

WAYS TO RAISE ALL THOSE BILLS

Ways and Means Committee Storm Center of Congress—Heavily Burdened and the Burden Is Growing—Early Days Compared.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)
Washington, Dec. 16.—Upon the ways and means committee of the house of representatives has fallen a new burden. No other nation in Christendom spends so much money as the United States, and to this committee falls the task of devising ways and means for raising that money. The constitution provides that all revenue legislation must originate in the house of representatives and the rules of the house in turn say that it must originate in the ways and means committee. Now that committee finds it difficult to carry its new burden between the Scylla and Charybdis of the opinion of the people and the needs of the government. On the one hand are the people who want lower tariffs and on the other hand the fact that the government has a time when it was up to a tariff law to raise so much money as right now. They may have to lower some of the duties, but at the same time the aggregate collections will have to be greater than ever if the government is to pay its way as it goes.

The average individual does not realize how rapidly the expenditures of the United States government have increased. It now costs more each year to maintain the national establishment than was required for the first 50 years of the last century. During those 50 years the nation fought two wars, one with England and one with Mexico, and the cost of each war was enormous. The cost of the Mexican war increased from \$37,000 square miles to 3,025,000 square miles. The exact figure for the cost of maintaining the nation from the signing of the declaration of independence to the beginning of the last century does not exist, but it was less than \$4,000,000,000. Accepting that amount as representing the expenditures during the first 50 years of the national existence, and adding thereto the known expenses up to 1878, it is found that during the first 102 years of the nation's life it cost less than \$11,000,000,000. During the past 30 years it has raised and spent nearly \$15,000,000,000.

The Problem Greatest of All.

During the first 12 years of national existence we supported four wars. Twice England bit the dust, once Mexico was defeated, and one of the greatest wars of ancient or modern times was fought. The purchase of Alaska was made, and the national domain was therefore four and a half times as large as it was when Jefferson became the first great territorial expansionist. Yet in the past 30 years the nation has spent more by one sixth, than it required to accomplish all these wonderful achievements. This greatly increased cost of maintaining the government cannot be laid at the door of the department alone, but the deficit in its operations is included in these figures. At the present rate of expenditure the people will in the next 10 years have to pay for the national government—as their ancestors had to pay during a whole century beginning with the foundation of the government. Little indeed is the wonder that congress is put to its effort to find a system of taxation that will be efficient.

More Money, and Feel It Less.

The constitution leaves but two principal ways open for securing governmental funds—the levying of import or tariff duties and the collection of internal revenue taxes. Out of these two pieces of revenue timber the ways and means committee must select. It is \$1,000,000,000 a year fund providing edifice. As it approaches the task this year peculiar difficulties beset it. The prohibition craze has served to lessen internal revenue receipts and a tariff must be devised which will raise more funds than ever, and yet allow the people to feel it less. It is the hope of the dominant party that they may frame a law which will startle the pockets of the people some \$4,000,000,000. With this fact in mind one can begin to appreciate the immensity of the work in hand.

Storms Rage Around Committee.

The ways and means committee is unlike the appropriations. Political lines are more tightly drawn here than in any other house committee, except rules. There has long been a hope that the tariff question might be made a non-partisan question like the matter of internal revenue. This hope is now a distant one. The political lines are so deep about the theory of protection, that is too much to hope for. So political warfare is as ever present in the committee and means as it is ever absent in appropriations. The political lines of the nation have surged around this committee during the past 10 years, and by its actions more presidents have been made and unmade than by any other one agency. Two of its members, a bellum chairman have become presidents of the United States.

The political history of the country might be read by scanning the lists of the committees of the house. One may look at the list of chairmen of the ways and means committee and determine therefrom whether the Philistine of free trade or the Israelite of protection had sway in the American camp. One can tell by looking at the list of chairmen of coinage, weights and measures whether free silver or "sound money" is the prevailing sentiment of the given period. Likewise he may read aright the paramount issues of the various congresses by studying the committee lists of the house. During the civil war he will see a military affairs committee framed up, and immediately after that period, ways and means gets its ablest men, and the issue changes from the waging of war to the paying of the resultant debt.

How Committee Strength Shifts.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of this is the personnel of the internal revenue committee in 1893. Looking at the lineup on the majority side one sees Cooper of Wisconsin as its chairman. The next in line is the present speaker, Mr. Cannon. After him comes R. R. Hitt, chairman of foreign relations; then Payne, chairman of ways and means; then Hepburn, chairman of interstate and foreign commerce; then Loud, chairman of postoffices and postroads at that time; then Tawney, present chairman of appropriations; Babcock, former chairman of the Republican congressional committee; Moody, at present a justice of the supreme court, and Crumpacker, also a prominent member of the house. At the close of the Spanish-American war the question of what should be done with the Philippines became the paramount issue, and the Republicans massed all of their heaviest artillery in this committee. There never has been a committee of congress so remarkable for strength of membership as that on insular affairs at that time. Today it is an all but insignificant committee.

Some one has called the committee of congress "little legislators." In

TICKET SCALPERS WILL HAVE TO GO

(United Press Special Wire.)
New York, Dec. 16.—Ticket scalpers who for years have peddled peddlers in the vicinity of the Broadway theatres as well as patrons of the playhouses, learned today that Mayor McClellan has affixed his signature to an ordinance passed by the board of aldermen which will abolish their privileges on and after January 1.

For several years an attempt has been made to suppress the scalper and frequent complaints were made to the aldermen. It was not however until recently, after the theatres had combined to fight the pest that a measure was presented to the board.

A companion ordinance, providing that tickets shall not be sold for more than face value was voted by the mayor who had been advised that the measure was unconstitutional. The bill was aimed to prevent the sale of theatre tickets at hotel agencies.

Geography Cuts No Figures.

Geographical considerations seldom enter into the makeup of committees to any extent. At a recent session the 83 most populous cities of the United States had but one member of the committee on rivers and harbors, and but two members on the committee on banking and currency. The temptation to take care of one's constituents at home is such a strong one that few members of the house or senate can resist it, and the speaker is usually careful not to appoint one man to any two of these committees. The only man who in recent years has held membership on the two great "pork dispensing" committees at the same time was and harbors, and public buildings and grounds—was Representative Bunkerhead of Alabama. That he took care of his district better than almost any other man in congress needs not be said. But even in the face of this, Hobson, the hero of the Merrimack, with no other issue than a greater navy—and the district so far inland that a naval shell could never reach it—defeated him at the primary.

As everyone in Washington knows, a man's opportunities for usefulness increase in congress with the number of vice. Count the 10 most influential men in the senate, and the 10 most influential men in the house, and almost without exception they are the men who have been there longest. The committees of congress are like bread lines. If a man has not the patience to start at the tail end of the line and stay there until all those ahead of him get their share, he will go hungry. A speaker or district has not the patience to wait until those ahead leave congress, that state or district will never get the man's membership of an important committee.

MINER TAPS SHAFT FILLED WITH WATER

Oroville, Cal., Dec. 15.—R. McEwen, one of the owners of the Bumblebee mine, six miles from this city, while working at the inner end of a 600 foot tunnel last Sunday drove his pick into an abandoned shaft filled with water, which gushed out into his face washed him and his tools entirely out of the mine.

McEwen realized that he was working near the old shaft and he half expected to find it, but not in any such quantity as greeted him. When the underground flood burst on him he was powerless to resist the force of the turbulent stream. When he was picked up he was senseless and did not regain consciousness until the following day.

ARTHUR HARTMANN CONCERT TOMORROW

Tomorrow evening at the Hellig theatre, Arthur Hartmann, the brilliant violinist, will give a rare program, assisted by Alfred Calzini, the pianist. Among the numbers will be the famous Strauss concertos, for which Hartmann has been widely praised. His work is always artistic and his Hungarian ancestry gives to his tone a fire and an impetuosity that one does not often find. Among the other fine numbers selected for the program tomorrow at the Hellig theatre will be some of the Debussy-Hartmann compositions, played for the first time in Portland. The concert is under the direction of Louis Steers. Wynn Coman and seats are now selling at the Hellig box office.

"My youngest boy, 3 years old, was sick with fever last June, and when he got better the doctor prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and he liked it so well that he drank it out of the bottle, and is now just as plump and strong as any child of his age anywhere. . . . two bottles fixed him O.K."—MR. JOHN F. TEDDER, Box 263, Teague-Freestone Co., Texas.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the greatest help for babies and young children there is. It just fits their need; it just suits their delicate, sensitive natures; they thrive on it. Just a little does them so much good and saves you so much worry. You owe it to them and yourself to make them as strong and healthy as possible. SCOTT'S EMULSION will help you better than anything else; but be sure to get Scott's. It's the best, and there are so many worthless imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS
Mr. Tedder has just written us another letter about his brother-in-law's child, and we would like to send you any other information on the subject. A Post Card, mentioning this paper, is sufficient.

SCOTT & BOWNE
409 Pearl Street New York

WHAT'S Your Health Worth?

You start sickness by mistreating nature and it generally shows first in the bowels and liver. A 10c box (week's treatment) of CASCARETS will help nature help you. They will do more—using them regularly as you need them—than any medicine on earth. Get a box today; take a CASCARET tonight. Better in the morning. It's the result that makes millions take them.

CASCARETS 10c a box for week's

Famous Clothing Co. 1/3 Off Sale



\$22.50 and \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats
\$13.90

\$27.50 and \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats
\$18.40

\$30.00 Military Raincoats
\$19.35

\$15.00 Suits, Topcoats, Raincoats and Overcoats
\$9.35

AT HALF PRICE—BOYS' OVERCOATS
For boys, ages 14 to 18, will be closed out at 50c on the dollar

Special Bargains in Holiday Furnishings

TWO SHIRTS in fancy box for..... \$1.69
SUSPENDERS in fancy box, 75c values..... 49c
FANCY SUSPENDERS in box, \$1.00 values..... 69c
NECKWEAR in fancy box, \$1.00 value..... 69c

Famous Clothing Co.

Cor. Morrison and Second Streets

The Christmas Grocery Store

D. C. BURNS COMPANY, 208-210 THIRD ST., Bet. Taylor and Salmon
No Christmas table is truly satisfying unless filled with the choicest viands in the market. D. C. Burns Co. cater to the proudest and most exclusive families.

1000 Fancy Turkeys



Have contracted for 1000 Fancy Turkeys to be delivered fresh from the farm to us December 23 and 24—no cold storage stock.

Phone Your Order Now

Some Christmas Specials

Crosse & Blackwell Plum Pudding, 2-lb. cans 75c
Crosse & Blackwell Plum Pudding, 3-lb. cans \$1.15
Crosse & Blackwell Plum Pudding, 4-lb. cans \$1.40
Franco-American Plum Pudding, 1-lb. can 35c
Mrs. Jackson's Plum Pudding, individual pans 12c
Fancy Hood River Apples, per box \$1.25
California Soft Shell Walnuts, per lb 20c—5 lbs. for \$1.00
Oregon Walnuts, per lb 22c—5 lbs. for \$1.10
California LXL Fancy Soft Shell Almonds, lb. 20c
6 lbs for \$1.00
Bon Ton Fancy Seeded Raisins, No. 1 cartons 12c
10 No. 1 cartons for \$1.10
Tropic Fancy Seeded Raisins, No. 2 cartons 10c
3 No. 2 cartons for 25c
Fancy Genuine Imported Bleached Sultanas, No. 1 cartons 25c
Fancy Sultana Raisins, No. 1 cartons 12c
Fancy Unbleached Sultana Raisins, bulk per lb. 10c
Seedless Muscatel Raisins, bulk per lb. 10c
3 Crown Loose Muscatel Raisins, per lb 10c
4 Crown London Layer Raisins, per gal 15c
Per box 20s. \$2.25

5 Crown Dehesa Cluster Raisins, No. 1 cartons, lb. 20c
3 No. 1 cartons for 50c
6 Crown Dehesa Cluster Raisins, No. 2 cartons 50c
Fancy Currants, No. 1 cartons 12c
10 No. 1 cartons \$1.15
American Glace Citron, per lb 25c
Broken Citron, per lb 20c
American Glace Lemon Peel, per lb 25c
American Glace Orange Peel, per lb 25c
Sweet Cider, per gallon 40c
Bottled Cider, per quart 35c
Bottled Cider, per pint 20c
Heinz Mince Meat, 1-lb. can 20c
Heinz Mince Meat 2-lb. can 40c
Heinz Mince Meat, 4 1/2-lb. crock \$1.00
Bulk Mince Meat, home-made, per lb 15c
Black Mission Figs, per lb. 10c
California Figs, bulk, per lb. 10c
California Figs, 1-lb. cartons 20c
California Figs, 12-oz. bricks, 4 for 25c
New Orleans Table Molasses, per gal \$1.00
New Orleans Molasses, for cooking, per gal 50c

3 Lbs. Juno Mocha and Java Coffee for \$1.00

Fancy Norway Bloater Mackerel 40c
No. 1 Bloater Mackerel 25c
Finnan Haddie, fresh 20c
Imported Anchovy, 1/4s 30c

Your Patronage Once Secured Will Follow Us Always
D. C. BURNS COMPANY
208-210 Third Street Bet. Taylor and Salmon

PROSPECT PARK

When thoroughly compared with the average new residence addition, shows the FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

LOCATION

No residence property in the city of Portland, including the best of the west side, has the exclusive and desirable features that recommend PROSPECT PARK, the cream of Irvington, to the discriminating home-builder. Only 1 1/2 miles from retail center and a ten-minute ride. It is unexcelled.

TRANSPORTATION

Two carlines, the Woodlawn and Alberta, leaving either Second or Fifth and Washington streets every five and three minutes, all day long, reach Knott street, where you leave the car, in ten minutes, without transfer. No such transportation is to be found elsewhere in Portland.

ENVIRONMENT

A part of Irvington, on record as such, PROSPECT PARK is admitted to be the most popular residence section of the city. It is surrounded by restricted districts. The same character of improvements as are now found in PROSPECT PARK will be continued in adjoining additions when completed.

IMPROVEMENTS

None better in the United States. Asphalt pavements, cement walks, Bull Run water, gas mains laid, most perfect system of street drainage in the world, wide parkings and every lot leveled down to a uniform grade. Over \$250,000 have been spent in making PROSPECT PARK what it is.

RESTRICTIONS

Every home built must cost \$2500 at least. Not more than one home will be allowed on 50 feet. Every home must be built 25 feet back of the property line. With these restrictions and an uniform method of parking, wide streets and fine homes, PROSPECT PARK cannot even be duplicated in Portland.

FOR INVESTMENT

The most conservative business men have stated that PROSPECT PARK will double in value within two years. It may double before, but it is practically certain to double in that time. This will return a man's money twice over in two years, or 50 per cent a year. Nothing to equal this.

PRICES AND TERMS

Lots 50 by 100 feet may now be had for \$1000 and up. Considering location, transportation facilities, the splendid environment, the exceptionally high character of the improvements, ample restrictions and low price, such property is unequalled in Portland.

Prospect Park in the Making

Is the title of one of the most unusual pieces of literature ever published by a real estate firm. It describes the improvements in detail, accompanied by show drawings and a sectional drawing of the street, showing every detail of the work.

Take "Woodlawn" or "A" car at Second or Fifth and Washington streets. Get off at Knott street and walk one block EAST to the office.

ROUNTREE & DIAMOND

241 Stark St. E. 7th and Knott
H. L. MUMFORD
Manager of East Side Office.