

# UNCLE SAM'S BILL MILL'S GRIST

It is the Man Who Gets Things Rather than the Man Who Does Things, That Holds His Job in Congress—A Bill's Travels

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.  
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—When the present session of the congress was called, the sixtieth congress has outdone every other American congress in the number of bills introduced, and that it has outdone every other legislative body in the world as the snake outruns the snail. Forty thousand bills will have been introduced in the past few days. Nine tenths of them have called for the appropriation of money, and seven eighths of these call for the appropriation of money for private purposes. The other tenth represents more kinds of ideas about matters of government than the best political economist could hope to classify.

No one has yet had the hardihood to attempt to tell exactly how much money is asked for in the flood of 40,000 bills that pour down upon the devoted head of a modern congress. But that it is a sum beyond the grasp of most people is appreciated by those acquainted with the terms of the average bill. First in importance with respect to numbers comes the pension list of bills introduced. More than 20,000 people have come before the senate and congress asking for pensions and increase of pensions which they could not get under the operations of the general pension law. Every member of each house has a long string of pension bills, and while the majority of these never get further than a committee pigeon hole, the aggregate amount of money they ask goes away up into the millions.

**Bills for Relief.**  
The next largest class of bills introduced is those "for the relief of this person or that or of organizations and corporations." There are thousands of these. From the foundation of the government down to the present there have been people who felt that the government has done something or omitted to do something which entitles them to get some money from its treasury on moral, if not on legal grounds. These people beset their representatives in congress to try to get them the money they seek. If all of these claims were paid at face value, it would take about as much as the cost of the whole civil war to meet them. The great majority of them originated in that war. Here

# MAYOR LAKE BLAMES CITY COUNCIL FOR FILTHY GARBAGE JUMP



City Crematory, Showing Accumulation of Imperfectly Consumed Garbage in Foreground.

"Portland ought to have a new garbage crematory at once. It is an outrage to allow present conditions to exist. I have been trying for two years to get the council to appropriate money to put up a new crematory, but they won't do it. They will never do it so long as I am mayor. I don't know why, but it is a fact."

This statement was made yesterday by Mayor Harry Lane, and explains why the citizens of Portland continue to be exposed to the danger of pestilence, and why their nostrils are constantly assailed by the indescribable stench that emanates from the dump on the shores of that sink of putrescence known as Guild's lake.

Everybody, even the councilmen, know that the present plant is ridiculously inadequate to consume the great masses of garbage which collect each day in a city the size of Portland, but because some of the city fathers are not on friendly terms with the city's chief executive, Portland is allowed to be menaced by the danger of an epidemic of plague which might cost thousands of lives and strike the city a blow from which it could never recover.

**Plant is Inadequate.**  
"We have a plant that can take only about 30 tons of garbage a day," said the mayor, "and what we need is one that can dispose of 200 tons. The present plant was built for a city of 10,000 people, and now we have over 225,000."

"The conditions that exist at the dump are not because the present crematory is not doing all it can do. I am astonished that that little plant does as well as it does. It is old and worn out, and liable to fall to pieces any day, but it keeps working away. The whole floor is liable to fall out some day and let the men down into the furnaces."

"I have done everything I could to induce the council to build a new plant, but they won't do anything. They know the condition of things out there, but

they won't provide for a new crematory as long as I am in office. And so the wind may bring over the city of Portland the sickening odor that arises from the great mass of pollution that surrounds the crematory, flies may crawl over the rotting pile and then invade the homes of Portland, carrying with them the germs of disease; bees may gather from the fermenting mass of honey which goes upon the tables of the city; huge, diseased, ulcerated rats, the great disseminators of plague germs, may scamp in armies of thousands over the four acres and a half of filth and rotteness; the crazy, worn out little crematory with its broken down furnaces and whiskey boilers may struggle bravely against the ever increasing and overwhelming mass of garbage that crowds upon it; the floors may fall and let human beings down into the red hot blast—all because a city council elected to safeguard the interests of the people is at odds with the mayor and will not have anything to do with the erection of a new crematory while he is in office.

is a church and there a schoolhouse, here is a lodgeroom of a secret order and there an eleemosynary institution which was destroyed or damaged by federal troops. They all seek reparation at the hands of the government. Then comes the private individual. He or his relatives before him were loyal to the union during the great struggle and now they want pay for property taken, damaged, or destroyed by the federal troops.

**No Relief From Relief Bills.**  
But so long as men want to come to

congress and their usefulness is measured in the eyes of their constituents by the number of bills carrying an appropriation that they get through, so long will the average member try to get all these bills passed. It is this that has led a thoughtful member of the house to propose an amendment to the federal constitution, the purpose of which shall be to protect congress from the insistent demands of individual members. He proposes a constitutional inhibition against these private pensions and private claims which the present congress cannot pass where they are covered by existing general law. That this amendment will never become a part of the constitution seems to go without saying.

**Public Building Bills.**  
After the private bills in number and importance come those providing for the erection of public buildings. The representative who does not introduce from one to a dozen of these bills is a rare one indeed. It is generally regarded by the voters of a congressional district as a sign of greater statesmanship for a representative to get a public building appropriation than to get a frame an important and far-reaching public building appropriation spells a return to congress for the framing of a great law would not. An instance of this kind occurred at the recent election. Representative Heppner was the author of the rate law. Yet his constituents preferred a man who would pay less attention to law-making and more to getting appropriations for his district. With sundry in the dangerous area of legislative work, an average representative steers his bark in the appropriation channel. He asks for a building in every district. Last year they asked for public buildings whose total cost would have been \$125,000,000. Congress took only the \$100,000,000 and gave them the \$25,000,000.

**Rivers and Harbors Demands.**  
What applies to the public building question applies with equal force to rivers and harbors. The people of that section it is vastly more important that Squidunk creek should be deepened than that the Panama canal should be dug. If all the money that has been provided for deep waterways that was asked for by individual members of congress last session had been made the request of the rivers and harbors congress seem like a beggar asking a man for a quarter.

One thing is certain. If every bill calling for money that has been introduced in the sixtieth congress should be passed, the ways and means committee of the house would have to work day and night for many years to come, to devise sufficient means of raising enough revenue to meet the expenditures under them. Some years ago there was a representative who boasted that he had got greater appropriations for his district than any one else in congress. His opponent for the nomination rejoined that if every other representative was as unscrupulously devoted to public plunder, the treasury would never meet the appropriations of congress. But the plea fell on deaf ears.

**The Constitution Tinker.**  
With 485 men in congress, each of whom thinks he has some special recipe for ills that are as well as for troubles that are yet to come, it is easy to see how all sorts of bills are proposed to that body. One of the newest of the propositions is to amend the constitution so that the members to be elected by popular vote are the Honorable William Bailey Lamar of Florida, a nephew of the late L. Q. C. Lamar.

Even so conservative a man as Representative DeArmond not long ago proposed an amendment to the constitution authorizing the United States to insure the lives of its citizens. Representative Lovering wants the organic law so amended as to make the eight hour law a part of the instrument.

**He Fought in Both Armies.**  
There is now pending before congress a bill to pension a man who says he fought in both the Confederate and Union armies during the Civil war without knowing it. He is Mackey of South Carolina, and Senator Tillman is the patron of his bill. He was in Texas at the time he recruited all and he wanted to get back to the Union as quickly as possible. He was made a provost marshal, after taking the oath of allegiance, and he recruited his own force and paid each man a month. He was wounded in this service and now asks a pension.

Out of the 40,000 bills introduced during the life of a congress only a few thousand ever succeed in running the legislative gauntlet. Many and various are the paths which a bill must pursue before it can become a law. It is first drawn by the member who introduces it. Then he puts it into a box at the speaker's desk, called the "hopper," or, if it is in the senate, the senator introducing it places it in the morning hour and presents it, when it is read twice by its title and referred by the

vice president to the appropriate committee.

But to follow a house bill through the legislative mill. After going into the hopper it is carried to the clerk's room, numbered, and appropriately referred. Then it is sent to the government printing office, where printed or so copies are made. If it happens to be a bill that strikes the fancy of the committee to which it is referred, it is discussed and reported to the house with recommendations, perhaps with amendments. It is then reprinted as reported and carries the number of the Union. Then it comes in for a final reading and passage by the house. It is then carried to the senate and its passage by the house announced. The presiding officer refers it to the appropriate committee there.

The committee considers it, perhaps amends it, and then agrees to report it to the senate. That body, after the report is made, considers it, together with what alterations the senate committee has made, considers it together with the report thereon made by the committee and passes it, perhaps with some more amendments. Then it goes to conference, after another reprint or renumbering. There the members of each house appointed for the purpose compose the disagreements of the senate and report back to their respective bodies. Usually these conference reports are accepted by both houses. The bill is then signed by the president and the secretary of the senate and by the speaker and clerk of the house, after sundry examinations. For his signature, the president's final action that makes it law.

In passing through the various stages of the legislative mill, a bill has had to be reprinted perhaps as much as a half dozen times, and has had to pass the watchful eye of between five and ten members themselves. If it should happen that it got held up on its way through the whole route, it would be re-evaluated again in the next congress. When a congress ends its last session all bills that are not passed by the senate pass his bill during congress and the house during the next, who has occasion to understand that the state is completely wiped off at the end of every congress, and that the only way to get a bill through is for the senate and house to pass it during one congress.

**WHY BURTON AND TAFT FELL OUT**

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—The cause of the recent disagreement between President-elect Taft and Representative Burton of Ohio was explained today by Chairman Brown of the Ohio Republican central committee.

Brown said the split was caused primarily by Taft's attitude on the Ohio senatorial fight.

Brown said that the break resulted from the president-elect's opposition to Burton for persisting in the fight against his brother, Charles P. Taft. He said Taft became angry with Burton after a conversation with the representative in which he told Burton that he was not politically embarrassed by the candidacy of Charles P. Taft and that he thought his brother should enter the senatorial race.

The impression gained strength that Taft had expressed himself as being under obligation to Burton. This Taft resented and he said that he expressed his dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms.

**A PROULXIAN WRENCH.**  
Of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, cuts, burns and scalds Ballard's Snow Union ointment is the best to use. Relieves the pain instantly, reduces swelling, is a perfect antiseptic and heals rapidly.

25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Siskindore Drug Co.

**Every SOX and BOX**  
of candy should have a box of CASCARETS in the bottom. Then eat and be merry, but at bed time remember to take your CASCARET, the one medicine that will help you help nature get rid of the extra load without grip or gripe and that awful upset sick feeling.

Buy a 10c box CASCARETS—week's treatment—and have it handy to use every night, Xmas week.

# WHAT CONGRESS DID AND DIDN'T

Review of Session to Date, With Forecast of Session Yet to Come.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—Outgoing trains Saturday bore a large proportion of senators and representatives homeward bound for their Christmas vacation. After brief sessions today both senate and house adjourned Monday, January 4.

The chief business of congress during the past two weeks was the passage of messages from the president. The senate passed a few minor measures of local interest, such as bridge bills, and continued its work on the floor of office.

The row over the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who were concerned in the Brownsville affair, had some incidental attention, chiefly because of a presidential message on the subject and Senator Foraker's spirited reply. There were two or three speeches on the postal savings banks bill and the senate recorded its indignation, though dignified, protest against the language of the president in that part of his annual message relating to the employment of secret service officers. There was no constructive legislation attempted. It is apparent that it is the leaders' intention not to do much more than pass the usual appropriation bills at this, the last session of the sixtieth congress.

On the first day after the holiday recess, it is expected that the senate will receive a reply from the secretary of war in response to its resolution asking under what authority detectives were applied to investigate the Brownsville affair and what was the character of the investigation.

On January 5 the senate will take up the so called omnibus claim bills. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which carries the money for most of the salaries in the various government departments, will also probably be acted on during that week.

The house while it was in session passed only two measures of consequence, that providing for the taking of the next census, and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Diversion was afforded, however, by the report of the select committee appointed to consider the president's message. The resolution as passed was merely one of inquiry. But it gives the president a chance to "get back." A vain raid on the rules committee of the house led by Representative Gardner, Republican of Massachusetts, was the incident of the past week. The only bills passed during the past week were of minor importance and related to the District of Columbia and pension and war claims. The unfinished measure and debate on it will be resumed after the holidays.

**Shortest Day of the Year.**  
Washington, Dec. 21.—Last night was the longest of the year, and today is the shortest day. This means for the northern hemisphere that winter began shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, the sun and earth at that time being at the minimum point of separation. Beginning tonight the nights will become shorter.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

A little cures the cough and does it better than anything else, because it builds up and strengthens at the same time. It's just as good for sore, tight chests, Bronchitis and Catarrh. Be sure to get Scott's.

ALL DRUGGISTS  
Send this ad, four cents for postage, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

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Buy a 10c box CASCARETS—week's treatment—and have it handy to use every night, Xmas week.

**Makes the Mercury Climb**

Alaska outside—Florida inside. When the blizzard comes it will be impossible to comfortably heat the cold rooms. Then, and during the months of "between seasons" you'll find a

**PERFECTION Oil Heater**  
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

just what you need to make the mercury climb. It's light enough to carry from room to room and gives direct glowing heat from every drop of fuel. Turn the wick high or low, there's no bother—no smoke—no smell—smokeless device prevents. Brass oil font holds 4 quarts burning 9 hours. Superbly finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

**The Rayo Lamp** makes a good companion for a long evening—brilliant, steady light—reading, sewing or fancy work doesn't tire the eyes. Made of brass, nickel plated, with latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. Write our nearest agency for descriptive circular if your dealer doesn't carry the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp.

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**If You Need Money Quickly Try This Method**

Very often when you are in need of money you dislike to ask your friends for a loan. It's natural.

You do not want them to know your business. Nor do you care to be obligated in any way.

You should know that it is very easy to borrow from strangers—of course, you must furnish security.

You'll have no trouble doing that.

Here is the way: Place a little want ad in The Journal—use one similar to any that you see there. No one will know it is your ad. You will receive many letters from people who will loan you money. Read Journal Want Ads today. Perhaps you'll make the money you need. You will find many opportunities to do so.

Journal Want Ads cost one cent a word. Seven insertions for the price of six.

**Anty Drudge Smooths Over a Domestic Difficultly**

Wife—"John, you've just got to get some one to care for that auto. Your clothes are full of grease, dirt, cement and dear knows what. I've tried every chemical cleanser I know, but I can't get them clean."

Anty Drudge—"And you've missed the only thing that will make them clean. Fels-Naptha will take out every spot. Try it! You'll see!"

Men who drive automobiles are learning that Fels-Naptha is a necessary part of a motoring outfit. It is the only soap that will quickly take oil and grease from their hands and faces in cool or lukewarm water.

Most of the women who wash clothes for men who drive or build automobiles learned long ago that Fels-Naptha will take out grease and grime better than any other soap. And Fels-Naptha does it in cool or lukewarm water without boiling the clothes and without hard-rubbing.

The Fels-Naptha way of washing is just as modern as the automobile. The progressive woman has said goodbye to the slow-coach, washboiler, hard-rubbing way of washing and has got aboard the time-saving, labor-saving, clothes-saving Fels-Naptha way of washing.

If you don't know the Fels-Naptha way of washing, it will take only one trial to convince you. Follow easy directions printed on the red and green wrapper.