

CONGRESS ENDS TRYING SESSION

One of Most Troubious in U. S. History.

COSTLY, ACHIEVED RESULTS

Appropriations Close To Two Billion Dollars; Not All Due To Preparedness Legislation.

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-equipment 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.

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Later in the session trouble arose in the Senate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as a member of the Supreme Court.

In the week before adjournment Congress was occupied with legislation which prevented a threatened nationwide railroad strike.

Important Achievements. Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following:

Government Ship Law.—Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in 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 of 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 employees 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 1 per cent. on that portion of incomes exceeding \$20,000 to 15 per cent. on amount of incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levying 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 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.—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 \$1,000 with interest and an additional \$1,000 without interest.

Federal Reserve.—Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton act, 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 of banks in towns of 5000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

Railroad Legislation.

Railroad Eight-Hour Day Law.—Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and providing for a commission

WILSON LEAVES CAPITAL.

May Not Return Until After November Election.

Washington.—President Wilson left Washington for a stay which may extend until after election in November. After spending a night in Atlantic City he motored to the summer White House, Shadow Lawn, at Long Branch, N. J., for an extended stay. A staff of secretaries, clerks and messengers left for Long Branch, and will open executive offices at Ashbury Park.

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

General Railroad Legislation.—Creation of a joint committee of Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees 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 increasing duties on dyestuffs to encourage manufacturing dyestuffs; 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 by laying 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, establishing an elective Senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

Record Of Appropriations.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Agriculture, Army, Diplomatic and Consular, District of Columbia, Fortifications, Indian Affairs, Legislative and Executive, Military Academy, Navy, Postoffice, Rivers and Harbors, Sundry Civil, Permanent Appropriations, Shipping Bill, Deficiencies, Rural Credits, Good Roads, Floods, Grand Total.

In addition to the total there were authorization for expenditures in future years, including naval, good roads, tariff commission and other expenditures, to bring the total to approximately \$2,900,000,000, but these amounts do not properly apply to the appropriations for the fiscal year.

Miscellaneous Legislation. In addition Congress enacted an unusually 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 regulations for cotton and grains and providing a new grain grading law; extension 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 corrupt practices act, a vocational education bill, conservation legislation, including the public lands water power bill, the Shields navigable streams water power bill, the oil leasing bill, a Hood control bill and a bill to establish 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 reducing 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. Representative 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 commission. Lieutenant Child, a Navy aviator, fell into the Potomac River. The National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, in Atlantic City, defeated a resolution that the association in the present national campaign support only those candidates for national offices who pledge their support to the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

LANSING NOTIFIES DENMARK.

Sends Word That the West Indian Treaty is Ratified.

Washington.—Secretary of State Lansing formally notified the Danish Government through Danish Minister Bruh here and Ambassador Egan, at Copenhagen, that the Senate had ratified the Danish-American treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000.

One-fourth of Germany is wooded.

RUSSIANS PRESS ON GRIP IN GALICIA

Take 5,600 Prisoners and Sot Halicz Ablaze.

60 MILES NEARER LEMBERG

Russians Claim To Be Driving Turks From Strong Positions On the Mountains—Fighting Along the Euphrates.

Petrograd (via London).—In the fighting in Eastern Galicia the Petrograd announcement says, the Russians took 5,600 more prisoners.

Russian troops have occupied the railway lines between Halicz and Semikowitz and Wodniki.

An offensive movement undertaken by the Turks along the Euphrates, west of Erzingan, in Turkish Armenia, is said by the War Office to have been repulsed. In the region of Ognott, where stubborn fighting has been under way, the Russians are driving the Turks from their strong mountain defenses. The report follows:

"A Turkish offensive on the left bank of the River Euphrates, west of Erzingan, was repulsed. Notwithstanding stubborn resistance of the enemy in the region of Ognott our detachments are advancing and driving the enemy out of his strongly fortified mountain position, repelling all Turkish counterattacks.

"According to statements of prisoners, the Turkish troops operating in the region of Ognott have suffered great losses. Here the commander of the Thirtieth Turkish Division was killed, the commander of the Second Turkish Corps, Falk Pascha, was killed or seriously wounded, and the commander of the Twelfth Turkish Division was wounded."

Berlin.—After heavy fighting with the Russians in the sector southeast of Lemberg, Eastern Galicia, the Germans have fallen back in the sector between the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers, the War Office announced. Russian attacks near Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa, southeast of Lemberg, were unsuccessful. The announcement follows:

"Army Group of Prince Leopold.—There were no events of special importance. Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis.—Unsuccessful attacks were made by the Russians east and southeast of Brzezany. Between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester, in connection with the battles, we withdrew to a position previously prepared further back. Our rear guards reached these positions in the course of the day."

FRANCE NEEDS \$1,667,000,000.

Will Bring War Appropriations Up To \$12,200,000,000.

Paris.—Alexander S. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, will ask the Chamber of Deputies for appropriations for the last quarter of 1916 amounting to \$347,000,000 francs (\$1,667,000,000) or about 600,000,000 more francs than was asked for the present quarter. The total appropriations asked by the French Government since August, 1914, will amount to 61,000,000,000 francs in round numbers, or \$12,200,000,000.

FOR SECOND NAVAL ACADEMY.

Senator Phelan Inquires Adoption Of Inquiry Resolution.

Washington.—Senator Phelan, who favors erection of another naval academy on the Pacific Coast, secured adoption by the Senate of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to show if there is any reason affecting the efficiency of the service why naval officers should not be educated in an academy other than Annapolis in case the class there exceeds its capacity.

LAUGHS HERSELF TO DEATH.

Girl's Appreciation Of Joke Brings On Heart Paroxysm.

Pottsville, Pa.—An investigation by the coroner shows that Mary Hofano, a pretty girl, 16 years old, who fell dead on South Centre street Sunday, laughed herself to death when her lover, with whom she was walking, told her a joke. A heart paroxysm followed with almost instant death.

COL. CHISHOLM ELECTED.

Spanish War Veterans Meet At Cleveland Next Year.

Chicago.—Col. Daniel V. Chisholm, of Washington, D. C., was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans at the annual reunion here. The next reunion will be held in Cleveland, O.

BURGLARS HAD MANNERS.

Pledge Health In Toast To Man Whose Safe They Robbed.

Philadelphia.—Poetic burglars, with a rare touch of Chesterfield as well as a streak of bon vivant, robbed John Ashbert's safe and pledged the proprietor's health in a toast left on a neat little cardboard.

IRISH ASK FOR PROHIBITION.

Petition 2½ Miles Long Sent From Ulster To Parliament.

London.—The longest petition ever presented to Parliament arrived the other day from Ulster county, Ireland. It was two and one-half miles long and bore the signatures of 115,000 persons who asked for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for the term of the war and at least six months thereafter in Great Britain and Ireland.

COLLARS, VEILS AND POCKETS



Collars, veils, pockets and longer skirts Dame Fashion's fall decree.—New Items

PERSHING MAY RENEW VILLA HUNT

May Act if He Gets Within Striking Distance of Force.

GENERAL BACK TO BASE

No Agreement Between Mexican and American Military Men For Concerted Action Against Band.

San Antonio, Tex.—If Francisco Villa gets within striking distance of the American expeditionary force General Pershing's soldiers may join troops of the de facto government in an offensive campaign to exterminate the bandit and his followers. This was the statement of General Funston.

There has been no agreement between Mexican and American military men for a concerted movement against Villa. Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander in Northern Chihuahua, already has sent a force against the bandit, last reported in the Santa Clara Canyon, and if the occasion arises, the American commander might take part in the pursuit.

"That is up to General Pershing," said General Funston. Army men pointed out that General Pershing entered Mexico to capture Villa and that his object had not been accomplished.

Columbus, N. M.—General Pershing left here for his headquarters in Mexico, having concluded his inspection of the base of the punitive expedition.

El Paso, Tex.—Trains leaving Juarez for the south carried additional guards of soldiers. Mexican military authorities would not discuss reports that the step had been taken because of the northward march of Francisco Villa, said to be operating in the Santa Clara Canyon.

Twenty-four cases of typhus have been discovered in Juarez. Hipolito Villa, a brother of the bandit chieftain, turned over by federal authorities to state authorities, was placed in the local county jail charged with an alleged conspiracy to destroy a railroad bridge near Hancock, Tex., last February.

OPERATES TO MAKE HIM GOOD.

Dr. Haiselden Opens Skull Of Homocidal Criminal.

Chicago.—Dr. H. J. Haiselden performed an operation on John Oran, a former policeman who turned criminal, which, he says, will bring him back to his normal, honest instincts. The policeman had continued to develop homicidal tendencies and once was accused of murder. Dr. Haiselden opened his skull and found the bone pressing on a tumor. The pressure was removed and the physician will remove the tumor by medical treatment. "Oran will now be a good man," said he.

NEW PENSION BILL PASSED.

Raises Amount From \$12 To \$20 a Month.

Washington.—A bill giving to widows of officers or enlisted men who served in the Civil or Mexican Wars or the War of 1812, and who have reached the age of 70 years, pensions of \$20 a month, instead of the present \$12, was passed by the Senate. It already has passed the House. Widows of Civil War soldiers dropped because of marriage to another person are restored to the roll by the bill.

SUGAR CARGO BURNED.

Bomb Blamed For Fire On Ship From New York To Naples.

Naples.—Fire broke out aboard the steamer Sophie Cooper while she was en route from New York and destroyed the larger part of her cargo of 21,791 bags of sugar. Her captain believes the blaze was started by a bomb placed by a German sympathizer in New York.

BUTCHERED BY BANDITS.

Twenty-five Carranza Soldiers and Passengers Are Killed.

Laredo, Tex.—Twenty-five Mexican soldiers and 11 passengers were killed last Thursday when a Constitutional train was wrecked by bandits claiming allegiance to Carrero Torres, according to advices reaching the border. The bandits butchered the train cars and carried away everything movable, these advices said. The wreck occurred between San Luis and Tampico, below Cardenas.

FURIOUS STRUGGLE ALONG THE SOMME

Allies Driving and Broadening Their Wedge.

MILLION AND HALF MEN

Fighting Rages Over 24-Mile Front With Combes and Peronne As Allies Objective—British Continue To Advance.

Paris.—The French troops have captured the village of Ommecourt, hospital farm, Rainette Wood and part of Marrières Wood and progressed in other regions north of the Somme, according to the official communication issued by the War Office.

South of the Somme the French captured a line of German trenches and repulsed all counterattacks. The prisoners captured number 6,550 and the cannon 36. Vigorous counter-attacks were made by the Germans north of the Somme in an effort to regain ground taken in the new drive of the French.

German Counter-Strikes Vain. The German assaults north of the Somme were delivered between Combles and Forest. South of the river unsuccessful blows were struck by the Germans east of Bellef. In these operations the French took 109 prisoners.

The activities of the French are again being hindered by bad weather. The French are organizing their new 150,000 ground.

The fighting now going on in the town of Thiepval, in the Somme region, well deserves to be called a "great battle," says the authorized correspondent at the front of La Liberté.

The scene of the attack, continues the correspondent, may be divided into two parts, one running from Thiepval to Clercy, half of which is held by the British and half by the French, the point of junction being Palfemont farm.

Combles French Objective. The object of these forces, says the correspondent, is Combles, the key to the approach to Bapaume, now a veritable fortress held by the Germans.

Two days ago the British were 1,800 yards from Combles. After the advance to the village of Forest, they are now only 400 yards from the town.

The other part of the front is south of the Somme, with Peronne for its objective and for an attack on which artillery preparation now is in progress. Between Yarmendovillers and Marcourt, the writer says, the French carried the whole of the first German positions along a front of more than two and a half miles, the successive line of trenches falling into the hands of the French.

29 Villages Regained.

The capture of Soyecourt and Chilly by the French makes a total of 29 villages taken since the start of the offensive on the Somme front.

At Barleux, one of the strongest positions on this front, repeated direct attacks were unsuccessful and the French finally resorted to a turning movement, attacking to the southwest. The Germans counter attacked no less than six times in a desperate effort to regain lost ground.

The smashing blows which General Foch has delivered north and south of the Somme have transformed the pointed wedge in the German lines into a square block, which will hammer General von Gallwitz's defenses till Combles, Peronne and Bapaume fall and the German retreat from the Noyon salient is a military necessity.

With the extension of the battle to the south of the Somme 1,500,000 men were locked into a five-hour struggle, the upshot of which was a distinct gain of ground, prisoners and guns for the Allies.

JOINT COMMISSION TO HEAR GEN. BLISS

Assistant Chief of Staff Will Submit Information.

INSPECTION IS COMPLETED

A Deluge Of Requests Is Received By Secretary Baker Asking For Release Of Guardsmen From Further Border Duty.

Washington.—Secretary Baker granted the request of the American-Mexican Commission to have Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, go to New London, Conn., to give the commissioners information he has gathered first hand concerning the military situation along the international boundary.

General Bliss was authorized to hold himself in readiness to respond to a summons. The General is regarded as one of the Army's most competent authorities on Mexican questions. Assistant chief of staff, he has more to do with the administration of military operations along the border than any other officer, except Major General Funston, and recently he completed a personal inspection of all the border patrol militia camps.

Pressure from political and business quarters is being brought to bear upon Secretary Baker and administration officials generally to withdraw National Guard organizations from the border. Members of Congress, business houses and friends and relatives of guardsmen have deluged the department the last few days with requests for the release of the militia. The department has informed all inquirers that action will be taken as soon as practicable.

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RAID BY VILLA'S MEN.

Bandits Attack Ranches and Villages Near Manzanillo.

Salina Cruz, Mex.—Fifty rebels that attacked a Constitutional force of about the same strength at San Gerónimo, Oaxaca, September 6, still were besieging the town, according to latest reports. Train service to San Gerónimo has been suspended for two days. Villa Infantry, 200 to 400 strong, under General Alonzo, is reported active near Manzanillo, raiding ranches and villages. A Carranza force at Veladero was engaged by the rebels without success.

Silver valued at \$150,000 and 200 tons of concentrated property of the Carranza government, has arrived at Manzanillo by steamer for shipment to Mexico City. Few votes were cast at the election held at Manzanillo Saturday. Lack of interest was shown in an election at Mazatlan.

RECRUITS' FAMILIES BARRED.

Federal Relief For Those Of Men In Guard When Call Came.

Washington.—Comptroller of the Treasury Warwick ruled that State militia recruits who joined the colors after the President's call cannot participate in the \$2,000,000 Federal fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of guardsmen's families. He declared this fund was for the benefit of families of those guardsmen who were members of the State militia when the call was issued. The law provides that \$50 a month shall be paid to destitute families of the soldiers.

U. S. CONSULATE IS DEMOLISHED.

Building At Alexandretta Destroyed By Shells From Warships.

Berlin.—The destruction of the American Consulate at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, during a bombardment by Entente allied warships is announced in a delayed Turkish official report dated September 4. "Small hostile warships shelled the open town of Alexandretta," the statement says. "The damage to Turkish property was insignificant. The United States Consulate was destroyed completely. No lives were lost.

A PRINCESS AS A PRIVATE.

Russian Lady In Soldier's Uniform On the Firing Line.

Petrograd.—Princess Volonsky, 22 years old, whose husband, father and brother were killed early in the war, cut her hair, adopted men's clothing, enlisted as a private and fought on the southern front for several months. Her sex being discovered, she was sent to Kieff to be discharged, but she eluded her guards and returning to the fighting line. Now she has just been discovered wounded in a Khardoff hospital.

PRESIDENT'S SISTER DYING.

No Hope Held Out For the Recovery Of Mrs. Howe.

New London, Conn.—The condition of Mrs. Annie E. Howe, only sister of President Woodrow Wilson, who has been seriously ill at a local hotel for a week, was pronounced critical by her physician. Virtually no hope is held for her recovery. She is suffering from peritonitis and complications. Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, is among members of the family at the bedside.

PAPER'S RISE HITS UNCLE SAM.

Cost Doubled In Past Year, Senate Is Told.

Washington.—A resolution broadening the scope of the Federal Trade Commission inquiry into the cost of news print paper to include paper used by the Government Printing Office was adopted by the Senate on motion of Senator Fletcher, who said the cost of paper for Government documents had risen more than 100 per cent. in the last year.

JITNEYS MUST GET SERVICE PERMIT

Commission Rules Allegheny County Auto Line Must Have Certificate of Public Need.

Harrisburg.—The Public Service Commission in opinions held that Bryan Blythe and W. T. Alter, operating jitneys in the vicinity of Natrona, Allegheny county, must obtain certificates of public convenience from the commission. The decisions in the main follow the lines of those handed down in the Scranton cases decided by Judge Mongahan, of Philadelphia, when a commissioner. The Allegheny Valley Street Railway Company was the complainant.

In the case of Blythe, however, it is pointed out that he had made an application for a certificate and that when a hearing was held on a protest filed by the street railway company he did not appear. The opinion says: "The granting of certificates of public convenience authorizing individuals to engage in the business of a common carrier of passengers is of grave moment to the public. Not only the public's convenience, but their safety is involved. It seems proper that the commission should be informed of the character and fitness of such applicants and also as to their ability to perform the service which such certificates of public convenience would impose upon them.

The opinion contains an order that Blythe must stop operating until he obtains a certificate. A similar order is also made in the case of Alter.

Striker Makes Compensation Claim.

The first compensation claim made by a striker against his former employer for an injury received prior to the strike, was heard by Compensation Referee E. K. Saylor. Hugh L. McLoughlin, chairman of the division of trolleyemen which inaugurated a strike on the Harrisburg railway lines, claimed compensation for a fender striking him on the shin prior to the strike. The period of disability, it was stated, ended before the strike was called. The injury was admitted, but the company counsel contended that it was aggravated by McLoughlin playing ball a few days after being hurt. It was alleged that a "grounder" which the trolleyman missed hit him on the injured leg.

Certified For Polluting Pa. Streams.

Eighty manufacturing plants have been certified to the Attorney General's Department by the State Department of Fisheries for polluting streams of the State, and most of them have been served with notices by the legal officer that they must cease the practice. In case of failure the State will enter suits and compel action to stop pollution. This week it is likely that thirty more plants will be listed and sent to the Attorney General, because of neglect or refusal to stop pollution. The bulk of the offenses are said to have been found on streams in the Susquehanna, Allegheny and Schuylkill River systems.

To Buy Shippensburg School.

The State Board of Education is about to complete purchase of the property of the State Normal School at Shippensburg, valued at almost a quarter of a million dollars. The State is paying \$10,500 for the stock outstanding and assuming a debt of \$25,000. The proceedings to acquire the normal schools at Kutztown, Berks county, and Millersville, Lancaster county, will be completed within a fortnight. The State will then have title to all but three of the normal schools.

Will Of Harrisburg's Founder.

A special niche in the office of the Dauphin County Register of Wills has been provided for wills which may have historical value, and the first notable paper was stowed away Thursday, when the last testament of John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, and son of the first settler here, was filed. The old will was written by John himself on a heavy parchment, May 25, 1790, and was probated October 31, 1791. It was recently unearthed from the State records and resealed.

Big Revenue Receipts.

The State had the biggest revenue last Thursday of any day in months. The Lehigh Valley Railroad paid \$242,000 in State tax, and James B. Sheehan, Register of Wills of Philadelphia, sent \$75,426 as August taxes collected in his office.

Transfer Stamps Yield \$8,211.

The State's income from the sales of stock transfer stamps during August amounted to \$8,211.34, according to a report made by the Auditor General. The July sales were about the same.

Permit To Build Erie Conduit.

The State Water Supply Commission granted permission to the city of Erie to construct a covered concrete conduit in Mill Creek in that city. This is part of the flood prevention plan for Erie.

County Insures Employees.

Westmoreland county insured the liability of all of its county employees in the State Workmen's Insurance fund. It is the largest county to do so.

The Delaware County Agricultural Society, which had planned to hold a cattle show at Media the last of this month, has called off the affair because of the danger of spreading infantile paralysis.

On the representation that they were employees of the telephone company, two men gained admittance to the home of Thomas Smith, Norris town, and stole several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

George Winters, fifty-two years old, a contract miner, prominent in Episcopal Church work, was instantly killed at Turkey Run Colliery by a fall of rock. Simon Griffiths, working with him, narrowly escaped a similar fate, receiving slight injuries.