News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

U.S.—Teutonic War News

"Americans who are discussing early peace with Germany forget that it would mean yielding to the German ideals for which the United States has already stood," declared President Wilson in the organizers of a patriotic celebration of Washington's birthday at the White House in Washington. He said that the way to end the war by complete victory of the nations representing those ideals was to continue to do our duty.

Vice Admiral Sims cabled the navy department at Washington that an American destroyer had sunk, day or night in the war zone, and fired on an Italian submarine, which failed to answer recognition signals, killing one officer and and one enlisted man. Details sent a message to Rome expressing the deepest regret over the unfortunate occurrence.

An American patrol vessel on duty in foreign waters had been lost, the navy department announced at Washington. A dispatch from Admiral Sims states that the ship foundered, but the entire crew and officers were saved and safely landed. The accident occurred October 2.

General Pershing, the American commander, in an interview at the American training quarters in France, said "America has resources in men and material, and they are prepared to force a military decision against Germany."

Domestic

Just before Congressman W. D. Elliott opened his home in the town of Bay Shore Burton, millionaire banker and financier, who was found in his mansion at Peoria, Ill., W. G. Roberts, a cousin of the dead man announced that relatives were satisfied that Barber had been murdered.

Plans have been perfected by Harry A. Wheeler, food administrator for the Chicago district, by which the housewives are to be informed every day just what the price of various articles of food, such as potatoes, flour and sugar, should be. The figures will be given out as a safeguard against overcharging.

Five interned alien enemies escaped from the guardhouse at Fort McHenry, Tex., where they had been interned since August 11, one was found dead and three recaptured.

The customs division of the treasury department at Washington announced that wheat and wheat flour from Canada will be admitted to the United States without duty.

Two persons were killed and four others injured when an automobile they occupied upset in a ditch near Beecher, Ill. The dead—Thomas Swopshirt, millionaire farmer of Beecher, and his nephew.

Ed Gossett of Greenville and "Buck" Southern were burned to death in a fire at Greenville, Tex., which started in a restaurant and caused property loss of $20,000.

Maximum penalties of a sentence of six years in the federal prison at Leavenworth and a fine of $10,000 were given to each of the eight men convicted of conspiracy to resist the selective draft law at Enid, Okla.

Fire, believed to have been incendiary started in the grain elevator of the Arms Elevator company in the Union Stock Yards in East St. Louis, Ill., with a loss estimated at $200,000.

Oil and gasoline refiners, meeting in Washington with the federal trade commission, agreed that the public share in the war prices which they had to fend.

With thousands of persons from northeastern Ohio participating, the BANNER Blindness campaign was dedicated at Niles, O.

Bituminous coal miners of the central competitive field voted in favor of a general wage increase when approximately 400 miners in conference at Washington reached a compromise agreement on the terms of a new contract. Operators' representatives agreed to sign a new wage contract that they be absorbed in Higher coal prices.

While eating luncheon in a restaurant, after having brought four desperate prisoners from Texas, E. H. Smith, a petty officer of the United States navy, dropped dead at Pilot Grigbs.

The five Liberty motor for the United States army, product of the green and motor truck designers of the country, has combined power of 12 motor truck plants and 62 automobile parts factories, has completed its plans, to, at a local manufacturing plant.

Five persons were drowned when the barge Albion foundered in a violent big hailstorm 25 miles from South-ampton, Ont., in Lake Huron, says a message to Detroit, Mich., from Harbor Beach. The Albion was loaded with soft coal.

When the strike of 1,000 employes of the Kelly Axe and Tool company, was settled in South Chicago not only were the jobs of 30,000 men saved temporarily, at least, but huge war munitions contracts were safeguarded as well.

FALL WORK ON RASPBERRIES

Prune to Remove Dead Wood Which Bore Fruit Preceding Year—Break Off Tips.

The chief pruning for raspberries is to get rid of the dead wood which bore fruit the preceding year. This may be done any time during the fall, winter or early spring.

The fruiting canes should be cut as close to the ground as possible. This is the only way to get the good practice to know

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 April 6.

War bond issues aggregating $15,538,000,000.

War appropriations and contract authorizations totaling $14,500,000,000.

War taxes aggregating $1,000,000,000 to the allies.

The selective draft bill, making 10,000,000 men liable to military service.

The espionage bill, including the espionage provision.

The $2,225,000,000 war revenue bill.

The food control bill.

The trading with the enemy act.

The soldiers' and sailors' bonus 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 65th congress, which came to a close at noon in the house and a minute later in the senate. It starts 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, totaling $21,500,000,000, including $7,000,000,000 in loans to the allies, were voted without a single dissenting vote, and were regarded somewhere, not even in the Kaiser's imperial German retreat.

How Money is Expended.

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

Navy	$1,101,000,000
Shipping	1,835,000,000
Shipping to the allies	1,000,000,000
Army, including ordnance, munitions, etc.	7,000,000,000
Food and fuel control	175,000,000
Loans to allies, including those for food and munitions	7,000,000,000
Canal construction	50,000,000
Civil establishment of government	500,000,000
All other expenses	1,000,000,000

As a part of the scheme of meeting the enormous expenditures congress passed the $2,500,000,000 war revenue bill, the largest taxation bill in history, leaving, leaving directly or indirectly under the control of the president in the United States. Something more than a billion dollars of this amount will be taken from war profits of the corporations of the country.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee made a statement at Washington that the session had spent $21,000,000,000, twice as much as any previous congress.

European War News

Grand Cayman airplanes raided Zeebrugge and Ostende, the Belgian naval base at Cortkrs, starting fires among the buildings in the harbor and causing damage to Austrian gun emplacements.

British casualties reported to London during the week ending Tuesday totaled 17,505. The homeland lost 2,960 officers and men killed or died of wounds, 311; men, 2,960; missing, 14,545; wounded, 15,267.

The capture of the villages of Ste. Jean de Manpulere and Vedbuck, with prisoners and machine guns, is reported in the French official communication dealing with the operations in Flanders. More than 200 prisoners were captured.

A bearload of American sailors, members of the crew of the German raider Prinzen, were captured in the city of Rio Janeiro, according to information received at Montevideo.

Another big attack against the German positions in the east and north of Jaffa by both the British and French armies met with great success in the first few hours of the fighting. The British troops effected the complete capture of Yebnaghe, all objectives were gained and the number of prisoners already exceeds 1,000.

The violence of British artillery fire has compelled the enemy's evacuation of Gheniamia in the Saloniki fighting sector, an official statement announced at London.

British arms achieved one of the greatest victories of the war in a tremendous assault begun at dawn Tuesday on the Flanders positions east and northeast of Ypres. It may take its place as an unequaled triumph of three years of conflict. Six towns have been captured, says a dispatch from British headquarters in France.

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CARING FOR WAR PRISONERS

Agreement Has Been Entered into by the British and German Governments.

Washington.—Details of an agreement between the British and German governments concerning sanitary and civilian prisoners of war, which if kept by the Teuton officials designed to carry it out will greatly ameliorate the condition of the wretched captives held in Germany, are made public in a white paper issued by Great Britain. The paper is of interest to American inquirers as it almost certainly will form the basis of a similar agreement between the United States and Germany. The following which the agreement was reached was held at Berne:

Agreement was made whereby the Netherlands government undertook to care for 25,000 Germans in Great Britain and 25,000 Britishers in Germany who are permanent attaches stations of the army and navy for school purposes.

Arts enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce commission and commerce and fixing the seat of the commerce court.

Act authorizing the president to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agricultural production and 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 to allies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Japan addressed both houses. Invitations to the British and French governments to have the United States extend a credit equivalent to some extent the Atlantic to see war conditions and cooperate with the interparliamentary congress were rejected.

Important Measures Passed.

Following is 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 war.

On April 2 the resolution for war declaration was introduced in the house and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of congress, the president attached his signature to the resolution. Three days intervened in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most momentous ever offered either in this or any other congress.

Resolution authorizing an issue of $15,538,000,000 of national security and defense and for the purpose of carrying on the war and to extend credit to foreign nations engaged in the war. This act appropriated $3,067,000,000 for the army for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for national security and defense and for the purpose of carrying on the war and to extend credit to foreign nations engaged in the war. This act appropriated $3,067,000,000 for the navy 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 500,000 men and contained many important legislative features pertaining to the army.

Resolution authorizing the president to take over the Danish islands and vessel owned in whole or in part by the government of Denmark and lying within the jurisdiction of the United States may be at any time.

Act to provide for the enlistment and warrant and enlistment of such number of men as may from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the discretion of the president, may be fixed, in the second.

Act appropriating $1,344,000,000 for the support of the military academy and navy for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Largest Single Grant in History.

Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit trading with the enemy, in respect of war service, and for other purposes.

Act amending the war risk insurance act approved October 6, 1917, to insure vessels and their engines and equipment against war risks.

Act appropriating $147,923,926.77 for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Act appropriating $1,281,064,541.60 for the support of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Act appropriating $1,000,000,000 for the support of the military academy and navy for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Act authorizing the president to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate aircraft.

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

Arts enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce commission and commerce and fixing the seat of the commerce court.

Act authorizing the president to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agricultural production and 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 to credit to foreign governments.

Act authorizing an issue of $15,538,000,000 of national security and defense and for the purpose of carrying on the war and to extend credit to foreign governments.

Act appropriating $3,536,000,000 for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years for payment of war expenses and for other purposes, and authorizes contract obligations to be met by future congresses amounting to $2,401,455,000. This is the largest appropriation act passed by this or any other country. This act makes further appropriations of $625,000,000 for the emergency shipping fund and raises the limit of cost to carry out the purposes of the act to $50,000,000,000.

Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes, and appropriates $100,000 to enforce the provisions thereof.

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

Act to provide for the naval family allowance, compensation, and insurance and for the care of officers and sailors and their families and makes an appropriation therefor of $126,250,000.

50,000 BELGIAN HOUSES GONE

Germans' Record of Destruction in Short Time Now Gray Book Issued by Government.

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgian government in exile today issued a gray book alleging against Belgium civilians and property in the German drive of May 1918, in which it was said Belgian civilians were used as human German troops in the early days of the war and that the destruction of property the Germans were necessary in the interest of preservation of the German army. According to the gray book between 50,000 and 60,000 houses were destroyed in Belgium.

Germans Prepared Passports to Take Similar Action.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 8.—Peru formally severed diplomatic relations with Germany in conference with an overwhelming vote of congress today. The action of the congress handed passports to the German minister.

Advices from Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, came word that congress was overwhelming in its vote on a severing majority, 15, to 1 of an identical action by that democratic republic.

C. P. TAFT WEDS MISS CHASE

Son of Former President Marries Daughter of Judge Chase of Waterbury, Conn.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 8.—Miss Eleanor Chase, daughter of Judge Chase, was married here to Sergt. Maj. Charles Phelps Taft, II, 21, son of William H. Taft and Mrs. Taft of Washington, D. C., at the home of Rose Hill, the home of the Chase family. Two prominent families were united in the ceremony. Present were the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Mr. Hons. Rev. Robert E. Brown, pastor of the Congregational church. The bride was given away by her father Judge H. Chase.

Judge Federston Court I. W. W.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8.—The California branch of the I. W. W. opened on record here against the I. W. W. adopting a resolution condemning the expulsion of all members of that organization from the state of Arizona.

Quotations Magistrate Says Fatal Blow Connection Is Not Intentional—To Get Bail.

London, Oct. 8.—Marchioness Meux appeared in a police court today charged with the murder of her husband, the death of a duck-yard laborer named Thomas Jones, who died from a wound in the head, which the prisoner struck him with a hammer.

The marchioness was arrested yesterday and warrant and enlisted men and women, in the discretion of the president, may be fixed, in the second.

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Act authorizing the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States.

Resolution authorizing the president to take over the Danish islands and vessel owned in whole or in part by the government of Denmark and lying within the jurisdiction of the United States may be at any time.

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