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Attorney-at-Law
Bellefonte, Pa.

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contract of THE HOME which in
case of death between the tenth
and twentieth years returns all pre-
miums paid in addition to the face
of the policy.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST
MORTGAGE**
Office in Crider's Stone Building
BELLEFONTE, - PA.
Telephone Connection

**Save Pennies—
Waste Dollars**

Some users of printing
save pennies by get-
ting inferior work and lose
dollars through lack of ad-
vertising value in the work
they get. Printers as a rule
charge very reasonable
prices, for none of them
get rich although nearly
all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to
a good printer and save money.

**Our Printing Is
Unexcelled**

**Got Something
You
Want to Sell?**

Most people have a piece
of furniture, a farm imple-
ment, or something else
which they have discarded
and which they no longer
want.

These things are put in
the attic, or stored away
in the barn, or left lying
about, getting of less and
less value each year.

**WHY NOT
SELL THEM?**

Somebody wants those
very things which have
become of no use to you.
Why not try to find that
somebody by putting a
want advertisement in
THIS NEWSPAPER?

**CONGRESS ENDS
TRYING SESSION**

One of Most Troublous in U. S.
History.

COSTLY, ACHIEVED RESULTS

Appropriations Close To Two Billion
Dollars; Not All Due To
Preparedness Legis-
lation.

Washington.—The first session of the
Sixty-fourth Congress, was concerned
chiefly with national defense.

When the gavel fell Congress had
directed reorganization and re-equip-
ment of the army and navy 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 \$1,637,583,682, the great-
est aggregate in the country's history.

Expenditures, necessitated by pre-
paredness and by military forces to
meet the Mexican emergency de-
manded 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 \$130,000,000 Pana-
ma canal bonds.

Was Troublous Session.

The session was disturbed through-
out by frequently recurring threats
of foreign complications from the Eu-
ropean war and imminence at one
time of a diplomatic break with Ger-
many; interference with American
mails and commerce, invasion of
American soil and killing of Ameri-
cans by Mexican bandits, and dan-
ger of actual war with Mexico.

Later in the session trouble arose
in the Senate over the nomination of
Louis D. Brandeis as a member of
the Supreme Court. Weeks of in-
vestigation and deliberation by the Ju-
diciary Committee ended in confirma-
tion of Mr. Brandeis by a large ma-
jority.

In the week before adjournment Con-
gress was occupied with legislation
which prevented a threatened nation-
wide railroad strike. President Wilson
submitted the controversy to Congress,
recommending legislation to avert the
strikes and to prevent such future emer-
gencies. After a week of consideration
a bill was passed to establish an eight-
hour day as a basis for pay of railroad
workers.

Important Achievements.

Most important legislative enact-
ments of the session, exclusive of laws
for national defense, included the fol-
lowing:

Government Ship Law—Appropriat-
ing \$50,000,000 to operate ships in for-
eign and coastwise trade when unable
to lease them to individuals or pri-
vate corporations.

Child Labor Law—Denying inter-
state commerce to products of mines
and quarries employing children un-
der 16 years of age and of factories,
mills, canneries and other establish-
ments employing children under 14
years.

Rural Credits Law—Establishing a
farm loan board in control of a sys-
tem of farm loan mortgage banks.

Workmen's Compensation Law—Pro-
viding uniform sick and accident ben-
efits for employees of the Federal Gov-
ernment and benefits to dependents in
case of death.

Emergency Revenue Law—Providing
for doubling the normal income tax
on the lowest class; making an addi-
tional surtax ranging from 1 per cent.
on that portion of incomes exceeding
\$20,000 to 13 per cent. on amount of
incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levy-
ing a graduated tax of 1 to 10 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 manufac-
turers of materials entering into munitions;
a license tax on actually in-
vested capital stock of corporations
capitalized at more than \$99,000; wine,
beer and liquor excise taxes and mis-
cellaneous stamp taxes.

Good Roads Law—Providing for
cooperative Federal aid to the States
for construction of highways and ap-
propriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in
five years.

Postal Savings Law—Amendment in-
creasing the amount which individuals
may deposit from \$500 to \$1000 with
interest and an additional \$1000 with-
out interest.

Federal Reserve—Amendments, in-
cluding amendment to the Clayton anti-
trust law permitting officers and direc-
tors of member banks to become officers
and directors of not more than two
other non-competing banks; amend-
ments permitting national banks to es-
tablish foreign branches, liberalizing
regulations for discounting commercial
paper and permitting members of banks
in towns of 5000 or less population
to act as agents for insurance com-
panies.

Railroad Legislation.

Railroad Eight-Hour-Day Law—Es-
tablishing eight hours as the standard
for reckoning the compensation of rail-
road employees operating trains in
interstate commerce after January 1,
1917, and providing for a commis-

of three to investigate the effects of
the eight-hour standard, present wages
not to be reduced during the investi-
gation nor for 30 days thereafter, and
work in excess of eight hours to be
paid for at a pro rata rate.

General Railroad, Legislation—Cre-
ation of a joint committee of Senate
and House, Interstate Commerce Com-
mittees 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 non-partisan
tariff commission of five members to
investigate and advise Congress on
tariff revision; repeal of the free-
sugar provision; amendments increas-
ing duties on dyestuffs to encourage
manufacturing dyestuffs; enactment
of an anti-dumping provision to pre-
vent dumping of foreign-made goods
at less than foreign market prices;
authorization for the President to re-
taliolate against foreign nations pro-
hibiting importation of goods by lay-
ing an embargo against their imports.

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, establish-
ing an elective Senate and promising
independence whenever, in the judg-
ment of the United States, the Phil-
ippine people demonstrate capability
for it.

Record Of Appropriations.

Appropriations for all purposes were:	
Agriculture	\$ 24,948,852
Army	267,596,530
Diplomatic and Consular	5,355,096
District of Columbia	12,841,907
Fortifications	25,748,050
Indian Affairs	10,967,844
Legislative and Execu- tive	37,925,699
Military Academy	1,235,043
Navy	313,300,095
Pensions	153,065,000
Postoffice	322,937,679
Rivers and Harbors	40,598,125
Sundry Civil	128,209,285
Permanent Appropria- tions	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 ex-
penditures, to bring the total to ap-
proximately \$2,000,000,000, but these
amounts do not properly apply to the
appropriations for the fiscal year.

Miscellaneous Legislation.

In addition Congress enacted an un-
usually large amount of miscellaneous
legislation, including reorganization
of the Patent Office; provision for
trial of space 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; establishing warehouse regu-
lations for cotton and grains and ex-
tension for a year of the Government
War Risk Insurance Bureau; uniform
law making bills of lading negotiable.

Proposed legislation which failed
includes the immigration bill, the cor-
rupt practices act, a vocational edu-
cation bill, conservation legislation, in-
cluding the public lands water power
bill, the Shields navigable streams
water power bill, the oil leasing bill,
a flood control bill and a bill to es-
tablish citizenship for natives of Porto
Rico.

Four Treaties Ratified.

Four treaties were ratified by the
Senate. The most important was the
Nicaraguan convention providing for
the acquisition of a canal route and
naval station rights in the Bay of
Fonseca for \$3,000,000. Another was
the treaty with the Republic of Haiti
providing for an American financial
protectorate. The much-disputed
treaty with Colombia was favorably
reported, with an amendment reduc-
ing from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000,
the proposed amount to be paid for the
partition of Panama. The treaty,
however, was never taken up, and it
remains on the calendar.

There was ratified with Denmark for
purchase of the Danish West Indies
for \$25,000,000. A treaty with Great
Britain providing for protection of
migratory birds on both sides of the
Canadian border was ratified.

Death claimed four members of the
Congress during the session, Senators
Shively of Indiana, and Burleigh of
Maine, and Representatives Brown
and Moss, both of West Virginia. Rep-
resentative Witherspoon of Mississippi
died just before the session began.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Settlement of the Alaskan fisheries
difficulty with Canada probably will
be made by a joint high commis-
sion.

Lieutenant Child, a Navy aviator, fell
into the Potomac River.

The National American Woman Suff-
rage Association Convention, in At-
lantic City, defeated a resolution that
the association in the present national
campaign support only those candi-
dates for national offices who pledge
their support to the passage of the
Susan B. Anthony amendment to the
Federal Constitution.

**P. A. puts new joy
into the sport of
smoking!**

YOU may live to
be 110 and never
feel old enough to
vote, but it's cer-
tain-sure you'll not
know the joy and
contentment of a
friendly old jimmy
pipe or a hand rolled
cigarette unless you get on talking-terms
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You can smoke it long and hard without a come-
back! Prince Albert has always been sold without
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Prince Albert affords the keenest pipe and cigarette
enjoyment! And that flavor and fragrance and
coolness is as good as that sounds. P. A. just
*answers the universal demand for tobacco
without bite, parch or kick-back!*

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than to walk into the nearest place that sells
tobacco and ask for "a supply of P. A." You pay
out a little change, to be sure, but it's the cheer-
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The first requirement in a good piano is tone quality. Starck pianos
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lighted with the matchless tone quality of the Starck.

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Lovers of music who are not musicians can render the Starck Player-piano any
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Being simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable in construction,
the Starck Player-piano meets the demand for a reliable, high grade
player-piano at a reasonable price.

Easy Payments will be arranged to suit you. The first
payment is but one month and you have tried the
piano 30 days and found it satisfactory. Then you can pay each
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