

DEFENSE OF U. S. PRINCIPAL WORK OF 64TH CONGRESS

(Continued from page one.)

foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals or private corporations.

Child Labor Law: Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age, and factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under 14 years.

Rural Credits 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 employes 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 one per cent of incomes in excess of \$20,000, to 13 per cent on amount of incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levying a graduated tax of one to ten per cent on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a ten per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions, five per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of materials entering into munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporations capitalized at more than \$99,000; wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscellaneous stamp taxes.

Good Roads Law

Good Roads Law: Providing for cooperative 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 \$1000 with interest and an additional \$1000 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 non-competing banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and permitting members banks in towns of 5000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

Railroad Legislation: Creation of a joint sub-committee of senate and house interstate commerce committees to investigate 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.

Railroad Eight Hour Day Law: Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employes operating trains in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the eight hour standard, present wage snot 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.

Tariff: Creation of a non-partisan 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 to encourage manufacturing of dyestuffs in the United States; enactment of an anti-dumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign made goods at less than foreign market prices; 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 election laws, establishing an elective senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

List of Appropriations

Table with 2 columns: Appropriation Category and Amount. Includes Agriculture (\$24,948,852), Army (\$67,596,520), Diplomatic & Con'l Affs. (\$5,355,096), Dist. Columbia (\$12,841,967), Fortifications (\$25,748,050), Indian Affairs (\$10,967,644), Leg. & Executive (\$3,925,690), Military Academy (\$1,225,042), Navy (\$113,300,695), Pensions (\$15,065,000), Post-office (\$22,937,673), River & Harbor (\$0,598,135).

WILSON PROMISES LAWS TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In a statement issued following the adjournment of congress, President Wilson called attention to the "helpful and humane legislation" passed and declared that while he regretted additional legislation dealing with the recent dispute between the railroads and their employes had not been completed he had every reason to believe the question would be taken up immediately after congress re-assembles.

The president's statement follows: "A very remarkable session of congress has just closed, full, as all recent sessions of congress have been, of helpful and humane legislation which constitutes contributions of capital importance to the defense, the economic importance and the whole life of the country.

"It is to be regretted that the session could not have continued long enough to complete the program recently projected with regard to the accommodation of labor disputes between the railroads and the employes, but it was not feasible in the circumstances to continue the session any longer, and therefore only the most important and pressing parts of the program could be completed.

"The rest, it is agreed, has merely been postponed until it can be more maturely deliberated and perfected. I have every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the leaders of the two houses immediately upon the re-assembling of congress to undertake this additional legislation. It is evident that the country should be relieved of the anxiety which must have been created by recent events with regard to the future accommodation of such disputes."

AEROPLANE LOST IN RAID ON BELGIUM

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A British aeroplane was lost in a raid yesterday over St. Denis, in Belgium, thirty miles southeast of Brussels.

"Yesterday afternoon naval aeroplanes attacked the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis," says an official statement issued here today. "A large number of bombs were dropped with good effect. One of our machines failed to return.

"During the same afternoon a naval aeroplane successfully attacked and carried out under anti-aircraft fire of the heaviest description, but the pilot returned safely."

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Sundry Civil (128,299,285), Perm. App'ns (131,074,673), Shipping Bill (50,100,000), Deficiencies (72,500,000), Rural Credits (6,100,000), Good Roads (6,000,000), Floods (2,000,000).

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 to bring the total to approximately two billion dollars, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year.

"See How That Corn Comes Clear Off!"

"GETS-IT" Loosens Your Corns Right Off. It's the Modern Corn Wonder - Never Fails.

"It's just like believing anything could act like that in getting a corn off. Why, I just lifted that corn right off with my finger nail. 'GETS-IT' is certainly wonderful." - Mrs. 'GETS-IT' is the most wonderful corn-cure



"It's Just Wonderful the Way 'GETS-IT' Makes All Corns Go Quick." ever known because you don't have to fool and putter around with your corns. Harness them up with bandages or try to dig them out. 'GETS-IT' is a liquid. You put on a few drops in a few seconds. It dries. It's painless. Put your stocking on right over it. Put on your regular shoes. You won't limp or have a corn 'rigger' in your feet. The corn, callus or wart, will loosen from your toe—off it comes. Glory hallelujah! 'GETS-IT' is the biggest selling corn remedy in the world. When you try it, you know why. 'GETS-IT' is sold and recommended by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Medford and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by LEON B. HASKINS.

64TH CONGRESS FINISHES WORK AND ADJOURNS

(Continued from Page One.)

protesting against the action of the revenue conferees in striking from the bill his amendment which would prohibit the admission of Pacific ocean salmon and halibut through a foreign country except in bond from an American port, declared congress had surrendered opportunity to develop a great American industry.

"Talk about a lobby influencing congress," he cried, "what is that when a distinguished gentleman representing the Canadian government, Sir Joseph Page, while he may not have befriended congress, has been besieging officials of this government to discourage this measure."

Senator Curtis offered another resolution directing the senate "lobby committee" which has been in existence for several years and has never reported, to investigate the alleged foreign lobby. Senator Chamberlain urged its adoption.

The homestead grazing bill was passed without record vote. It already had passed the house. It provides for stock raising homesteads, raising the maximum area which may be entered for that purpose from 160 to 640 acres.

When the house convened at 8:30 a. m. Speaker Clark, Democratic Leader Kitchin, Republican Leader Mann and a small number of members on both sides were on the floor to watch the windup.

Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann exchanged the usual felicitations.

Champ Clark's Talk.

Speaker Clark addressed the house and referred to the session of congress as a long, tedious and laborious session.

"No session of congress in my recollection," he said, "stayed in session so many days and worked so many hours.

"I am the only man," the speaker went on, amid applause, "I know of who invariably takes up cudgels for congress. It is a strange predicament that we are in in this country. Nearly everyone would like an office; many run for office, few get office and everybody abuses those who do get the office. I think that the reason that they hop on congress is that it is impersonal and does not hurt anyone's feelings in particular. Some day I am going to take a whole hour to discuss the relations of the Ameri-



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can congress to the American people." Soon after the president reached the capitol the revenue bill was ready for his signature. The senate adopted the concurrent resolution for a 10 o'clock adjournment which already had been passed in the house.

Emergency Bill Signed.

President Wilson signed the emergency revenue bill at 9:25 o'clock in the presence of Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Representative Rainey of the ways and means committee.

The president held a reception in his room as a line of senators and representatives passed through while he sat at the table signing bills. To Senator Simmons the president expressed gratification over the passage of the revenue bill and its many legislative features. He said, however, that he greatly regretted the failure of the Webb bill to provide for establishment of American collective selling agencies in foreign countries. Senator Simmons also expressed his regret that the measure had failed, but said it would be pressed at the next session.

As the president was about to sign the \$20 widows' pension bill with Representative Ashbrook of Ohio, its sponsor, by his side, Senators Smith of Georgia and Bryan of Florida, who opposed it vigorously until the last minute, entered the president's room and Mr. Ashbrook asked them to witness the signature. The president smiled as the two senators hurried away.

Ready to Adjourn.

At 9:30 o'clock the senate appointed Senators Kern and Snoot to notify the president that congress was ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to present. They were joined by Representatives Kitchin, Fitzgerald and Mann, the home committee and the joint committee waited on the president at 9:35 a. m.

The president congratulated the leaders on the opportunity for a "well-earned rest." Officially he informed them that he had nothing further to communicate to the congress. When they left the president's room the chief executive was joined by Secretary Lansing, who chatted with him as he continued to sign bills. Senator Kern notified the senate at

9:55 o'clock that the president had nothing further to communicate. Thereupon Senator Nelson of Minnesota offered a resolution of thanks to the vice-president for his impartial conduct in presiding over the senate. The resolution was adopted and the vice-president thanked the senate in a brief address. Thereupon the senate adjourned sine die at 9:59 o'clock.

Marshall's Address.

Vice-President Marshall in his address to the senate said:

"When I assumed the duties of this office I thought it would be a terrible thing to keep silent, but the longer I stay here the more I think it is wiser to keep silent. We are about to leave here, some of us 'to point with pride' and others 'to view with alarm,' but I hope when we all have come back we will have forgotten the animosities of the campaign and will remember that we are good friends."

The usual hubbub characterized the closing moments in the house after Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, had made a statement regarding appropriations. Mr. Fitzgerald said the world was ablaze and extraordinary steps had to be taken in the way of large expenditures for defense.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts said that "applying the democrats' own standard and logic the session just closed far surpassed in extravagance any predecessor."

During the session of congress closing today 17,800 bills and 642 resolutions were introduced in the house. Of these, 252 bills became laws and 33 public resolutions were adopted, in addition to 150 private bills and resolutions passed.

EARNED MONEY TO BURY HERSELF WITH

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Lillian Bergen, employed in a downtown office, saved \$102, bought a new white dress with which to drape her own dead form and then killed herself. Her body was found in a gas-filled room in her boarding house yesterday. A note to her landlady read: "The money is for my funeral expenses."

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again." —Mrs. FRED BEUNKE, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well." —Mrs. THOS. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman." —Miss IRENE FROELICHER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

MILLINERY OPENING SATURDAY, SEPT. 9th

You are requested to inspect the display of new Millinery shown by LOTTIE M. HOWARD 109 North Central Ave.

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Just Received---A Carload of 1917 Maxwells \$685 Complete f. o. b. Medford

We invite your inspection of this mechanical masterpiece

Call or phone and we will be glad to arrange a demonstration

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