

NATIONAL DEFENSE CHIEF PROBLEM OF SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS: APPROPRIATED BILLION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—The first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which adjourned today, was concerned chiefly with national defense. When the gavel fell Congress had directed reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy for defense of the country at the unprecedented cost of \$655,000,000, with authorizations that will increase the total in three years to nearly \$800,000,000. With all other expenditures, appropriations were brought to the grand total of \$1,437,583,682, the greatest aggregate in the country's history and exceeding that for the last fiscal year by more than half a billion dollars. Expenditures necessitated by preparedness and the calling into action of military forces to meet the Mexican emergency demanded revenue legislation in the closing days of the session. Congress responded by doubling the normal tax on incomes, creating an inheritance tax, munitions tax and miscellaneous excise taxes to raise \$205,000,000 and by directing sale of \$120,000,000 Panama canal bonds. Congress established a tariff commission, government shipping board to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, a workmen's compensation commission to administer a new uniform compensation law, a farm loan banking system, a child labor law, enlarged the system of self-government in the Philippines and enacted many other important laws which had been contemplated by the administration. Foreign Complications Threaten The session was disturbed throughout by frequently recurring threats of foreign complications from the European war and imminence at one time of a diplomatic break with Germany; interference with American mails and commerce; invasion of American soil and killing of Americans by Mexican bandits and danger of actual war with Mexico. Later in the session trouble arose in the Senate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, to succeed the late Justice Lamar as a member of the Supreme Court. Weeks of investigation and deliberation by the judiciary committee ended in confirmation of Mr. Brandeis by a large majority. In the week before adjournment Congress was occupied with legislation which prevented a threatened nationwide railroad strike. President Wilson, after futile negotiations with officials of the railroads and railroad brotherhoods, submitted the controversy to Congress, recommending legislation to avert the strike and to prevent such emergencies from arising in the future. After a week of consideration, during which the President visited the Capitol daily, conferring with administration leaders, a bill was passed to establish an eight-hour day as a basis for pay of railroad workers, the present rate of pay for ten hours' work not to be reduced and the men to receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours pending an investigation by a special commission into the effect of the eight-hour day on railroad revenues. Important Laws Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following: GOVERNMENT SHIP LAW—Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals or private corporations. CHIL LABOR LAW—Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under sixteen years of age and factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under fourteen years. RURAL CREDIT LAW—Establishing a Farm Loan Board, in control of a system of farm loan mortgage banks. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW—Providing uniform sick and accident benefits for employees of the Federal government and benefits to dependents in case of death. EMERGENCY REVENUE LAW—Providing for doubling the normal income tax on the lowest class; making an additional surtax, ranging from 1 per cent. on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent. net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions, 5 per cent. net profit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock or corporations capitalized at more than \$95,000; wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscellaneous stamp taxes. GOOD ROADS LAW—Providing for co-operative Federal aid to the States for construction of highways and appropriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in five years. POSTAL SAVINGS LAW—Amendment increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1,000 without interest. FEDERAL RESERVE—Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law, permitting officers and directors of member banks to become officers and directors of not more than two other noncompeting banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and permitting member banks in towns of 5,000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies. RAILROAD LEGISLATION—Creation of a joint subcommittee of the Senate and House interstate commerce committees to investigate necessity for further legislation for railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, question of government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of government ownership as against government regulation. TARIFF—Creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission of five members to investigate and advise Congress on tariff revision; repeal of the free sugar provision of existing tariff law; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs in the United States; enactment of an antidumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign-made goods at less than foreign market price; authorization for the President to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods from the United States by laying an embargo against imports from offending nations. COTTON FUTURES ACT—Providing a prohibitive tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales. PHILIPPINES—Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self-government, reorganizing elections, establishing an elective senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it. RAILROAD EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW—Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation nor for thirty days thereafter, and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate. Appropriates Billion Appropriations for all purposes were: Agriculture \$24,948,852 Army 267,596,530 Diplomatic and consular 5,355,096 District of Columbia 12,841,787 Fortifications 25,748,050 Indian affairs 10,967,644 Legislative and executive 37,825,690 Military Academy 1,225,943 Navy 315,390,095 Pensions 158,065,000 Post office 322,937,679 River and harbor 40,598,135 Sunday closing 128,299,285 Permanent appropriations 131,074,673 Shipping bill 50,100,000 Deficiencies 72,500,000 Rural credits 130,000,000 Good roads 2,000,000 Floods 6,000,000 Grand total \$1,637,583,682 In addition to the total there were authorizations for expenditures in future years including naval, good roads, tariff commission and other expenditures including the establishing of approximately \$2,000,000,000, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year. Many Bills Go Over In addition Congress enacted an unusually large amount of miscellaneous legislation, including reorganization of the Patent Office; provision for trial of space system in place of weight system for payment for railroad mail service and leaving to the Interstate Commerce Commission determination of the method and rate of pay; creation of a National Park Bureau in the Department of the Interior; establishing warehouse regulations for cotton and grain and providing a new grain grading law; extension for a year of the government War Risk Insurance Bureau; uniform law making bills of lading negotiable. Proposed legislation which failed of enactment and has gone over until next winter includes the immigration bill, the corrupt practices act to limit campaign expenditures for election of the President, Vice-President and members of Congress; a vocational education bill passed by the Senate; conservation legislation, including the public lands water power bill, the Shields navigable streams water power bill, which failed in conference, the oil leasing bill, including relief for California oil men; a flood control bill which passed the House, and a bill to establish citizenship for natives of Porto Rico. Four treaties were ratified by the Senate. The most important was the long pending Nicaraguan convention, providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca for \$3,000,000, and that ratified in the closing hours provided for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. Another was the treaty with the republic of Haiti, providing for an American financial protectorate. The most disputed pending treaty with Colombia after years of consideration was favorably reported from the foreign relations committee with an amendment reducing from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the proposed amount to be paid for the partition of Panama.

Wm. Strouse—Clothier—Hatter—Furnisher Fall Clothes!—Certainly! --this way please-- You'll hear that every day now in The New Store. New Fall stocks are in place on our Sun-light flooded clothes racks. Smart looking, every stitch and seam, hand tailored; many with just a touch of color, interwoven. In short, they're ADLER-ROCHESTER Clothes and everything that's to be found in desirable togs you may expect to find in these clothes. Dyes are permanent and unaffected by the dye shortage. Each garment is 100 per cent. RIGHT. It MUST be or you dare not keep it! For the modish dresser or the more conservative—you can pay more perhaps but our all-around qualities cannot be exceeded, at \$20 -- \$25 -- \$30 -- \$35 Wesco Fifteens —they're for the Young Man and the Youngish Man. Belted Backs and plain Sack models, many with the season's smart patch pockets, tailored to a nicety. For style, shapeliness and real, down-right clothes service they cannot be so much as duplicated at the price — a broad statement but one we're standing back of. And \$15 withal, they cost but The New Store of WM. STROUSE



Mr. Maurice Fernsler Introduces The New Fall Hat Snappy in design, shapely, dressy, wonderfully smart. The new Fall colors are in many shades of Green, Brown and Gray. Flat, rather wide-brim, full dented crown and with the natty new bow—these are some of the new Fall designs shown in the Mallory and Schoble Hats that comprise our early Fall display of Men's Headwear. The New Store has taken its place well up among the leading Hat Stores of Harrisburg—you'll concede this when you see our display. The new Fall Hat that looks best on you is here—at a price of your own choosing. \$3 --- \$4 --- \$5 And the New Store Special at \$2.

Buehler Bros CUT RATE MARKETS 432 Market St. STOP! LOOK! THINK! Smash Down Go The PRICES Pay Cash and Pay Less We Can Save You 40 to 50% on all Purchases Honey Cured Hickory Smoked Hams .20c Sugar Cured Hickory Smoked Picnic Hams, 14 1/2c Our Bacon Cannot Be Beat; Half or Whole Strip, Extra Special .21c Genuine Spring LAMB Hind quarters .20c Fore quarters .17c Rib or Loin Chops .25c Fancy Rib Roast, first and second cut .17c Center Cut Chuck Roast .15c Choice Chuck Roast .13c Fancy Boiling Beef .12 1/2c Flank Steaks .16c Fancy Sirloin Steaks .20c Fresh Picnic Hams .16c Fresh Boston Butts .19c Pork Loin Roast .20c Fancy Pork Chops .22c Fresh Spare Ribs .13c All Fresh Sausages, 12 1/2c Specials In Cold Cuts Mince Ham .18c Frankfurters .14c Berliner .18c Polish Sausage .14c Tongue Sausage .15c Garlic Links .14c Blood Pudding .12 1/2c Cleveland Sausage .15c Head Cheese .12 1/2c Long Bologna .12 1/2c Sulze .12 1/2c Liver Pudding .12 1/2c Buehler Bros. Fancy Creamery Butter .35c Lincoln Butterine, 2 lbs. .32c Buehler Bros. High Grade Butterine, 2 lbs. .38c All Meats Government Inspected MARKETS IN 13 STATES Main Office, Chicago, Ill. Packing House, Peoria, Ill. WANTED---25 BUTCHERS

question of government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of government ownership as against government regulation. TARIFF—Creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission of five members to investigate and advise Congress on tariff revision; repeal of the free sugar provision of existing tariff law; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs in the United States; enactment of an antidumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign-made goods at less than foreign market price; authorization for the President to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods from the United States by laying an embargo against imports from offending nations. COTTON FUTURES ACT—Providing a prohibitive tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales. PHILIPPINES—Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self-government, reorganizing elections, establishing an elective senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it. RAILROAD EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW—Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation nor for thirty days thereafter, and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate.

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