

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CONGRESS

Leaders Declare War Done is Most Remarkable in Parliamentary History.

HARMONY MADE A FEATURE

Lack of Disagreement 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 in 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 totaling \$4,392,000,000.
War loans aggregating \$7,000,000,000 to the allies.
The selective draft bill, making 70,000,000 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, the United States 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, totaling \$21,380,000,000, including \$7,000,000,000 loans to the allies, were voted without a single dissenting voice, a record equaled nowhere, not even in the Kaiser-dominated German Reichstag.

New Money Is Expended

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

Army	\$1,000,000,000
Navy	1,000,000,000
Merchant shipping	1,000,000,000
Loans to the allies	7,000,000,000
President	100,000,000
Food and fuel	100,000,000
Soldiers' and sailors' insurance	150,000,000
Interest on bonds and certificates	200,000,000
Civil establishment of government	50,000,000
All other expenses	30,000,000

As part of the scheme of meeting these enormous expenditures Congress passed the \$2,235,000,000 war revenue bill, the largest tax bill in American history, levying directly or indirectly upon every man, woman and child in the United States. Somewhat 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.

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

One cent for each 10 cents paid for advertisements in newspapers.

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

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

One cent for each 25 cents paid for travel 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 telegram, 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 \$2.20. The tax on beer is increased from \$1 a barrel to \$2.25.

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 coming in the form of resolutions mainly affecting the most stubborn contentions were staged over the revenue bill, the draft

bill and the food control bill. In every case, except censorship of the news and espionage, the administration has received everything it asked of Congress for the conduct of the war.

Congress was in session 158 days. During that time more than 10,000 army, navy and marine corps non-commissioned officers were promoted. The only important appointment held up was that of Carl Schlemmer, to be a brigadier general. Action was blocked until the December session because it was charged he had taken part in the German revolution.

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 to dinner and the French government to have the United States send a congressional mission across the Atlantic to see war conditions and cooperate with the international committee were rejected.

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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 \$3,007,083,945.46 for establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds and other securities and expenses incident to preparation and issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes the issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the war, and authorizes the issue of bonds to meet domestic expenditures, and also authorizes \$2,000,000,000 of one year certificates of an individual's temporary.

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Washington.—Details of an agreement between the British and German governments concerning the treatment of war prisoners was made known by the British official delegate to carry it out will greatly ameliorate the condition of the wretched captives held in Germany, are made public in a

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Have, Oct. 8.—The Belgium government has issued a gray book to refute allegations against Belgium civilians leveled by the German press in the early days of the war, in which it was said Belgian civilians savagely attacked German troops in the early days of the war, in which it was said Belgian civilians savagely attacked German troops in the early days of the war.

50,000 BELGIAN HOUSES GONE

German Record of Destruction Is Shown by New Gray Book.

Jackie Kills Friend; Is Held

Queenstown Magistrate Says Fatal Blow Constitutes Manslaughter.

PERU BREAKS WITH KAISER

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

C. P. TAFT WEDS MISS CHASE

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