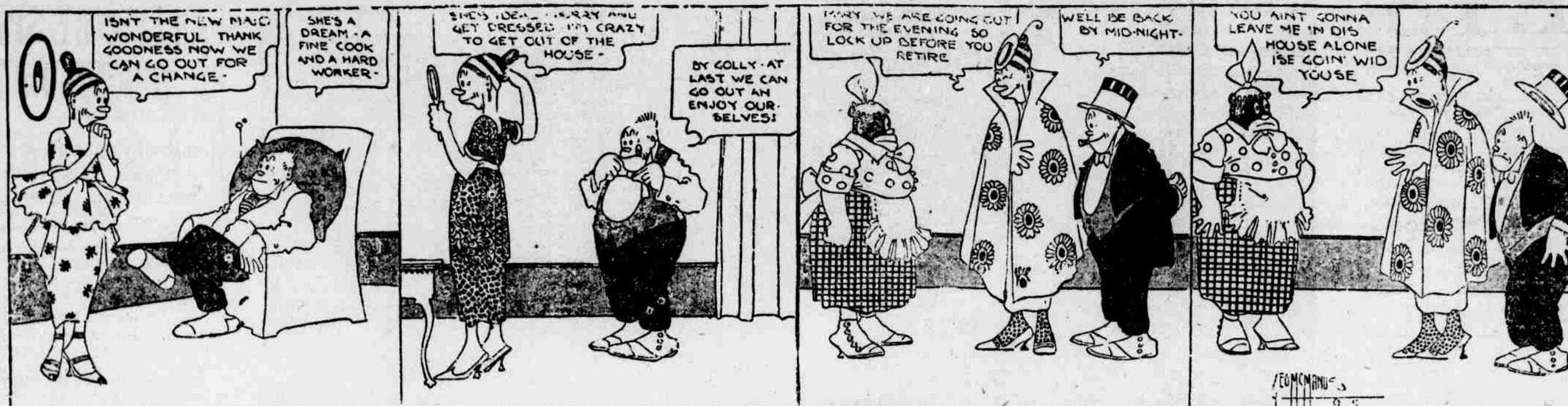


BRINGING UP FATHER



By McManus

MILLER-KEMPER TEAM
WANTS TRY AT CITY
BASEBALL CHAMPIONS

Another contestant for the city championship has developed in the Miller-Kemper baseball team.

That team will challenge the winner of the Giant-Athletic game Sunday for the championship.

Next Sunday the Miller-Kemper will play at Arba, Ind., and the following players are requested to meet at the corner of Seventh and South G street at 12 o'clock: Hill, Snyder, Hartman, Meyers, Rife, Kutter, McGill, Retz, Byrkett, Pitcher, Fine, Craycraft, Wilcoxen, Hennegar, Long and Dunham.

TOO WEAK
TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands a strong drink to satisfy the dry or a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the trick. They are wonderful. Three of these will result each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other trouble that afflicts the over-cautious American. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they don't work for you. Adv. and substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules—Adv.

WAR INTERESTS
INTERFERE WITH
WORLD SERIES

Chicago Nationals and Boston Americans Make Belated Start in Battle.

By Associated Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Chicago Nationals and Boston Americans at 2:30 this afternoon will make a belated start in their battle for the baseball championship of the world. The weather permitting, the clubs were to play here today, tomorrow and Saturday and will entrain for Boston, where the remainder of the big series will be staged, beginning Monday, until one club has won four games.

Despite the fact that the present series marks the swan song of baseball until after the war, interest was at a lower ebb this year than ever before, in the opinion of world series veterans. Threatening weather may have been responsible, but only a handful of spectators gathered for the "early morning watch" yesterday, and even fewer were there today. The advance sale of tickets, however, it was announced, was up to expectations. Managers of both clubs said today they contemplated no eleventh hour changes in their lineup. There was a possibility, however, that Dave Dugan might be replaced in the Red Sox infield as a result of split finger sustained in practicing Tuesday. Jack Coffey was picked to substitute in case the injured second baseman proved unable to perform. Following is the batting order:

Boston—Hooper, rf; Shean, 2b; Strunk, cf; Ruth, lf; McInnis, 3b; Scott, ss; Coffey or Thomas, 3b; Schanze, c; Mays or Bush, p.

Chicago—Plack, rf; Hollscher, ss; Mann, lf; Parker, cf; Merkle, 3b; Pick, 2b; Deal, 3b; Killifer, c; Vaughn or Taylor, p.

Vaughn for the Cubs and Mays for the Red Sox were considered premier mound possibilities. Manager Mitchell expected to put his best bet foremost by starting his giant left hander, while Boston prognosticators claim Barrow would start Mays and Meld "Bullet" Joe Bush under wraps for use later on in the coming crisis, should any develop.

Visiting magnates were unanimous in the verdict that the present series is demonstrating beyond all doubt that interest in professional baseball has waned, for the duration of the war at least. It was pointed out that among the spectators today were a large percentage of uniformed men on furloughs from Camps Grant and Custer and from the Great Lakes naval training station, and there was a conspicuous absence of men of military age on the bleachers. Magnates said that the patronage of the men in the service could not be counted on to support the game appreciably and that the adjournment for the period of the war therefore would have been advisable without the mandate of the war department. Public interest has turned overseas, the magnates declared, and in the same breath predicted that from a financial standpoint this year's series would not equal its former successes.

Out of town delegations this year were smaller than ever before. Illustrative of the argument that baseball is proving an unpopular wartime sport, Phil Ball, president of the St. Louis American league club, said compliance with the suggestion of President Ban Johnson would have saved his club \$5,200. He said his losses on the Brown's last eastern trip totalled that amount.

REV. ETTER HEADS
OHIO CONFERENCE

EATON, O. Sept. 5.—In the annual election of officers, Rev. J. E. Etter, of Troy, was elected president of the Miami Ohio Christian conference, which closed its centennial meeting here Wednesday afternoon, at the Christian church, after a five days' session. Rev. J. J. Douglas of Greenville, was elected vice president, and A. C. Brandon was elected trustee. Rev. Etter succeeds Rev. H. A. Smith, formerly of West Milton, as president of the conference. Rev. Smith had been at the head of the conference the last several years. He retired because he has taken a pastorate in Indiana, outside the local conference district.

Delegates to the American Christian convention, which convenes this fall in Conneaut, O., were selected as follows: Rev. Hiley Baker, Rev. J. G. Bishop, Rev. J. J. Douglas, Rev. George Flory, Rev. O. P. Mansfield, Rev. George Enders, Rev. A. W. Hook, Rev. D. G. Pleasant, Rev. O. W. Powers, Rev. G. S. Masterson, Rev. L. W. Ryan, Rev. B. F. Vaughan, Rev. Presley Zartman, Rev. W. J. Young, Rev. Alva M. Kerr, Rev. McDaniel Howsare, Rev. J. E. Etter, Rev. O. T. Thomas, Rev. M. T. Morrill.

U. S. Financial Transactions
Based on Action of Early Colonists

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The great financial transactions which now occupy the attention of the American public, and which have been made necessary by war, are by no means innovations. They are based absolutely upon the articles of the constitution of the United States, and so perfect is the basis thus provided that one might think the founders of the republic had been endowed with the gift of looking far into the future that every emergency might be met without deviation from their original plan. (It is well known, however, that the constitution was in reality a document of compromise and that it was drawn up in its present form only after bitter disputes on the part of the delegates representing various parts of the country, each of whom sought to gain some advantage for his constituency.)

It was with difficulty that the advocates of a more centralized government secured for Congress the right "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises," and as a safe-guard to state rights, the opposition insisted that clause be inserted in which it was decreed that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

A schedule of import duties was adopted January 4, 1789, providing for an advalorem rate on about thirty articles, and this was assessed in such a way as to give protection to the young manufacturing industries which were beginning to spring up in the new country, particularly in New England.

As soon as this measure had been decided upon, the House of Representatives began to consider the establishment of a Treasury department and again the question arose as to whether a single individual should be entrusted with the financial responsibility of the nation or whether responsibility should be placed in the hands of a committee.

Hamilton's Measures.

Alexander Hamilton was appointed to the post, however, in September, 1789, and although he was only thirty-five years old, he was probably better fitted than any other man in the United States for the position. While confidential secretary to General Washington, during the early years of the Revolution, he had devoted much time to the subjects of finance and trade. In 1781 he communicated to Robert Morris an elaborate plan for a bank, and in 1782 he was receiver of continental taxes in New York. To these special interests he added an experience as congressional delegate, lawyer and pamphleteer and had been especially incisive in demanding national regulation for the collection of revenue.

From the very first Hamilton displayed great initiative and immediately formulated a plan for funding the public debt which by that time had grown to immense proportions. Hamilton estimated that the foreign obligations of the country amounted to \$11,710,000 while the domestic obligations were about \$27,383,000 in principal and \$13,020,000 in accrued interest to which might be added \$2,900,000 for unliquidated debt.

There as violent opposition to Hamilton's plan, but it finally prevailed as did his demand that the state debts be assumed by the federal government. The funding act was passed August 4, 1790, and by it the president was authorized to borrow \$12,000,000, while a loan to the full amount of the domestic debt was also authorized, subscriptions to be received in any of the certificates of indebtedness which the government had previously issued during the Revolutionary War and the Confederation.

It was due to Hamilton that the first national bank was established in 1791 and that the coinage system was put upon a solid basis. Both of these were regarded with suspicion by many people, but it was not until Congress adopted the recommendations of Hamilton and embraced them in the tariff bill of 1791, that the unpopularity of the secretary of the Treasury assumed its full proportions. Following the assumption of the state debts, the need of further revenue became imperative and Hamilton recommended that a tax be placed upon distilled spirits. This aroused intense antagonism, since the consumption of spirits was so common that many people contended that its special taxation was a discriminating burden upon one of the necessities of life.

Beginning Successful.

Marked was the opposition on the frontier, where it was found convenient to reduce corn to the form of spirits in order to overcome the difficulties of transportation, that in southwestern Pennsylvania an armed band inaugurated what is known as the Whiskey Rebellion, which was not put down until the troops had been called into the field. The whiskey tax was not profitable, however, and a tax was levied then upon a wider range of commodities including carriages, certain spirits, snuff, sugar and the incomes from auction sales.

Direct taxation was proposed in 1794 and four years later the first direct tax was imposed upon all dwelling houses and lands and upon slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty. The amount apportioned among the

Own Home Town," starring Charles Ray, is said to be one of exceptional interest and which affords Mr. Ray one of the best roles he has enacted in many months.

The story deals with the corrupt operations of a political ring in a small town and with the efforts of Jimmy Duncan to rid the city of this degrading incubus. In the development of the story there are many scenes of tremendous interest and it goes without saying that the dramatic action, in which Mr. Ray figures most conspicuously, is tense and nerve-racking. Both the star and his supporting cast have been afforded ample opportunity by Larry Evans, the scenarioist, for the display of their respective talents.

The picture, which will be presented in this city at the Murray Theatre today, was produced under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince, which in itself is a sufficient guarantee that the usual high standard established by Paramount, is amply maintained.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE MURRAY

Sprague and Dixon in "The Camera Man and the Girl," also a high class act. "The Dixie Seranaders," will be shown the latter part of this week, starting Thursday. The week of September 8, some very high class acts

are to be shown at the Murray.

MURRETTE

Patriotism is the keynote of the new Jane and Katherine Lee play, "Doing Their Bit," which is to be seen at the Murrette Theatre tonight for the last time. The play has to do with spies and slackers, and the part the two gifted youngsters play in circumventing the foes of their country. A pretty love element enters into the plot. The cast surrounding Jane and Katherine Lee is said to be of exceptional merit. "Doing Their Bit" will be supplemented by the usual comedy and concert features.

Ten years pass. Alouette lives for her son, hers, and Bertrand's—whom firmly believes that he is French, although Kurt, believing the boy to be his own, tries to impress on him that he is a German. The boy is named Bertrand. Under Kurt's care the De Larme vineyards prosper, and no one questions that under the wise presses, emplacements have been built for German guns.

Ben Turpin, the celebrated Paramount-Mack Sennett comedian, whose squat is his fortune, is at his best in "She Loved Him Plenty," the latest comedy of the organization named, which is on view at the Washington theatre this week. Mr. Turpin is seen as a clerk in a pawn shop and all who know him need no assurance that he is fully up to the requirements of his role. He is supported by Polly Moran, Charles Lynn and Marie Prevost.

MURRAY

The new Paramount picture, "His Cut This Out—IT IS WORTH MONEY. DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2825 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial box containing Foley's Danthol Tonic and Far Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism; backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Danthol Tonic, a powerful, safe and thoroughly cleansing cathartic for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. For sale by A. G. Lukens & Co.—Adv.

COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Death sentences of ten negro soldiers who participated in the riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, 1917, have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson.

WASHINGON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Death sentences of ten negro soldiers who participated in the riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, 1917, have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson.

WILLIAMSON

<p