

ACHIEVEMENTS OF "WAR SESSION" OF CONGRESS

Leaders Declare Work Done Is Most Remarkable in Parliamentary History.

HARMONY MADE A FEATURE

Lack of Dissension Was Noticeable—Administration Was Defeated on Only One Important Bill During the Six Months.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED IN SESSION

Here are the most important measures passed by congress at the special war session:
Declaration of war against Germany on April 6.
War bond issues aggregating \$15,538,000,000.
War appropriations and contract authorizations totalling \$14,390,000,000.
War loans aggregating \$7,000,000,000 to the allies.
The selective draft bill, making 10,000,000 men liable to military service.
The espionage bill, including the embargo provision.
The \$2,235,000,000 war revenue bill.
The food control bill.
The trading with the enemy act.
The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill.

Washington.—"The most remarkable session in the parliamentary history of the world," was the way Democratic and Republican leaders characterized the first war session of the Sixty-fifth congress, which came to a close at three o'clock in the afternoon of October 6, exactly six months after the declaration of war against Germany.

The record of legislation enacted and money appropriated has no parallel anywhere in the annals of all time. Beginning with the declaration of war against Germany in April, congress has passed bill after bill of the most revolutionary character, including such measures as the draft bill and the food control bill. Appropriations and contract authorizations for the present fiscal year, totalling \$21,580,000,000, including \$7,000,000,000 in loans to the allies, were voted without a single dissenting voice, a record equalled nowhere, not even in the Kaiser-dominated German reichstag.

How Money Is Expended.

The following table shows how the money is to be spent:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Army | \$8,911,000,000 |
| Navy | 1,875,000,000 |
| Merchant shipping fleet | 1,893,989,000 |
| Loans to the allies | 7,000,000,000 |
| Defense fund | 100,000,000 |
| Food and fuel control | 172,000,000 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' insurance | 176,000,000 |
| Interest on bonds and certificates | 200,000,000 |
| Civil establishment of government | 958,000,000 |
| All other expenses | 102,000,000 |

As a part of the scheme of meeting these enormous expenditures congress passed the \$2,535,000,000 war revenue bill, the largest taxation bill in American history, levying directly or indirectly upon every man, woman and child in the United States. Something more than a billion dollars of this amount will be taken from war profits. All incomes more than \$1,000 for single men and more than \$2,000 for married men are made subject to taxation.

Where New Taxes Fall.

Here are some things upon which the average citizen will pay taxes under the new war tax bill:

Approximately 2 per cent increase on incomes of \$5,000 or less.

Letter postage, except local letters, increased to 3 cents and postcards to 2 cents, beginning November 3.

One cent for each 10 cents paid for admissions to amusements.

Five-cent shows and 10-cent outdoor amusement parks exempted.

Ten per cent on all club dues of \$12 a year or more.

One cent for each 25 cents paid for parcel post.

One cent on each 25 cents express package charge.

Three per cent of all freight charges.

Eight per cent of passenger fares by rail or water, except trips of less than 30 miles.

Ten per cent of charges for seats, berth and staterooms on parlor cars or vessels.

Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Three per cent on jewelry.

Eight cents on each \$100 of life insurance. The tax on whisky is increased from \$1.10 a gallon to \$3.20. The tax on beer is increased from \$1 a barrel to \$2.75.

Increased tax on cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Little Dissension During Session.

Despite pacifist activities, the session was marked with comparatively little dissension, the fighting centering about questions mainly affecting policy. The most stubborn contests were staged over the revenue bill, the draft

bill and the food control bill. In every case, except censorship of the newspapers and speech, the administration has received everything it asked of congress for the conduct of the war.

Congress was in session 188 days. During that time more than 10,000 army, navy and marine corps nominations sent to the senate were confirmed, among them the advancement of Major General Pershing, commander in chief of the armies in France, and Major General Bliss, chief of staff, to the rank of full general, held only four times previously in American history. The only important appointment held up was that of Col. Carl Reichenmann, to be a brigadier general. Action was blocked until the December session because it was charged he uttered pro-German sentiments.

An unprecedented feature of the session was the reception of the special missions sent to the United States by the allied governments, and the special representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Japan addressed both houses. Invitations of the British and French governments to have the United States send a congressional mission across the Atlantic to see war conditions and co-operate with the interparliamentary congress were rejected.

Important Measures Passed.

Following is a list of the most important measures passed by congress:

Resolution declaring a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

On April 2 the resolution for war against Germany was introduced in the house and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of congress, the president attached his signature to the measure. No delay was involved in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most important ever offered either in this or any other congress.

General deficiency appropriation act, appropriating \$163,841,400.52, of which \$100,000,000 was for the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected with the war.

Act authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war and to extend credit to foreign governments and for other purposes. This act appropriated \$3,007,093,945.46 for establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation and issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes the issue of bonds amounting to \$5,003,945,460, of which \$3,000,000,000 is for meeting the loans authorized to foreign governments, \$2,000,000,000 to meet domestic expenditures, and \$93,945,460 to redeem the three per cent loan and also authorizes \$2,000,000,000 of one year certificates of an indebtedness temporarily to provide revenue.

Huge Military Expansion.

Act authorizing one additional midshipman for each senator, representative and delegate in congress.

Act appropriating \$273,046,332.50 for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States. This act authorized a selective draft of 1,000,000 men and contains other important legislative features pertaining to the army.

Resolution authorizing the president to take over for the United States any vessel owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

Act to increase temporarily the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,000, in the second.

Act appropriating \$1,344,806.18 for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year 1918 and for other purposes.

Largest Single Grant in History.

Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, in respect of car service, and for other purposes.

Act amending the war risk insurance act and appropriating \$45,150,000 to insure vessels and their cargoes and expenses connected therewith.

Act appropriating \$147,363,928.77 for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing the issue to states and territories and the District of Columbia of titles and other property for the equipment of organization of home guards.

Act appropriating \$3,281,094,541.60 for the military and naval establishments on account of the war expenses. Up to time this was the largest appropriation act known to this or any other country. Among other things it appropriated \$405,000,000 for an emergency shipping fund with which to begin construction of the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever known.

Act to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

Conservation Bills Passed.

Act authorizing condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes.

Act appropriating \$640,000,000 to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate airplanes.

Act authorizing the United States to take possession of a site for use for permanent aviation stations of the army and navy for school purposes.

Acts enlarging the membership of the interstate commerce commission and amending the act to regulate commerce by authorizing priority shipments by any common carrier, act.

Act appropriating \$11,346,000 to provide further for the national security and defence by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.

Act appropriating \$162,500,000 to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and, for the purpose of authorizing in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act makes an additional appropriation of \$4,021,377,890.92 to extend credit in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation of an issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes an additional issue of \$4,000,000,000 of bonds to meet loans to foreign governments; authorizes an additional issue of one year certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$2,000,000,000 and an issue of five year war saving certificates amounting to \$2,000,000,000.

New Mark Again Set.

Act appropriating \$5,856,906,916.93 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses and for other purposes, and authorizes contract obligations to be met by future congresses amounting to \$2,401,458,393.50. This is the largest appropriation act passed by this or any other country. This act makes further appropriations of \$635,000,000 for the emergency shipping fund and raises the limit of cost to carry out the purposes of the shipping act to \$1,734,000,000.

Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes, and appropriates \$450,000 to enforce the provisions thereof.

Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses. This measure provides approximately \$2,500,000,000 of revenue with which to pay the expenses of the government.

Act to provide a military and naval family allowance, compensation and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families, and makes an appropriation therefor of \$176,250,000.

50,000 BELGIAN HOUSES GONE

Germans' Record of Destruction Is Shown by New Gray Book Issued by Gray Book.

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgium government has issued a gray book to refute allegations against Belgium civilians contained in the German white book of May, 1915, in which it was said Belgian civilians savagely attacked German troops in the early days of the war and that the measures adopted by the Germans were necessary in the interest of preservation of the German army. According to the gray book, between 40,000 and 50,000 houses were destroyed by the Germans.

JACKIE KILLS FRIEND; IS HELD

Queenstown Magistrate Says Fatal Blow Constitutes Manslaughter—To Get Bail.

London, Oct. 8.—Machinists Mate Perente of an American naval vessel will be liberated on bail on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a dock yard laborer named Plummer, who died from the effect of a blow on the jaw inflicted by the sailor on September 8. He was held by a Queenstown magistrate. Perente pleaded not guilty and added: "I did not mean to injure my friend."

PERU BREAKS WITH KAISER

German Minister Handed Passports by Government—Uruguay to Take Similar Action.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 8.—Peru formally broke relations with Germany. In accordance with an overwhelming vote in congress for such a rupture the government handed passports to the German minister.

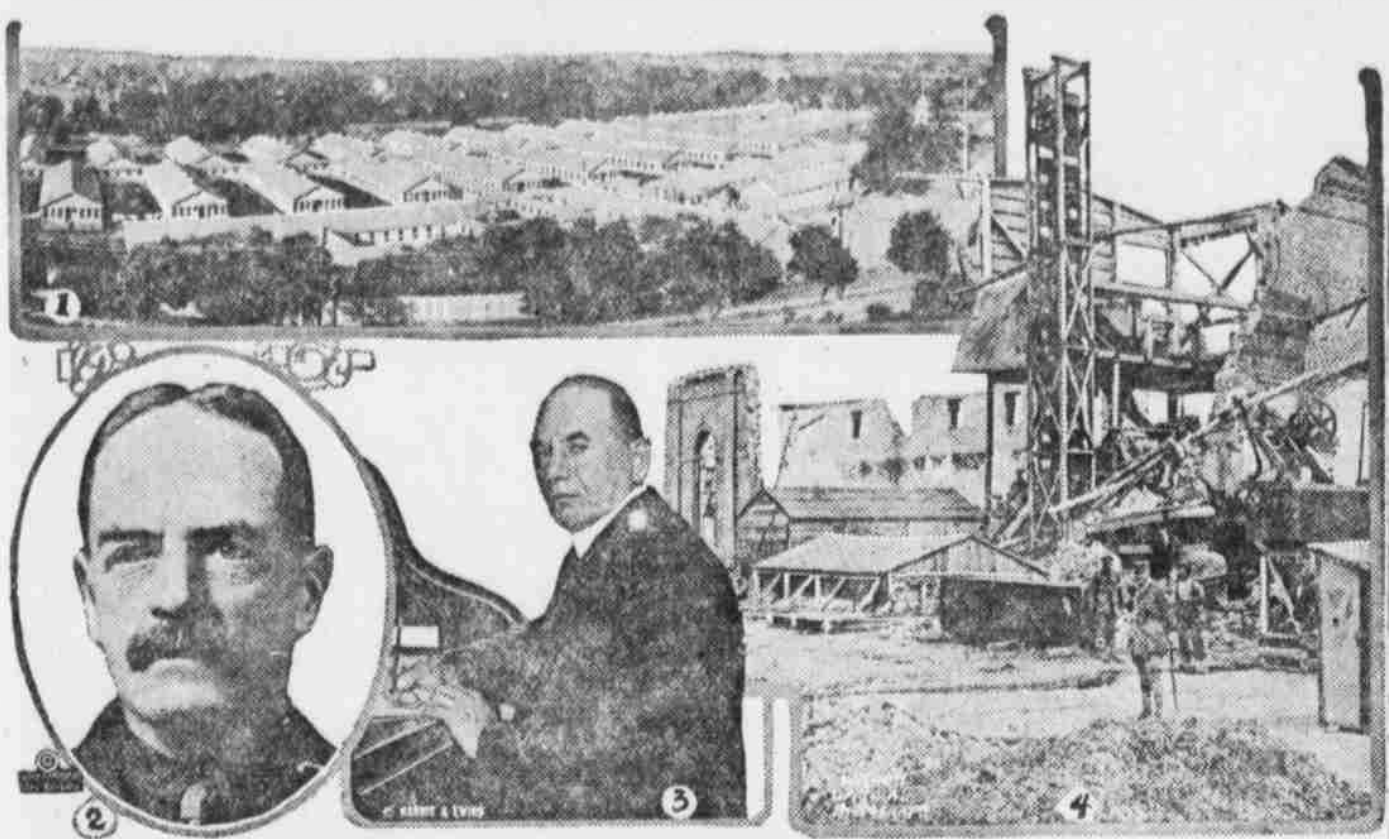
Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.—From Montevideo, Uruguay, came word that congress was momentarily expected to vote an overwhelming majority in favor of an immediate rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany.

C. P. TAFT WEDS MISS CHASE

Son of Former President Marries Daughter of Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 8.—Miss Eleanor, the daughter of Irving H. Chase, was married here to Sergt. Maj. Charles Phelps Taft II, U. S. A., son of William H. Taft and Mrs. Taft of New Haven. The ceremony was at Rose Hill, the home of the Chase family. Flugs predominated in the decorations. Rev. Robert E. Brown, pastor of the Second church, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, Irving H. Chase.

Urges Federation Oust I. W. W.
Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8.—The California State Federation of Labor went on record here against the I. W. W., adopting a resolution recommending expulsion of all members of that organization from unions of the American Federation of Labor.



1—Columbia university war hospital just formally taken over by the government as a receiving and evacuating medical center. 2—Maj. Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, director general of the British tank corps which is doing such efficient work on the battlefields. 3—G. T. K. Giragosian, a Boston Armenian, who has offered the government a "free energy generator," which will be tested by authority of congress. 4—Ruins of a French manufactory, typical of the way in which the Germans destroy everything in the districts from which they retreat.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Peace Offered by the Kaiser Slowly Losing Its German Features.

MICHAELIS PROVES A FAILURE

Lloyd George Says England Will Fight Until France Regains Alsace-Lorraine—Allies Make Another Successful Drive in Flanders—More of Bernstorff's Perfidy Is Revealed by Lansing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kaiser Wilhelm reminds one of the old-fashioned peddler of notions who would keep adding packages of needles, watches, and even silver coins, to his little bundles of bargains until a sale was effected. With northern France and no indemnities already in his bargain offering, the emperor has added Belgium—with conditions—and now it is reported he and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary are prepared to throw in Alsace, the price being peace and the return of Germany's colonies. In a word, the German peace for which the kaiser shows so consuming a desire is becoming less German every day, and if the allies just say nothing and saw wood—as they probably will—it may finally take on an appearance that will warrant their consideration.

To be sure, Chancellor Michaelis says that peace is impossible so long as Germany's enemies demand any German soil or try to drive a wedge between the German emperor and his people, but the chancellor is hard pressed to save his political fortunes. He and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are being bitterly attacked because of the policy of fostering pan-Germanism in the country and the army and at the same time making promises of mildness in return for peace. Michaelis was compelled to tell the reichstag that he did not stand for the extreme demands of the pan-Germanists, and for the time being his opponents were satisfied; but his failure as chancellor is pronounced.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehnemann is more yielding than the chancellor, for he told the reichstag that there now exists "no impediment to peace, no questions that could not be settled by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine." He added that Germany could make no concessions with regard to those provinces.

Premier Lloyd George was quick to take up this challenge of Von Kuehnemann's. "I do not think that any statement is more calculated to prolong the war," he said. "However long the war may last, England intends to stand by France until she has redeemed her oppressed children from their foreign yoke."

Reasons Many and Plain.

The reasons for the kaiser's increasing moderation in demands are not far to seek. They are found in the daily dispatches recording the repeated successful thrusts of the allies in Flanders; the advances of the British in Mesopotamia and Africa; the shortage of German shells; the growing unrest in the armed forces of Germany, reaching the stage of mutiny in the fleet; the scarcity of food in the central nations, and perhaps most potent of all, the steady, irresistible progress of the United States toward full preparation for war to a victorious conclusion.

Then, too, the kaiser sees added to the list of his enemies more of the fast dwindling number of those not hitherto on that roll of honor. Though President Irigoyen managed to stave off warlike action by Argentina, Peru and Uruguay last week broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and sent away its ministers.

The European nations that remain neutral are suffering more and more. Holland pleads with America for feed especially, with the open threat that if it is not sent, she will have to slaughter at least half her cattle and, have her means of preserving the meat,

must sell it to Germany. Already Holland has been put on tea and coffee rations. Switzerland is in better case for the allies seem willing that she shall continue her trade with the central powers in order to obtain coal and even for Norway there is no great sympathy in the allied countries. Their neutrality has been mostly a sham.

Mutiny on German Fleet.

The revolt on the German high seas fleet at Wilhelmshaven took place several weeks ago, but the facts have just come out. At least four battleships were involved and the crew of one threw their captain overboard, drowning him. The mutineers landed, but were forced to surrender to soldiers. The crew of the Nurnberg seized the vessel and started for Norway, but were taken by destroyers. The kaiser went to Wilhelmshaven himself and ordered one out of every seven mutineers shot, but three were executed. Minister of Marine von Capelle, informing the reichstag of the occurrence, accused three independent socialist deputies of foreknowledge and approval of the plot of the rebels, and said the plan of the latter was to refuse to obey orders, paralyze the fleet and force peace upon the country. The accused deputies denied any guilt, but Von Capelle said he had documentary proof.

The fact that Von Capelle did not ask the reichstag to authorize the prosecution of the deputies he named leads to the suspicion that he was trying to use the incident to weaken the political power of the independent socialists, but the affair had the opposite effect and some of the majority socialists joined the independents.

The mutiny on the fleet explains the delay in the long expected naval movement against Petrograd.

In the allied countries the story of the revolt was hailed as one of the most encouraging signs of the year and it was held that if such dissatisfaction exists in the German naval forces, which have not been subjected to very severe hammering, the morale of the army must be breaking down.

New Government For Russia.

Premier Kerensky, having virtually defied the democratic congress, appointed a new coalition cabinet pledged to restore order in the republic and suppress anarchy and to renew the fighting power of the army. Kerensky and several of his colleagues went to the front to lay their plans before the soldiers, and seemed hopeful of gaining their support despite the opposition of the council of soldiers and workmen. The rail workers went on strike, but promised not to tie up the operation of the military railroads, and later were partly appeased by an offer of increased wages.

The new government is determined to work hard for a universal peace, but shows no intention of abandoning its alliances with the foes of Germany. It issued a declaration to that effect on Wednesday, saying it "will extend its whole strength in support of the common cause of the allies, to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

Allies' New Drive in Flanders.

Another sledge hammer blow at the Germans in Belgium was struck on Tuesday by the British and French acting in conjunction. In the midst of a furious rainstorm Haig's men advanced on a wide front east and northeast of Ypres, capturing Ploegpenne and the Gravenstafel ridge and other elevations that command the generally flat country and are invaluable as observation ground. Crown Prince Rupprecht counter-attacked in desperate attempts to regain these dominating heights, but only south of the Ypres-Roulers road was he able to push back the British for a slight distance, and that at great cost.

At the same time the French on the left flank of the British line made a most remarkable dash forward across the flooded bog land south of the forest of Houtholst, piercing the German line to a depth of one and one-quarter miles and regaining land which the foe had held for three years. While the French guns set up a terrific barrage fire, the engineers rapidly spread great islands of cork over the water, and erected miles of trestle work and innumerable bridges, and over these the troops rushed with such irresistible

spirit that they swept everything before them. So swift was the attack that an entire German division which was just relieving another at the front was caught by surprise and decimated. The entire ground over which the British and French advanced was thickly littered with dead Germans and heaps of equipment.

A few more such drives in Flanders and the Germans will be compelled to retire to the east and south, abandoning the submarines on the Belgian coast. This would mean the almost utter collapse of the U-boat campaign, which already has been greatly weakened.

There are strong indications that the allies are preparing for vigorous offensive movements in the near future in both Roumania and Macedonia. The positions of the central powers on both those fronts have been subjected of late to heavy bombardments. It was announced last week that the armies of Greece were about ready to take an active part in the warfare.

More of Bernstorff's Perfidy.

Secretary Lansing reached into the upper left-hand pigeon-hole of his desk last week and pulled out another neat little expose of German methods. This one hit Von Bernstorff again, rounding out the revelations of the count's perfidy while this country and Germany were still technically on friendly terms. Three telegrams were made public, two from the German foreign office to Von Bernstorff instructing him to start a big program of sabotage in American munitions factories and to finance plans for the destruction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the third from the then ambassador to the foreign office at Berlin last September stating that the American embargo conference needed the further support of the German government for the purpose of conducting a campaign to win a majority of congress favorable to Germany in the approaching congressional and presidential elections.

The heavy hand of the federal government fell on Daniel H. Wallace, blatant organizer and head of a pacifist society, last Thursday when a judge in Iowa sentenced him to 20 years in prison for seditious speaking.

The committee named to investigate the charges of disloyalty against Senator La Follette and pass on the demands for his expulsion from the senate had no time to perform its duties before congress adjourned and so will report at the next session. It will not go beyond or outside of the senator's speech in St. Paul before the Non-Partisan league and there are predictions that the inquiry will be a fizzle.

Food Control Extended.

In order to prevent the taking of excessive profits and to stop hoarding, the government's control of foodstuffs will be extended on November 1 to include about all the essential articles of diet. By order of the president, the manufacture, importation, storage and distribution of some twenty prime commodities will be licensed by the food administration. Farmers, gardeners and many of the smaller dealers and manufacturers will be exempt.

The baking industry was left out of this arrangement, but Mr. Hoover will be ready to regulate it as soon as he has standardized baking flour, baking ingredients and either the size or the price of the loaf.

Secretary Baker issued a statement praising highly the work of the many manufacturing plants that are making clothing and other supplies for the entrenchment camps. Since the construction of those camps began nearly thirteen million articles have been shipped to them. In other quarters there is much talk of the great shortage of workers in such war plants as airplane and munition factories, steel mills, navy yards and mines, and it is said that conscription of millions of workmen is being seriously considered by the administration. Industrial expansion and the withdrawal of about 1,500,000 men from their occupations for the armed services are held responsible for the conditions. In the aircraft factories thousands of women are to be given employment.

Owing to the present demand for gasoline, the Standard Oil company has decided to permit unrestricted use of its Burton process of refining, by which almost twice as much gasoline is obtained from crude oil as by other processes.