semy, mayy and marine corps nomin

sent to the senate were con

med among them the advancement

of Major General Pershing, commun-

der 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 his-

tory. The only important appointment

held up was that of Col. Carl Reich-

mann, to be a brigadier general. Ac-

tion was blocked until the December

session because it was charged be ut-

An unprecedented feature of the

session was the reception of the spe-

cial missions sent to the United States

by the allied governments, and the

special representatives of Great Brit-

ain, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and

Japan addressed both houses. Invi-

tations of the British and French gov-

eraments to have the United States

send a congressional mission across

the Atlantic to see war conditions and

co-operate with the interparliamentary

Important Measures Passed.

portant measures passed by congress

Following is a list of the most ha-

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

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

General deficiency appropriation act.

appropriating \$163,841,400.52, of which

\$100,000,000 was for the national se-

curity and defense and for each and

every purpose connected with the

Act authorizing an issue of bonds to

meet expenditures for the national se-

curity and defense and for the pur-

post of assisting in the prosecution of

the war and to extend credit to for-

eign governments and for other pur-

poses. This act appropriated \$3,007,-

063,945.46 for establishing credits in

Huge Military Expansion.

Act appropriating \$273,040,332,50

any nation with which the United

Act to increase temporarily the com-

missioned and warrant and entisted

strength of the pavy and Marine corps

from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the

first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,

Act appropriating \$1,344,898.18 for

the support of the military academy

for the fiscal year 1918 and for other

Largest Single Grant in History.

Act to Regulate Commerce," as amend-

ed, in respect of car service, and for

Act amending the war risk insur-

ance act and appropriating \$45,150,000

to insure vessels and their enrgoes and

Act appropriating \$147,363,928.77 for

Act authorizing the issue to states

Act appropriating \$3,281,094,541.60

for the military and naval establish

ments on account of the war expenses.

Up to time this was the largest ap-

propriation act known to this or any

other country. Among other things it

appropriated \$405,000,000 for an emer-

gency shipping fund with which to be-

gin construction of the greatest mer

chant fleet the world has ever known.

with foreign relations, the neutrality

and the foreign commerce of the Unit

ed States, to punish explorange and

better enforce the criminal laws of

Conservation Bills Passed.

ceedings of lands for military pur-

Act authorizing condemnation pro-

Act appropriating \$640,000,000 to in

crease temporartly the signal corps of

the army and to purchase, manufac-

are, maintain, repair and operate air-

take possession of a site for use for

Act authorizing the United States to

the United States.

Act to punish acts of interference

expenses connected therewith.

Act to amend an act entitled "An

States may be at war.

000, in the second.

other purposes.

for the support of the army for the

tive and delegate in congress.

in this or any other congress.

congress were rejected.

tered pro-German sentiments.

Declare Work Done Is Remarkable in Paramentary History.

MADE A FEATURE

W of Dissension Was Noticeablediministration Was Defeated on Only One Important Bill During the Six Months.

**************** IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED IN SESSION

Here are the most important neures 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 con tract 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 flable to mili-

tary service. The espionage bill, including the embargo provision.

The \$2,235,000,000 war reveme bill. The feed centrol bill.

The trading with the enemy

100000000000000000000000

The soldiers' and sailors' injurance bill.

Washington,- 'The most remarkable passion in the partiamentary history of the world," was the way Demoeratic and Republican leaders characterined the first war session of the Mixty-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 Ger-

the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to prepara-The record of legislation enacted flon and issue of bonds and certifimency appropriated has no paralcates; authorizes the issue of bonds anywhere in the annals of all time. amounting to \$5,063,945,460, of which Beginning with the declaration of \$3,000,000,000 is for meeting the ionns war against Germany in April, conauthorized to foreign governments. gress has passed bill after bill of the \$2,000,000,000 to meet domestic exmost revolutionary character, includpenditures, and \$63,945,460 to redeem ing such measures as the draft bill the three per cent loan and also auand the food control bill. Appropriathorizes \$2,000,000,000 of one year certions and contract authorizations for tificates of an indebtedness tempothe present fiscal year, totalling \$21. rarily to provide revenue. 0,000,000, including \$7,000,000,000 in loans to the allies, were voted with-Act authorizing one additional mid out a single dissenting voice, a record shipman for each senstor, represents

her dominated German reichstag. Maw Money Is Expended. The following table shows how the

nualled nowhere, not even in the

money is to be spent:	fiscal year 1918. Act authorizing the president to in-
Harricant shipping fleet 1,800,000 Harricant shipping fleet 1,800,000,000 Loams to the ailles 7,600,000,000 Postdant 100,000,000 Postdant 100,000,000 Relifers' and sallers' insurance 175,000,000 Interest on bonds and certification Chyll setablishment of govern- ment 855,000,000 All other expenses 100,000,000	crease temporarily the military establishment of the United States. This act authorized a selective draft of 1,00,000,000 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, ritizen or subject of

An a part of the scheme of meeting these enormous expenditures congress gased the \$2,535,000,000 war revenue the largest taxation bill in Ameran history, levying directly or in livetty apon every man, women and thild in the United States. Something ore than a billion dollars of this mount will be taken from war profits. the lacomes more than \$1,000 for single men and more than \$2,000 for marwied 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 in incomes of \$5,000 or less

Letter postage, except local letters, intrensed to 3 cents and postcards to 2 cents, beginning November 3. One cent for each 10 cents paid for

the sundry civil expenses of the gov administrations to amusements. ernment for the fiscal year 1918. Fire cent shows and 10-cent outdoor

amusement parks exempted. and territories and the District of Co-

Ten per cent on all club dues of \$12 lumbia of ritles and other property for A FEAR OF MOTE. the equipment of organization of home come cent for each 05 cents paid for

One cent on each 25 cents express mekage charge. Three per cent of all freight charges.

Eight per cent of passenger fares by raff or water, except trips of less than

Ten per cent of charges for seats, berth and staterooms on parlor cars Five cents on each telegraph, tele-

hone or radio message costing 15 cents or more. Three per cent on jewelry.

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

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

Little Dissension During Session. nete pacifist activities, the seawas marked with comparatively te dissension, the fighting centering hour questions mainly affecting pol-The most stubborn contests were

> Mas Been Entered Into by British and German n-Details of an agree-

An arrangement was made whereby riscours of war, which if the Netherlands government undertook the Netherlands government undertook nationals to refund all costs of lutern-

Among the provisions of the agree ment is one whereby the British govcrument will permit the German medicat personnel originally belonging to the German garrison at Tsing-tao, China, and now in the United States, combatant or civilian prisoners of war. I to return to Germany by sea if they the respective governments of these are permitted by the American govern-

mending the act to regulate com-

mercy by authorizing priority surpmency by any common carrier, ect.

Act appropriating \$11,846,000 to pro-

vide further for the national security

and defence by stimulating agricul-

ture and facilitating the distribution

Act appropriating \$162,500,000 to

provide further for the national secur-

ity and defence by encouraging the

production, conserving the supply and

controlling the distribution of food

the purpose of authorizing in the

prosecution of the war, to extend ad-

ditional credit to foreign governments,

and for other purposes. This act makes

an additional appropriation of \$4,021,-

377,800.92 to extend credit in the Unit-

ed States for foreign governments by

purchase of bonds of our allies and ex-

penses incident to preparation of an

issue of bonds and certificates; au-

thorizes an additional issue of \$4,000,-

100,000 of bonds to meet loans to for-

eign governments; authorizes an addi-

tional issue of one year certificates of

indebtedness amounting to \$2,000,000,-

600 and an issue of five year war sav-

ing certificates amounting to \$2,000,-

New Mark Again Set.

to supply deficiencies in appropriations

for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years

on account of war expenses and for

other purposes, and authorizes con-

tract obligations to be met by future

congresses amounting to \$2,401,458,

393.50. This is the largest appropria-

tion net passed by this or any other

country. This act makes further ap-

prepriations of \$635,000,000 for the

the limit of cost to carry out the pur-

Act to define, regulate and punish

poses of the shipping act to \$1,734,-

trading with the enemy and for other

purposes, and appropriates \$450,000 to

Act to provide revenue to defray war

expenses. This measure provides ap-

proximately \$2,500,000,000 of revenue

with which to pay the expenses of the

Act to provide a military and naval

family allowance, compensation and

insurance fund for the benefit of sol-

diers and sailors and their families

and makes an appropriation therefor

50,000 BELGIAN HOUSES GONE

Germans' Record of Destruction I

Shown by New Gray Book Is-

sued by Government.

Havre, Oct. 8 .- The Belgium govern

ment has issued a gray book to refuts

allegations against Belgium civilians

contained in the German white book

of May, 1915, in which it was said

Belgian civilians savagely attacket

German troops in the early days of the

war and that the measures adopted by

the Germans were necessary in the in

terest of preservation of the German

army. According to the gray book, be

tween 40,000 and 50,000 houses were

JACKIE KILLS FRIEND: IS HELD

Queenstown Magistrate Says Fatal

Blew Constitutes Manalaughter-

To Get Bail.

London, Oct. 8 .- Muchinista Mate

Perente of an American anyal vessel

will be liberated on ball on a charge

Plummer, who died from the effect of

a blow on the jaw inflicted by the

by a Queenstown magistrate. Perents

plended not guilty and added: "I did

German Minister Handed Passports by

Government-Uruguay to Take

Similar Action.

broke relations with Germany. In ac-

cordence with an overwhelming vote

in congress for such a rupture the gov

ernment handed passports to the Ger-

Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.-From Monte

video, l'ruguay, came word that con

rote an overwhelming majority in fa-

vor of an immediate enprise in dip-

C. P. TAFT WEDS MISS CHASE

Son of Former President Marries

Daughter of Irving H. Chase of

Waterbury, Conn.

These was married here to Sergt, Mal.

Charles Phelps Taft H. 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 fam-

ity. Fings predominated in the decora-

tions. Rev. Robert ! Brown, pastor

bride was given away by her father,

Urges Federation Oust I. W. W.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8 .- The Call-

hving H. Chase.

can Federation of Labor.

the Second church, officiated. The

gress was momentarily expected

lomatic relations with Germany.

Lima, Pern, Oct. 8.—Pern formally

BREAKS WITH KAISE

not mean to injure my friend,

sailor on September 8. He was held

destroyed by the Germans,

of \$176,250,000.

enforce the provisions thereof.

Act appropriating \$5,356,666,016.98

of agricultural products.

products and fuel.

000,000.

Food Administration Forces Wil Help Raise New Loan for War Purposes.

SAVE FOOD AND LEND MONEY

Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the Big Drive Throughout Nation Coming national security and defense and, for Week of October 21-28-How All Must Unite to Whip Kalser and Bring Peace Again.

Washington.-The food pledge came paign is projected upon broad lines, but it is very simple and very plain. The food administration will marshal its whole force of half a million campaigners organized for food-pledge week, to promote the second Liberty toan. The week of October 21 to 28 has been set for the big drive the food administration has planned to enroll all American families for food conservation. The Liberty loan campaign will be at its height at the same time. Herhert Hoover, the food administrator, in a message to the federal food administrators, and campalga managers of the food enrollment campaign, instructing them to exert every effort to promote the Liberty loan, called this a fortunate coincidence, since both are nimed at the same end and each will supplement the other. The Liberty loan, he says, will enable the government to lend money to the allies, and the food pledge cam paign is designed to make certain that there shall be food available to puremergency shipping fund and raises

> So simple and so plain that they have been stated in the compass of a card-a card that it is proposed to hang in every home of the land-a card that is the "war creed of the kitchen," because, so closely are the people in this country linked to the world war, that one of the phases of the struggle must be fought out in the American kitchen.

> If soldiers are to fight, they must be fed. For the past three years, one by one, our allies across the sea have been taking the men from the farm and from the factory and sending them to the firing line. Each man sent to the firing fine meant one less who could be relied upon to help produce the food that "will win the war,"

If the laborer is worthy of his bire. surely the fighter is worthy of his food. That is a principle universally accepted by the American public. However, it is not every product that can be sent across the sea. Corn will not serve the need; our allies have never used it as a food; they have no mills to grind it; turn it into meal in this country and is would spoil before it could reach a European port. There are just four classes of products, the experts say, that we must send to our allies if our duty to them is to be discharged; they need ment, wheat, sugar and dairy products. We can conserve our wheat by increasing our consumption of other grains. We can conserve our meat by making a greater demand upon the resources of the fish market. All of these are expedients known to the American house-

If the United States were an autoselves, and it is to the people that in the food pledge card campaign.

peal an "apprecedented adventure in tificers, head workmen, democracy"-an adventure that will determine whether or not a democratic form of government is, after all, fitted to engage in a death grapple with autogracy.

The food pledge week campaign resolves itself into an effort to secure as a result of voluntary agreement pledges insuring the general support for the well defined program of food conservation. The food pledge cumunign represents an effort to induce as many of the American homes as possible to unite in a common policy Our wheat reserves can be conserved if everybody helps, thir ment reserves can be conserved if the whole public co-operates.

The American people are asked to ioin together in a common conserva tion policy. As evidence that they are supporting this policy they are asked to hang a cutd denoting membership in the United States food administration in their window. In order that the conservation policy may be under-Waterburg, Conn., Oct. 8,-Miss stood, the reason for it made plain and the manner of observing it rendered certain, instruction cards-"The War Creed of the Kitchen"-are to be hung in the home.

And that is what the national foot pledge week campaign is all about.

He Struck.

A and-bedraggied Tommy was plod ding wearily toward the base when subaltern stopped him.

"Do you know that your regiment in the front line now? Why aren't you there?" he asked. "Well, sir," Tommy explained, "we

were just going over the top when the officer shouted: 'Strike for home and glory, lads? All the others struck for glory, but I struck for home,

Hands and Fingers.

Nearly everything of money value in this world gets its worth from human touch, according to Industrial Management magazine. The Males hand of humanity turns whatever it fingers into its representative weight in gold. Diamonds gain their high value not only from rarity but because tons of the earth's soil have to be handled to find one little stone. Gold itself gets its worth not merely from scarcity but from the immense work in accumulating one ounce.

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 14.

RETURNING FROM CAPTIVITY.

LESSON TEXT-Era 1, GOLDEN TEXT-The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad, -Psalms 126:3.

Israel went into captivity because of her sins. The time of her disciplinary process was about to end, as its purpose was now accomplished: namely, the cure of Israel's idolatry. Ever since the Babylonian captivity the Hebrew people have been worshipers of the one God. Monothelsm has stood forth as a vital characteristic. The main reason for the Jews' maintenance of racial identity in spite of their national dislocation and the breaking up of their social ties, is the unity of their

faith, around the one God. 1. The Proclamation of Cyrus (vv.

(1) The Time of (v. 1). The first year of Cyrus; that is the first year after his conquest of Babylon.

(2) How It Was Brought About (v. 1). The Lord stirred up his spirit. The Lord often uses very unlikely agents in the accomplishment of his purposes. There is nothing too hard for him. He can readily use a heathen king to accomplish his purpose. He can find a way of approach to any heart. Likely Daniel was the agent used to bring the matter to the king's attention. Daniel was still the influential prime minister of Babylon. From his study of the prophecies of Jeremiah (Jer. 25:12; Isa. 45:1; compure Daniel 9:2), he knew that the time was near for the return of the people to their own land, so he likely brought the matter to the attention of the king and persuaded him to thus favor his people.

(3) Its Contents (vv. 2-4). (a) A confession of the true God

He acknowledges him to be the God of heaven, the Most High, the Supreme God, a God of goodnew. He declared, "He has given me all the kingdoms of the earth," and that God had with authority laid upon him the charge of building him a house at Jerusalem.

(b) A Generous Permission to Israel (v. 3). All who desired to go up to Jerusalem and build the Lord's house were permitted to go. He even commanded the blessing of the Lord to be

(c) A Positive Co-Operation (v. 4). None were obliged to go up, but a positive obligation was laid upon those who did not go up to render assistance to those who did. They were to aid In the building of the house of God by giving money, beasts and goods. It was more than a free-will offering, an obligation in addition thereto. The oblightlen was even wider than the prople of Isrnel. The heather were asked to remier aid.

II. Response to the Proclamation of Cyrus (vv. 5, 6).

(1) By Israel (v. 5). Strange to say the decree of Cyrus was not met with great eathusiasm. Only a small number, chieffs from Judah and Benjamin. cratic country there would be no popul- returned (v. 5). For most of them it lar appeal for the conservation of meant giving up business interests, for food. There would be an autocratte they had settled down to the regular ford control. The mailed fist would enllings of life. Besides the sacrirule in the kitchen. Imperial food fice of business interests it involved the death of a dock gard laborer named decrees would be enforced at the great risks as to the future. The enpoint of the bayonet. But ours is not lire company, including servants, was an autocratic country. Food control about fifty thousand (2:54). Of this is in the hands of the people them- company we note the following divistone; first, chiefs of the fathers of the food administration has appealed Judah and Benjamin, that is magistrates; second, priests and Levites, Herbert Hoover has termed this up- | lenders in religion; third, skillful ar-

> (2) By Their Neighborn (v. 6), This response was apparently more bearty than that of the Jews themselves. Their neighbors gave freely of gold, silver, beasts and goods, God had not only graciously disposed the heart of Cyrus toward his people, but they found peculiar favor from their neighbors, so that their wants were abundently supplied.

III. Restoration of the Sacred Vessets (vv. 7-11). These vessels had been carried away to Bahylon many years before, Little did Nebuchadnezzar realize that he would put into safe keeping the vessels which would be needed at this time. They were carefully numbered and turned over to the proper officers. Except for their desceration in Belshazzar's feast, they were none the worst for having been carried away. These were brought up to Jerusalem

Stand by the Faith.

Are we serving God and the church as well? Are we getting ready? Are we putting our whole trust and confidence in the Lord? We must be care ful not to secularize the church while we are trying to religionize the world, One of the chief dangers we of the clergy meet is that while we try to win men, the men of the world may win us. We must, first of all, subordinate everything to building up the ideal of the Christ and his church. There is no better way to build up and to stand by faith. - The Bishop of Col-

What We Are Here For.

We are not put here just to enjoy miselves and do only what pleases us. God wants us to forget our own selves. that is, not to think first and foremost of ourselves, but to be busy thinking what we can do for others, to help them, or to make them happy. And the Bible tells us, you know, that "Christ pleased not himself." He never thought what would make him happiest or most comfortable, but what he could do for someone else. - Kate S. Gates,

Poverty. Poverty is only contemptible when it is felt to be so. Doubtless the best way to make our poverty respectable is to seem never to feel it as an evil.-

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11:40 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 12:28 p. m 5:33 p. 5:00 p. m.

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5:33 p. m. Mail leaves post office 30 minutes

GROVE LOUGE NO Et. A. F. & A. M .- Stated fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock m., at Masonic hall, furties and Main streets Fred Dowe, Secretary, H

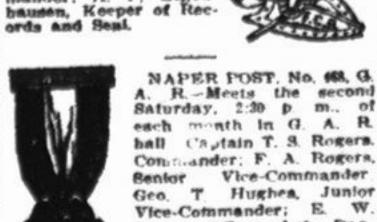


R. A M -Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m visiting companions always wel-H. F. Legenhausen, Secretary.



Heintz, Worthy Patron. Ona Lower, Secretary, LODGE No. 129. K. of Mosta first and third Wednesday Morris hall. L. L. Che wallier, Chancellor Com-



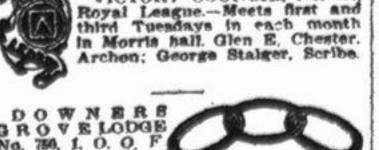






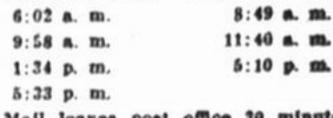
Meets every alternate Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April, Mrs H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Heartt Corresponding Secretary.

VICTORY COUNCILA No. 1M



Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtiss streets. Geo. Schindler, N. G.; E. M. Brunson, Secretary.

DOWNERS GROVE CHAPTER Daughters of the American Revolution.~ Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Verne Frankenfield; Mrs. Lavara Hannum, Secretary.



MAPLE CAMP NO. 885 M. W. A., meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall. A. H. Barn-hart, V. C.; R. O. Miller,

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. Honor Camp. No. 3079 .- Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Mor-Agnes Venard, Recorder.

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Telephone 186 CHICAGO OFFICE: 14 W. Washington St.

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EDGAR D. OTTO General Contractor

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deer the revenue bill, the draft

on the British and German

between the United States and Germany. The conference at which the agreement was reached was held at The Hague.

The paper is of interest to Americans, | sary for the construction and upkeep nasmuch as it almost certainly will of the camps, for wedical attention form the basis of a similar agreement | and for the victualing and clothing of

formia State Federation of Labor went on record here against the I. W. W. adopting a resolution recommending expulsion of all members of that or ganization from unions of the Ameri-