day, the same as Sunday. Under the holiday schedule, other than Sunday, one letter carrier delivery of mail is made in the morning.

Mr. Chance is said to be anxious to cut out this delivery Thanksgiving day for the carriers' benefit, unless there should be serious objection from the business men and others of Washington who are likely to receive mail that day. He says the carriers really deserve a full Thanksgiving holiday, not only because of their general faithfulness to duty, but because of the extra demands that are cheerfully met by them during the Christmas and other mail rushes of the year. It will depend, however, upon the attitude of the public whether or not he will omit the delivery.

Schneider Baby Wins Prize.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schneider of Round Hill, Va., was one of the prize winners in the better babies contest held recently at Purcellville, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider formerly lived in Washington.

SAYS D. C. SHOULD BE FREE OF LOCAL TAXES

B. M. Seibold Makes Argument in Brief Filed With Congressional Committee.

A brief in support of practically no taxes at all for the residents of the District of Columbia has been filed with the joint select committee by B. M. Seibold of 901 14th street southeast. Mr. Seibold bases his argument on the theory that the original residents of the territory of the states of Maryland and Virginia did not for nothing give up their right to vote, and that the compensation was a freedom from all taxes. He declares that the act of 1878 is not the true organic act of the District of Columbia, but that the act of 1790 whereby the federal government outlined the District of Columbia is the real fundamental law on which all consideration should be based.

Summary of Brief.

Mr. Seibold's brief is summed up as follows:

"First. That the Congress of the United States has no power, or authority, to lay and collect taxes upon and from the inhabitants of the District of Columbia for purely local purposes.

"Second. That to live free of local taxation is the compensation for which the inhabitants have given up their right of self-government and become the willing subjects of Congress.

"Third. That the District of Columbia is a municipal corporation in name only.

"Fourth. That the act of June 11, 1878, which creates (or allows to be) the District of Columbia a municipal corporation, is an usurpation of power by Congress, and is used for an unlawful purpose, to wit, the laying and collecting of taxes, upon and from the inhabitants of the District, without authority to do so, and is therefore null and void.

"Fifth. That the contract entered into between the federal government on one side and the states of Maryland and Virginia, and the inhabitants of their respective territories ceded, on the other, and which has been ratified and accepted as binding upon all parties, by the act of July 16, 1790, is the only lawful and real organic act in existence.

"Sixth. That the Congress of the United States cannot by law, or any other legislative act, declare void said contract, but that said contract can only be repealed or annulled by the common consent of all the parties concerned."

Denies Right of Taxation.

Mr. Seibold claims that nothing in the Constitution gives Congress the right to enact tax laws for the people of the District; that the federal government has no right to tax the residents here.

He declared that the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia "have secured the compensation to their citizens forever, that they shall live in this District free of local taxation, for which they gave up their right of self-government and became the willing subjects of Congress."

He declares that the existence of the District of Columbia is the result of that original agreement, and that the organic act of 1878 is nothing compared to the act of 1790 creating the federal city's outlines.

Part of the Agreement.

He asserts: "That the citizens of the territory ceded were told, before they became a party to this compact, and that they so understood it, that as soon as the federal government would take over this District and it would in reality become the seat of government of the United States, the financial obligations for the running and the upkeep would fall entirely upon the federal government, cannot be doubted."

Mr. Seibold said that ignorance led to the passage of the organic act of 1878, and said it is "in reality a willful and malicious fraud, perpetrated upon the ignorance and unsuspicous majority of the District."

In speaking of the amount which the District should pay to the federal government, he says:

"The proper proportion which the inhabitants of the District of Columbia shall pay for the support of the District is the same as that of every other American citizen—that is, that they shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the same as paid by every American citizen for the support of the federal government, out of which the expenses for the running and improving of the District are to be paid."

Richmond Man Asphyxiated.

William Kennedy, fifty years old, 414 North 8th street, Richmond, Va., was asphyxiated in a room in the house of Mrs. Carrie E. King, 729 9th street northwest, last night. It is stated that Kennedy, who formerly was a railroad engineer, was employed as inspector of shells for the British government. Kennedy had been in this city several times during recent months, the police were informed, probably on his way from one ammunition plant to another, and had stopped at the 9th street house. Coroner Nevitt made an investigation today and gave a certificate of accidental death.

The Pennsylvania railway system is spending $4,100,000 for new rails.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER IS DEAD IN ENGLAND

Statesman, Called "Canada's Grand Old Man," Dies at Age of Ninety-Four Years.

Played Important Part in Establishment of Dominion and Later Became Prominent.

OTTAWA, Ontario, October 30.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, died in England today. He was ninety-four years old.

The news of the death of Sir Charles came in a cablegram from Sir George Perley, Canadian high commissioner in London, to Sir Robert Borden, the premier.

Canada's "Grand Old Man."

From the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, in which he played a prominent part, up to within a few years ago Sir Charles Tupper was so prominent in Canadian statesmanship that upon his retirement he, like the late Lord Strathcona, was called "Canada's Grand Old Man."

Born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821, he studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and attained success in the profession in his native Nova Scotia, where he entered politics in 1855 by winning a seat in the Nova Scotia parliament as a conservative. He defeated Joseph Howe, leader of the Nova Scotia liberals.

Power in Parliament.

Young Tupper made himself a power in parliament, and became premier of Nova Scotia in 1864. After the formation of the confederation he became minister of customs in the Sir John Macdonald cabinet that resigned in 1873, and was Sir John's closest adviser in the five years during which the conservative party was out of power. In 1878, when Macdonald returned to office, Dr. Tupper became minister of public works. He created the department of railways and canals, and became its first minister. In this post he carried out the policy of the government for enlargement of the Welland canal, deepening the St. Lawrence river, improvement of the Intercolonial railway and construction by a private company of the Canadian-Pacific railway.

He retired from the ministry in 1884 and went to London as Canada's highest commissioner. In 1887 he was recalled to be minister of finance in Macdonald's new cabinet, but resigned next year and resumed his duties in London.

Became Prime Minister.

In January, 1896, he entered the Sir Mackenzie Bowell administration as secretary of state and leader in the house of commons, and on the retirement of Bowell four months afterward he succeeded him as prime minister.

After the defeat of the conservatives in June, 1896, Dr. Tupper resigned office and upon the meeting of the new parliament he was elected leader of the opposition. A few years later he retired to private life. Several years ago he went to London, intending to spend his remaining years there. His leave-taking was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration in Vancouver. Dr. Tupper was created a baronet in 1879. He was at one time president of the Canadian Medical Association.

USE AND ABUSE OF THE EYE.

Theme of Dr. William T. Davis in Address to Keep Wells.

Figured veils such as women and girls are now wearing and stupidity were paralleled by Dr. William T. Davis, speaking last night at St. John's parish hall before the Keep Wells on "The Eye, Its Use and Abuse." The analogy was plain, the speaker asserting that impaired vision was one of the commonest causes of stupidity, and then going on to say that the wearing of figured veils was a prolific cause of impaired vision.

Suggestions as to eye hygiene made by Dr. Davis included a number of don'ts, such as: Don't use the eyes too much; don't expose the eyes to infectious diseases; don't use tobacco and alcohol, at least at the same time and in excess, as together they are extremely injurious to the eyes; don't wear figured veils, if you are a woman or a girl; don't wear tinted glasses, no matter how intense the sunshine may be.

Mrs. Arthur MacDonald, president of the Washington branch of the National Keep Well Society, presided at the meeting.

Dr. H. H. Donnelly is to tell how and why to avoid contagious diseases of children at the society's next meeting, to be held November 26.

Rally at Colored Y. M. C. A.

A "big brothers' and boys'" rally is to be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at the colored Y. M. C. A. building, 1816 12th street northwest. H. S. Omohundro is to speak on "Branded." Boy Scouts and boys' Bible classes are to attend in a body. Special orchestra music will be a feature

STANDS ON HIS RECORD IN SEEKING RE-ELECTION

William H. Duncan, Commissioner of Revenues of Alexandria County, Va., Issues Statement.

More than a tenfold increase in assessments of intangible property, such as stocks, bonds, etc.; more than a fivefold increase in the number of incomes assessed and a threefold increase in the number of state revenue licenses issued, is the record claimed by William H. Duncan, republican candidate for re-election as commissioner of revenues for Alexandria county, Va., in a circular letter just sent out.

In his letter Mr. Duncan states that when he assumed the duties of his office four years ago the assessments of intangible property, such as enumerated, amounted to $144,700. The assessment for 1916, according to the letter, is $1,516,866.

Four years ago, Mr. Duncan states in his letter, only twenty incomes were taxed in Alexandria. The number of incomes assessed in 1915, the letter states, is 107.

Prior to 1911, according to Mr. Duncan's statement, the average yearly number of state revenue licenses issued to storekeepers, physicians, dentists, etc., was about 100, while at the present time more than 300 such licenses are issued each year.

That the increase in the total assessments has not been due to the rapidly increasing population, Mr. Duncan says in his letter, is shown by the fact that one resident of the county who had never paid intangible property taxes in more than twenty years' residence was compelled to pay to the county more than $800 back taxes not barred by the statute of limitations.

Mr. Duncan's opponent is A. H. Barbor, present sheriff of the county, who was appointed in 1912 to fill the unexpired term of J. E. Birch, who died in office.

Fire caused damage estimated at $75,000 at the Nashville, Tenn., branch of the Western Electric Company at Atlanta. The damage was mostly to stock.

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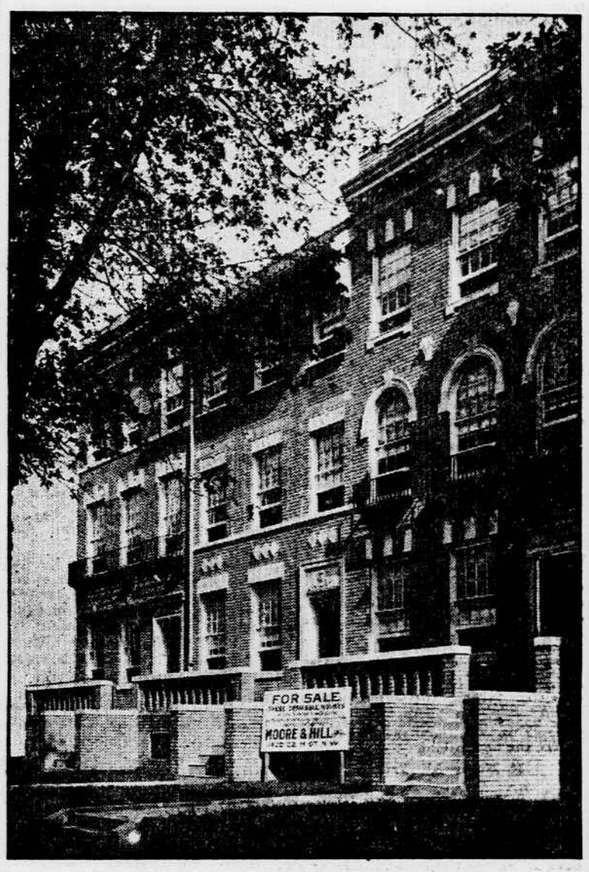
PHONES MAIN 4886 and 4887

Three Desirable New Houses



1831, 1833, 1835 19th Street

$16,500

Reasonable Terms of Payment

The Only Strictly Modern Houses

For the price in the choice section of the northwest south of Florida avenue; attractive exterior with terrace front porch.

PLAN.

FIRST FLOOR—Drawing room, large middle hall, dining room with FRENCH WINDOWS LEADING TO CONSERVATORY PORCH, butler's pantry, kitchen, kitchen porch. (Middle house differently planned on first floor.)

SECOND FLOOR—Living room with woodwork finished in silver gray, brick fireplace, main sleeping room with FRENCH WINDOWS LEADING TO OPEN PORCH WITH TILE FLOOR; another sleeping room with sleeping porch attached, large bathroom equipped with shower.

THIRD FLOOR—Two sleeping rooms and large bath and shower, two servants' rooms.

BASEMENT—Large open cellar room with cold storage space, laundry, servants' rooms and bath; back stairs, and, of course, electric light, hot-water heat, etc.

Lots 22 feet wide and 96 feet deep to alley. Room for garage.

These houses have been built with the idea of appealing to persons of refined tastes—INSPECTION INVITED.

MOORE & HILL (Inc.), 1422 H Street

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco, 1915

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