

CONGRESS AS SINGLE MAN'S BURSAR

How It Appropriates Money and How It Sometimes Doesn't - Holds Dangerous Weapon in Conflicts With the Executive.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The secretary of the treasury sent a letter to congress this week. It told that body how much money the government spends during the next fiscal year. It was not a very short letter. It was in the shape of a big book, quarto size, containing some 500 printed pages, and was an itemized statement of what the government proposes to do with the money it wants appropriated. It will fall to the lot of the house committee on appropriations to first read and then pass this letter, and with it a basis of action, that committee will bring into the house the various big appropriation bills called for therein.

But it is a safe proposition that the government will not get everything its executive officers ask in this letter. It never does. The various departments of the government make it a rule to ask for the utmost farthing there is any chance of getting. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, they act on the principle that they will get more by asking much than by asking little. In the second place, every governmental bureau has a pet idea that its work is the most important in the government service. To a provincial a county is a large scope of territory; to a globe trotter it is an infinitesimal part of a great whole; and the average bureau chief has the narrow view of the provincial rather than the broad sweep of the wide traveler.

The Paring Down Process. Congress has been providing the funds for the government for so many years that it well understands those things, and seeks to ascertain the very smallest amount necessary to carry forth all the essential work of the national establishment. Therefore, when the house committee completes its consideration of the big appropriation bills it generally found a saving of about 10 per cent—a cool \$100,000,000 or thereabouts. It reports these bills to the house one by one and that body does little more, as a rule, than ratify its action. They are then sent to the senate. That body refers them to its appropriation committee, which considers them in the light of the house action. As a rule, when the senate finishes its consideration of the bills it has increased the house provisions about five per cent. Then conference committees are appointed to settle the differences between the two houses. The result generally is that the senate reduces from about one half of its increases and the house accedes to the other half. As the bills finally become law, they represent a saving of about \$75,000,000 from the amount asked for in the book of estimates.

No More Deficiency Funds. For many years it was the fashion of government bureaus to spend just what they chose, without reference to what congress appropriated. For example, congress would appropriate \$2,000,000 for the maintenance of the public buildings throughout the country. This fund would be so managed by those in charge of its disbursement that it would be exhausted long before the year it was to govern. The chief of the public building custodians would say to congress that unless more money was forthcoming, the public buildings under their charge would be closed. Of course congress could not think of permitting such a thing, and would make the necessary appropriation. Secretary Root once called it a coercion of the legislative branch of the government by the executive end, and congress regarded it as a direct invasion of its rights in controlling the expenditure of money.

With this view of the matter, the body set to work four years ago to stop such a course. It passed a law providing a prison penalty for the chief of the public building custodians if he failed to respect the limitations of government appropriations. But it was not long before this law was picked full of holes and was no longer in its honor in its observance. Recently, Chairman Tawney, of the appropriation committee, patched up these holes, and the government official who now presumes to go beyond the appropriation committee's expenditure of public money will have a real prison sentence staring him in the face. There is no doubt that the law as it stands, and the extra constitutional expenditure of the people's money has been effectively checked. The deficiency bills have become a negligible quantity since the Tawney law went into effect.

Feasible Overdrafts. Of course, there are deficiencies that are still warranted. If a government official should find that he has underestimated the amount of money required to conduct those operations authorized by law, he is justified in incurring a deficiency. The pension bureau, for instance, can never tell just how much its annual expenditures are going to be—how many new pensioners are coming in during the year. Of course, these expenditures, whatever they may be, are authorized by congress, and the pension office is not culpable when it creates a deficiency in making them. The same holds true with the postal establishment. One cannot very well conceive of congress adjourning these days without making the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the United States army. Yet the time is not so far in the past when this did happen, and the army had to maintain itself on the strength of its credit for about three months. This was in 1877. President Hayes was for terminating the reconstruction era in the south, and the senate welcomed the opportunity for carrying out his wish. When it passed the appropriation bill for that year, it inserted a clause providing that none of the money appropriated thereunder should be used for the maintenance of the army if stationed at the polls. The Republican senate refused to accede to this provision, and the fight between the two houses waxed so bitter that congress adjourned without making any appropriation. President Hayes was forced to call an extra session to pass the bill.

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Whole Government Starving. Only two years later the same sort of thing happened. For the first time since Buchanan's administration both houses of congress were Democratic. The partisan rancor that grew out of the election of 1876, and the opportunity for carrying out his wish. When it passed the appropriation bill for that year, it inserted a clause providing that none of the money appropriated thereunder should be used for the maintenance of the army if stationed at the polls. The Republican senate refused to accede to this provision, and the fight between the two houses waxed so bitter that congress adjourned without making any appropriation. President Hayes was forced to call an extra session to pass the bill.

Last Word Is With Congress. In the recent talk about a breach between the house organization and President-elect Taft, the fact seems to have been lost sight of that it is the house that would have the last word in case the worst should come. If the administration should attempt to overrule the house organization and fail, that body would have the strategic position in the fight. It is constitutionally vested with the sole right of originating legislation, and it likewise can withhold its assent to any appropriation bill, thus leaving the administration high and dry upon the hot sands of empty handedness. It is the same situation that would confront any executive who chose to openly break with either house of congress. Some times there is great talk about executive encroachments on the rights of the legislature by the government, but congress always has the power to successfully oppose such an attempt. It is the legislature that is in the world is a law with the enforcing clause stricken out. Next to it will come the executive without an appropriation to carry on the government. If he should choose to attempt to run it on credit congress has a law which would send him to jail for six months.

Billion Dollar Sessions Now. The house committee on appropriations has prepared a sheet which shows in graphic form the growth of the expenditures of the government since 1875. When the present session completes its work the sixtieth congress will have appropriated \$2,000,000,000. That is three times as much as was appropriated by the forty-third congress, and twice as much as was appropriated by the fifty-fourth. The fifty-first congress appropriated a little over \$1,000,000,000, and the country was in a state of such extravagance. The then speaker, Thomas B. Reed, defended its action by

SIDELINE STORIES OF GREAT NORTHWEST

REALTY CHANGES HANDS Demand Increases for White Salmon Valley Orchards.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Huxum, Wash., Dec. 12.—Porter Brothers, who have purchased 200 acres of land four miles northeast of Underwood, in Skamania county, and will put them into fruit trees. A large force is now engaged in clearing the land preparatory to setting out 10,000 apple trees of the most select varieties. The orchard will be an excellent view of the scenic Columbia river valley.

R. C. Redinger is clearing a 30 acre tract of land two miles down the White Salmon river from Huxum. He will build a fine residence and make other valuable improvements in the way of starting an orchard. Mrs. Adams of Washougal has purchased the timber ranch of Nels Venden, two miles southwest of Trout Lake, and will build a sawmill. The growing demand for building material in the Trout Lake region necessitates the operation of this new venture, which will make the third sawmill in that vicinity.

County Fruit Inspector Olson is in Spokane this week looking after the Kluckitau county exhibit of fruit at the national apple show. J. R. McCracken of Huxum and W. C. Cash of Underwood are also on the ground, displaying the excellent fruit products of the White Salmon valley.

NABBED FOR SHOPLIFTING Mrs. Mary Sharp of Cottage Grove Is Arrested.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Eugene, Or., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Mary Sharp, resident of Cottage Grove, was arrested here for shoplifting. When searched by the chief of police several articles valued at \$10 were found on her person. Her value did not segregate more than \$10. Mrs. Sharp was observed by the clerks of some of the stores which she visited as going in a peculiar manner and was detected once or twice in slipping something behind the folds of her dress. The chief of police was notified and he placed her under arrest, while she was in a confalonary store. She was taken before the justice of the peace and admitted her guilt. The justice sentenced her to 30 days in the county jail, but suspended sentence, as she was a mother of four small children to support. She was cautioned, however, that if she was ever caught again she would have to serve sentence.

PRINEVILLE CALMS DOWN Political Enmity Disappears and Factions Reunite.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Prineville, Or., Dec. 12.—The election matters have calmed down within the past day or two. When the prohibition ticket, headed by D. F. Stewart for mayor, was put in the field a fortnight ago rumors of bitter political war between the wet and dry factions were never calmer. The opposition ticket, if there is one, will endorse Stewart for mayor, for the nomination of a set of trustees for the city, and the reduction of the tax levy for 1909. The election has caused all thoughts of political enmity to disappear.

SCHEDULE IS CHANGED Lewiston-Portland Fast Mail Service Taken Off.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Lewiston, Idaho, Dec. 12.—Lewiston has a Portland train service over the O. & N. lines but no Portland mail service. The best mail service the city ever had a decided change in schedules has wiped out the Lewiston-Portland mail service of the map and the mail is again routed over the Northern Pacific and reaches the Lewiston-Portland mail service of the former schedule. This service not only affects Lewiston but also Portland, as direct but eastern mail coming over the Union Pacific route which was enabled to reach Lewiston many hours sooner under the prior.

The same change affects the passenger service by taking off the night train that reached Lewiston from the trip to Portland with little loss of

SIFFERT GETTES GOOD TO WIN

So Says Gertrude Atherton, Who Reasons on Movement in England.

(United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Dec. 12.—That the women of England who are fighting for suffrage will win they seem to be the opinion of Miss Gertrude Atherton, the California novelist, after a discussion of the social problems England is facing today.

"The English women are in deadly earnest," declared Miss Atherton, "and equal suffrage is coming in England as sure as fate. And when they get it they are going to make it hot for the men, for they are greatly in the majority today in a communication with the men on any question they choose to advocate."

"Englishwomen do not get the homage that is paid their American sisters, Englishmen, of course, are polite and have good manners, but they do not bestow upon their women all the little attentions that are common in this country. Their attitude is one of stolid indifference toward the women and regard of secure superiority rather than eager solicitude. Englishmen are lacking in the knowledge of the small civilities."

"Of course the reason for this condition is obvious; they do not command the consideration which they ought to receive from the average citizen—man, woman and child, for \$12 a year. Twenty years ago its appropriations amounted to less than \$1 per capita. Now it is \$12. What in those days called unprecedented extravagance is now freely sanctioned by the people. President Arthur vetoed a river and harbor bill because it was too extravagant. It carried an appropriation of \$13,000,000. Yet the first session of the sixtieth congress appropriated \$32,000,000 for the same purpose, and no one objected. Twenty years ago the navy cost the American people \$20,000,000 a year. The expenditures for the present fiscal year amount to \$122,000,000. Twenty years ago the army cost \$4,000,000 a year. This year it is costing \$95,000,000. Other appropriations show almost as great increases during the brief period of 20 years.

The annual expenses of the nations of the world amount to approximately \$9,000,000,000, their aggregate population being 1,500,000,000. The United States, with one nineteenth of the total population, spends one sixth of the world wide governmental expenditure.

AN ITCHING PALM

No Cure for It. Other Forms of Itching Preferable. There is no cure for an itching palm—the money kind. Even psoriasis, the new skin discovery, cannot help it. But when it comes to eczema, the most annoying of itching skin troubles, psoriasis will stop the itching at once and cure the worst cases in a few days. So with hives, rash, scabies, split toes, piles and scaly scalp, all of which are different forms of eczema, accompanied by severe itching and caused by imperfect digestion and careless diet. Psoriasis comes in two-dollar jars, but fifty cents worth will answer in curing any of the diseases mentioned. It can be had of any druggist. The Skidmore Drug Co. and Woodard, Clarke & Co. make a specialty of it.

That results are immediate will be amply demonstrated overnight by the use of the experimental sample which the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City, will send free by mail in plain wrapper, to any one who will write for it.

U. R. SECURES A HUGE POWER

Harriman in the Deal, Perhaps — Means Superb Traction System.

(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Confirmation of the rumors that the United Railroads of San Francisco has acquired control of the Stanislaus Electric Power company came today in a communication from President Patrick Calhoun to officials of the traction company saying the deal had been closed. While the officials are not communicative, it is believed E. H. Harriman was the moving power in the consummation of the deal.

The magnitude of the financial transaction may be realized from the fact that the Stanislaus company is capitalized at \$10,000,000, has a bond issue of \$6,000,000 and is one of the three largest power companies in the state. It has a development of 35,000 horsepower and its transmission lines extend 150 miles. The effect of the purchase in San Francisco, it is predicted, will be the installation of the finest streetcar system in the west. The suburban service will also be built up and a network of lines about the bay will be established.



Anty Drudge Tells How to Avoid Accidents.

Anty Drudge—"Goodness gracious! Have you and Jimmy been in a train wreck?" Mrs. Wondlearn—"Worse than that—washboiler upset when I was stirring the clothes; and I had to hire Mrs. O'Sullivan to do the washing after all." Anty Drudge—"Well, the damage is done. But perhaps now you'll take my advice and do your washing with Fels-Naptha in cool or lukewarm water. It'll save you lots of work, save your clothes and prevent accidents like this."

So easy, says every woman, after her first trial of the Fels-Naptha way of washing. And so quick, and such a clean, sweet smelling batch of clothes!

And that, too, without boiling or scalding hot water! And no back-breaking work on the wash-board!

And yet, perhaps, that same delighted woman had been going to try Fels-Naptha almost every washday for years before she actually did. For some reason or other (which is no reason at all) she kept on working the old-fashioned, out-of-date way until a sudden impulse determined her to try Fels-Naptha. And then ever afterwards—so easy washdays.

Be sure and use Fels-Naptha the Fels-Naptha way. Follow directions on the red and green wrapper.

THREW \$20,000 AT THE PONIES

Alphonse Lebout, Oakland Cashier, Said to Have Confessed Thefts.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Oakland, Cal., Dec. 12.—Said by the police to have confessed to the embezzlement of \$20,000 from Halbrothers department store, Alphonse Lebout, cashier of the firm, is in the city prison. Lebout was arrested last night and is said to have admitted his guilt, describing his downfall as an overwhelming passion for gambling at the racetrack.

According to Lebout's story, as told by Captain Peterson of the detectives, he began his alleged stealings last September. Taking small sums at first, he grew bolder and in one week used \$500 of the firm's money. He was able to do this by padding accounts and raising checks. The money was spent at the pool rooms of the Seattle races until the Emeryville season opened last November. Then Lebout became a frequent visitor at the local track. The detectives working on the case announce that the evidence is complete. Lebout is 25 years old and married.

Consul-General Arrives. New York, Dec. 12.—Prince Carl Ruze de Sazon, Austrian consul general, stationed at San Francisco, arrived today on the steamer Martha Washington from Trieste.

OREGON HOTELS

The Journal's Free Information Bureau To enable its readers to obtain reliable first-hand information regarding the hotels and resorts whose announcements appear in this column, The Journal has installed a free information bureau. Descriptive literature, rates, etc., will be gladly furnished to those interested.

HOTEL OREGON CORNER SEVENTH AND STARK STREETS Portland's New and Modern Hotel. Rates \$1 per Day and Up—European Plan—Free Bus. WRIGHT-DICKINSON HOTEL CO., Props.

Imperial Hotel EUROPEAN PLAN Seventh and Washington Phil Metschan & Sons, Props. Long Distance Phone in Every Room. Rates, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

NEW PERKINS HOTEL Fifth and Washington Sts. Portland, Or. OPENED JUNE 1st, 1908 "Modern luxury at moderate prices." In the heart of business and shopping district. Exquisitely furnished. All modern conveniences. Liberal number private baths. Sample rooms. Handsome Cafe and Grill in northwest; music. Bus meets all trains. Rates \$1.00 and up. W. Sweetland, Manager.

THE CORNELIUS "The House of Welcome" CORNER PARK AND ALDER Portland's Best Transient Hotel. Headquarters for the Traveling Public. European Plan. Single \$1.50 and up. Double \$2 and up. Our Free Omnibus Meets All Trains. C. W. CORNELIUS Proprietor N. K. CLARKE Manager

THE PORTLAND PORTLAND, OR. European Plan Modern Restaurant. Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Travelers. Special rates made for families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath and establishment in the hotel. E. G. Bowers, Mgr. COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS

NORTONIA HOTEL SEVENTH OFF WASHINGTON ST. Portland's Only Roof Garden American and European Our Bus Meets All Trains Sample Suites with Baths for Traveling Men

THE HOTEL LENOX Portland's new and most modern furnished hotel, Third and Main streets. Special rates to permanent guests for the winter. Free bus to and from trains. Excellent cuisine. Telephone in every room. Private baths. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1 to \$2.50 Per Day. AMERICAN PLAN, \$2.50 to \$4 Per Day. O. H. SPENCER, Manager

THE DANMOORE Portland's New Hotel. 475 Washington, corner 14th, opp. Kelling Theatre. European Plan—\$1.00 and Up. DAN J. MOORE, Proprietor. Hotel Moore—Clatsop Beach, Seaside, Or. Open all year. For information apply at The Danmoore.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS

FAIRMONT HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Scenic Hotel of the World Overlooks San Francisco Bay and City Five Minutes Ride from Ferries 600 rooms. Every room has bath. Rates—single room and bath—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10.00. Suites—\$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and up. Management Palace Hotel Company.

Hotel St. Francis SAN FRANCISCO This hostelry possesses all the best features of the world's finest caravansaries, and has added many ideas to the sum of hotel happiness. It has introduced to Pacific Coast Hoteldom the Electric Grill, Pneumatic Tube Service, Magneta Clock System, and today represents the farthest advance of science in hotel service in America. Rates—European, from \$2 upward Under the management of JAMES WOODS

NEW Creation of Soul Kisses A Caress in Confections Sold by all our Sales Agents and at our Fifty Retail Stores Journal Want Ads Pay Best

HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO BEARY STREET ABOVE UNION SQUARE JUST OPPOSITE HOTEL ST. FRANCIS EUROPEAN PLAN \$1.50 A DAY UP AMERICAN PLAN \$3.00 A DAY UP A new downtown hotel. Steel and brick structure. Furnished at a cost of \$150,000. Every comfort and convenience. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. If you want comfort, convenience and luxury at a very reasonable price, stop at the select HOTEL STEWART

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Because they know that it is an absolutely pure medicine and one they can depend on in Stomach disorders.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is strongly recommended by thousands of grateful people and if you will be persuaded to try a bottle you will be convinced that it can benefit the digestive system and prevent Four Headaches, Sick Stomachs, Heartburn, Indigestion, Female Ills, Colds & Grippe.

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription It Makes Weak Women Strong. Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman. We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of these peculiar afflictions incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or in cloth binding for 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.