GOVERNOR ROGERS' MESSAGE

His Biennial Paper on State Matters to the Washington Legislature.

that are past, I have steadily kept in view the general public welfare. Doubt-less particular persons and localities at times may have thought that their pe-culiar interests were not favored as they should have been, and yet I am conscious of no dereliction of duty. In a govern-ment of the majority, peculiar and spe-cial interests must always be subordinated to the general welfare. That the general and public good has been sub-served, the passage of events has shown. No state in the American Union occupies today a higher, or a prouder position, at home or abroad. The laws are executed with promptness and dispatch. No rlot or occurrence of public disorder has stained our records. Order prevails and will prevail. Should disorder at any time appear the state is prepared to repress it at once. A foreign war found Washing-ton one of the first among the states to respond to the call of the President of the United States for military aid. Since my last communication to the Legislature our volunteers have returned home to meet the welcoming plaudits of a grateful meet the werecoming pinuits of a gratery people. They were mot at Seattle by the General commanding the Armies of the United States, who, in company with myself, boarded their ship as she salled into the harbor. Afterwards, at the old University grounds, they were received by General Miles and others, the General paying them the high honor of an address of welcome, in which he publicly thanked of welcome, in which he publicly thanked them for services well rendered. Our public credit is established. No state en-joys a better reputation in this regard. The state debt has been reduced and put in a way of complete extinction, if the nomical management is continued. A plain statement of facts, fur-pished from the records of the State Auditor's office, will serve to emphasize

STATE DEBT.

Gratifying Results Have Attended Efforts to Decrease It.

Four years ago the total state debt was \$2,1%,947 64. This, in spite of the fact that our state constitution, in the most explicit terms, forbids any indebtedness in plicit terms, forbids any indebtedness in-excess of \$400,000 Of this total debt \$1.777.-\$15.00 was in the form of general fund warrants. These, with the military fund warrants, amounting to \$96,429 EL, called for \$ per cent interest, or a total of \$150,-000 in interest per annum, approximately. Warrants were two and a half years in arrears so that on each dollar used by arrears, so that on each dollar used by the state in the conduct of its business 20 the state in the conduct of its business 20 per cent in interest was paid. The business man possessed of assets equal in value of the State of Washington who should conduct his business in such a manner, would certainly be benefited by

he appointment of a guardian.

During the past eight years there has been paid, as interest on state indebted-ness, mostly to brokers and dealers in mess, mostly to brokers and dealers in warrants, the enormous sum of 2015.713 %. Almost a million of dollars of the tax-payers' hard-carned money has thus been taken for a purpose which admits of no return. Horace Greely said, many years ago, that the only difference between successful men and unsuccessful ones, in the ordinary humans of the way simply the ordinary business of life, was simply that one class paid interest on money and the other received it. Under a properly organised system the state should pay no Interest. It should be put, by its Legis-lators, in the successful class. It should do business for cash. To compel its tax-payers to contribute enormous sums for

ed with gratifying results. The total out-standing indebtedness has been reduced from \$2,176,247 64, in 1897, to \$1,202,835 60, on ry 1, 1905 and of this latter amount January 1, 1900, and of this latter amount 1720,050 in the permanent school fund has, under the law of 1892, been used by the state in the payment of general fund warrants and the issuance of 3% per cent state bonds, which, in lieu of cash expended for this purpose, are placed in the permanent school fund. On general fund secretary thus redocted, bearing interest carronts thus redeemed, bearing interest per cent, there has been a direct the 3% per cent accruing upon these bonds is added to the permanent school fund there has been a practical saving of all interest charges upon nearly three quarters of a million of dollars. Interest charges have been still further reduced by etion of the rate paid, from \$ per cent. Instead of more than two milthe case four years ago, the fol exhibit will show the condition of state debt on January 1, 1901:

155,000 00

750,000 00

cash in interest fund...... \$1,401,208 02 . \$1,792,655 68 Total debt An examination of the above exhibit will show that unproductive interest charges have been reduced from \$150,000 per annum, as stated by Governor McGraw in his message of 1897, to about

\$38,000 per annum. Causes of Improvement.

Among the causes leading to an improved condition of the state's finances ust be named the enactment of the Rev-ie law of 1997. This has been found most efficient. The issuance of delinquent tax certificates, bearing 15 per cent interest. erates to induce prompt payment of taxes, and while the penalty for non-payment may appear somewhat harsh, it may be stated as a settled fact that men will not pay taxes so long as it is profitable not to pay. He who obeys the law suffers no harm, and as there can be sufficient penalty is necessary for the creation of an effective law. In my opinion, a good law should not be tampered with. The Bedford law of 1800, calling for the investment of money in the permanent school fund in outstanding general fund the Supreme Court, Judge James Wickersham, of Tacoma, appearing in my behalf in the case of the State of Washington, ex rel, Patrick H. Winston, Attorney-General, vs. John R. Rogers, Governor, et al. This was an application to restrain the defendants from issuing a state
bond for sale to the permanent school
Tund. As Judge Wickersham made no
charge for legal services I consider it
simply a matter of Justice that he here
institutions are now permanent fixtures.

has been divided, and the policy of still
for the policy of still
for the policy of th

OLYMPIA. Wash., Jan. 18.—Governor Rogers' message was as follows:

State of Washington, Executive Department, Olympia, January 16, 1901.—Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Tors and those prominent in commercial matters. The large taxpayer carefully and rigidly scrutinizes the manner in which his contribution to the public expenses is handled. Partisan politics is to him a Faster of immaterial consequence compared to the business-like concurred to the business-like concurred to the second Representatives:

Călled a second time to the high and honorable position of Governor, I should be ungrateful indeed did I not express my gratitude to the people of the State of Washington for honors conferred. In return it is my highest ambition to be able to serve them worthily and to retire at the close of my term with their good opinion still rotained.

In this is my highest ambition to be able to serve them worthily and to retire at the close of my term with their good opinion still rotained. opinion still retained.

Perhaps I may be permitted, at this time, to say that during the four years that are past. I have steadily kept in view the general public welfare. Doubtless particular persons and localities at the close of immigrants. Our growing vourse state, advancing by leaps and vourse state, advancing by leaps and young state, advancing by leaps and bounds, in population, wealth and com-mercial importance, must do nothing that can in any manner shake the confidence in our governmental and financial stabili ty of those who, caring little for partisan politices, are intensely interested in the wise and prudent management of the public funds and the successful and honor-able conduct of public affairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

This Is Matter Which Properly Belongs to Executive.

It has been said, and repeated in various quarters, that in order to secure for the political party represented by the ma-jority in these chambers certain appoint-ments, placed by the Constitution, by express provision and by implication the hands of the Governor, the Legisla ture will endeavor to make appointments by statute. That, forgetting the prece dents of the past, and the plain provisions of our form of government, divided as it is into three independent branches, it will endoavor to override and nullify a co-ordinate department of government. But although this has been broached in quarters considered by many as promi-nent, I do not, for an instant, credit the announcement. But the other day, in the State of Kentucky, the American people were treated to a rare spectacle of Repub-lican degeneracy, which the men of Wash-ington are too wise to imitate. The Governor of that state, in command of the militia, chased the members of the state Legislature, in tumultuous disorder about the streets of Frankfort, that he might prevent a meeting. A Republican Governor, of manifest imperialistic ten-dencies, was attempting, for the time at least, to destroy the time-honored American form of government and nu-lify and render useless a co-ordinate de-partment of state authority. The Amercan people are yet in love with our pecu liar form of government, sanctioned as it is by a century and a quarter of glo-rious record. They do not favor its par-tial nullification by insidious methods. and in succeeding elections always make amends for the missakes of over-anxious politicians. The voters are never long in doubt and. In spite of the outcries of miscreants who may control the partisan press, yell know how, to make attempt-

ing nullifiers very unnecessary.

The veriest tyro in politics is aware that our distinctive American form of govern-ment, in both state and nation, is com-posed of three co-ordinate and indepenlent departments. He is also aware that the appointing power is an executive and not a legislative function. Each depart-ment is supreme within certain constitu-tional limits. Under constitutional provisions similar to ours it has bee fixed as a settled principle that no one of these departments can override or destroy the power or functions of another. To establish this a long line of authorities might be quoted. I desire, however, at this time, simply to call attention to a plain fact instantly apparent to careful observers wherever found.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

terested parties, and to these you will belong to the same political party. ered together in one all these several institutions with great advantage to all and large saving to the taxpayer. Had this been done it would have then cost less money to transport all pupils to and from their homes, and furnish them with free board and lodging during their col-legiate terms, than, under the present plan, to continue the multiplication of costly edifices and the duplication of ex-

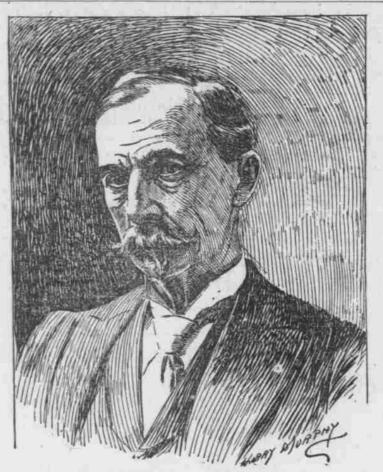
Professor Ely, in one of his works on "Political Economy," instances the State of Ohio as showing the folly of divided effort. "The State of Onlo," says he, "has is different colleges, no one of which is of great importance or is scarcely known outside its borders. If all the energy, money and enthusiasm necessary to keep the breath of life in these separate institutions had been devoted to one, the state would have possessed a college of which, not only the State of Ohio, but the whole supporith saving to the state large sums of country, would have been proud." In rest. To secure the execution of this Washington, as well as in Ohio, effort I was obliged to institute a suit in has been divided, and the policy of still charge for legal services I consider it simply a matter of justice that he here receive honorable mention as having rendered the state a valuable service. The case will be found in volume II, Washington reports.

Other, it is now permanent fixtures, and must be provided for. The school at New Whatcom has been particularly successful in attracting a large clientage, and because of the large numbers in attendance has already exhausted its appropriation. receive honorable mention as having renleved the state a valuable service. The
leved the state and made to consist the
level the state into the
level the state into

tion, and you will be asked, at an early day, to come to its relief. The building, as originally planned, was not completed, and should now be finished by the addiday, to come to its relief. The building, as originally planned, was not completed, and should now be finished by the addi-tion of an auditorium, or assembly-hall, without which it is practically impossible to properly conduct the school. For the particular claims of these different institutions I refer you to the statements made by the several boards of regents and trus-tees having charge. But, whatever is done for the support of higher education—and t must not be neglected-the common chools should receive your earnest and areful attention, for here nine-tenths of ur boys and siris are to receive all the oling they will ever know. To neglect common schools would be to neglect paramount duty as conservators of

Under the law as it now stands, a state Under the law as it now stands, a state tax not exceeding four mills upon the dollar is levied, sufficient to produce \$3 for each child of school age in the state. This is the state tax for the support of common schools. Before the claims of higher education are so much as discussed the law should be amended by substituting six mills for four mills, and \$10 for the state Board of Control.

paign, that a large amount of mainte-nance funds was used for permanent im-provements during the McGraw admin-istration, and that this has not been the case during the past four years. In relation to this it may be said that the large tion to this it may be said that the large expenditure for improvements from maintenance funds was made during the Ferry administration, when the institutions were being established and greatly enhanced. It is true that a larger amount was expended for permanent improvements during the McGraw administration than during the past three and a half ments during the McGraw administration than during the past three and a half years, at some of the institutions, but not enough to make any marked change in the per capita cost. As an offset for this, however, it must be admitted that the cost of aimost all supplies has steadily advanced during the unsent years.



GOVERNOR ROGERS, OF WASHINGTON,

irn without increasing the efficiency A system of traveling libraries has been adopted in some of the Eastern states, that has proven of great and lasting value. I should be glad to see it adopted here. A comparatively small amount—say \$300 for each county-will supply a small the county; these volumes to be in charge of the County Superintendent, and circulated from one school to another through-out the county. Each scholar would thus have the benefit of quite a large library. A taste for good reading would thus ai-most inevitably be acquired and vast and almost incalculable good be done and the character of the future men and women of this state be elevated to a higher plane.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Audit and Control Board Should Be Reduced to Three Members. The state eleemosynary, reformatory and PUBLIC EDUCATION.

penal institutions, with the exception of the School for Defective Youth, at Vanpayers to contribute enormous sums for the support of curbstone brokers is a flagrant misuse of the powers of government.

During the past four years, whatever it has been possible to do in decreasing the burdens of government has been attemptically and the past four years and the powers of solution of opinion and yet even here differences should not be great. Our state constitution provides as follows: Article IX. Section 1. "It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample plan. Other states have followed. At the provision for the education of all chillipresent time the State of Iowa has, I dren residing within its horses at these constants." provision for the education of all children residing within its borders without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste or sex."

Section 2. "The Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools normal schools and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common schools, shall be excusively applied to the support of the common schools."

Present time the State of lowa has, I am convinced, the best law of this character, to which the attention of legislators is called. The law creating our State Board of Audit and Control should be so amended as to include the School for Defective Youth at Vancouver. As at present include the School for Defective Youth at Vancouver. As at present of the Governor and five appointers, all of whom, with one exception, serve without pay, other than traveling expenses. As it is almost impossible to details which is essential from gentlemen who receive no pay for services rendered, schools."

It is here clearly and plainly set forth that it is the paramount duty of the character and attainments, I recommend state to give every child resident withinits borders an opportunity to obtain that board of six be reduced to three, appoint-education which is absolutely necessary ed by the Governor, each to receive a to enable him to live a useful and an salary of \$2000 per annum. In Iowa the honored life. The claims of what is called salary is \$3000 per annum. This board, higher education will be ably and elaborately set forth by enthusiastic and in-board, not more than two of whom should be forced to listen. The State of Wash-ington has now five institutions of learn-has troubles of his own and duties sufing dependent upon state appropriations ficient to otherwise occupy his time. It for support: the University of Washing-ton, at Seattle; the Washington Agricultural College and School of Science, at eral institutions should not be political Pullman, and three State Normal Schools.

All these are in a most flourishing condition. Their wants are large and their expectations great. If the founders of our state had, in the beginning, established in some central place one State the conditions of the superintendent of each institution our state had, in the beginning, established in some central place one State there for cause. A nonpartisan board of the charge for cause. A nonpartisan board of the charge for cause. our state had, in the beginning, estab-lished in some central place one State University, with normal and agricultural this character, composed of careful busipartments, there could have been gath- ness men, giving their entire time and attention to these matters, will be able to still further improve the service and reduce the cost to the taxpayers. These institutions compel the expenditure of large sums of money which should be cur-talled. If possible. Our penitentiary, as an instance, is a very expensive institu-tion. Strong, justy convicts, burglars and housebroakers should be made to earn at least the money it costs to keep them. Now it costs more than \$1000 a week to beard them. In some states convicts are made a source of profit. And this is done in the well-ordered Vermont State Prison, where convicts are given greater privi-leges than ours enjoy. The last report of the Wisconsin State Board of Control showed that it was able to turn back into the state treasury \$75,000, appropriated for the conduct of state institutions. Good usiness men on our board of control

> will be called upon to appropriate for the A Board of Visitors for each Institu-tion, to serve without pay, composed of our best and most philanthropic citizens,

\$8. I hope that this Legislature will not has not existed for the full term of four years, and expenditures for the last quar-ter were not fully made up at the time this exhibit was prepared.

Western Hospital for Insane. Saving per day on 594.96 in-Eastern Hospital for Insane.

Saving per day on 367.38 in-mates 57,2878 Saving for 3% years, or 1277.5 73,312,9732

Tures four years ending Saving per day on \$57.2 In-21,7908 Saving for 314 years, or 1277.5 **0-----**Total maintenance expendi-tures, four years ending March 31, 1897

67,798,70 Average daily cost per capita 34 years ending September 30, 1900, 123.38 inmates Daily saving per capita 31/2 years ending September 30, 1900 .4396 .3456 .0940 Saving per day on 133.38 in-mates Saving for 334 years, or 127.5 14,43662

March 31, 1897 ... 3

Total maintenance expenditures 24, years ending September 39, 1899 ... 4

Average daily cost per capita four years ending March 31, 1897, 1992 inmates ... 4

Average daily cost per capita 34, years ending September 30, 1890, 144.5 inmates ... Daily saving per capita 34, years ending September 30, 1890 ... 4

Saving for 34, 5

Savi 86,148,43 Saving for 3% years or 1277.5

Washington Hospital for the insane

Eastern Washington hospital for
the insane

Washington state penitentiary
Washington State Reform School
Washington Soldiers' Home.... 78,312 97

to what has been expended, would have been called for under the old management,

administration in the purchase of 60 acres of land adjoining the Penitentiary grounds at Walla Walla, but nothing further was ever done to obtain the use of the balance of this fund. After a great deal of livesome correspondence with the Department of the Interior at Washington, during the last three years, I have at last proper penalted to account for the state the one of federal lives and force and federal lives on any federal control of the last three years, I have at last proper capabled to account for the state the one of federal lives and federal lives are also and muscle has done as much to advance the race as did the institution of the public highway so many certuring ago. Man has rone forward. Civiliantical lives and the lives are also and muscle has done as much to advance the race as did the institution of the public highway so many certuring ago. Man has rone forward. Civiliantical lives and the lives are also and the lives and the lives are also al ever done to obtain the use of the balance of this fund. After a great deal of bire-some correspondence with the Department of the Interior at Washington, during the last three years, I have at last been enabled to secure for the state the construction of an additional wing to the State Prison at Walla Walla, at the cost of the United States. Plans have been approved, the contract let by the Interior Department and the walls are now seen. Department, and the walls are now near-

INSANE HOSPITAL.

State Would Do Well to Found Another in Farming District. The increasing number of insane at the asspirals will shortly require additional buildings. I am confident that it will be far better to construct a third hospital or asylum, at some central place, where good farming land can be obtained, than to add expensive wings to either the Medical Lake or the Stellacoom Hospitals. To the

new location, which might well be in the Yakima Valley, only those who are able to work need be taken. At the two hos-pitals now in use there are some hundreds pitals now in use there are some hundreds of men who are capable of performing a good deal of labor. Doubtless it would be vastly better for them to be employed in some healthful outdoor work. Many are thus employed now, but the character of the soil at both Medical Lake and at Stellacoom is not favorable to profitable agriculture. In other states great account is made of the labor of those is. ount is made of the labor of those inmates able to work. This is mostly made use of in agricultural employments.

I suggest, therefore, that it might be a

happy solution of this problem for the atate to obtain, somewhere in the Yakima Valley, a large farm near the railroad, covered by a gravity water system, upon which economical buildings for the care of the able-bodied men patients, and such as the able-bodied men patients, and such as could be trusted to work, could be constructed, and where a system of farming might be carried on, embracing a dairy, where could be made the butter and cheese consumed by all the state institutions: a dryer, where could be dried all the fruit used; and a canning establishment, where could be canned all the fruit ment, where could be canned all the fruit and vegetables used at all the state insti-tutions. This farm annex should not be under the care of a physician. Some com-

under the care of a physician. Some competent business man would render far better service as manager.

Upon the farm could be raised all the vegetables required for canning, as well as all the potatoes, etc., which could be used; the feed for the cows, a large proportion of the pork, if not all of it; the fruit to be canned and dried, besides great quantities of fruits and vegetables to be shipped in carload lots during the to be shipped in carload lots during the fruit scason to all the various state in-stitutions, which would furnish to the in-mates of all these institutions and the employed healthful and desirable food. Besides this, broom corn could be raised, which could be shipped to the Re-form School, where a broom factory might be established. Among other savings, there would be a saving in the construc-tion of the buildings, as buildings for the class of patients which would be sent to this rural retreat would not need to be so costly as those necessary for the care of the hopelessly insane. But, for this purpose, rich farming lands are needed. The state has already had too many bar-ren and unsuitable tracts "unloaded" upon its taxpayers.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Boys and Girls Should Be Furnished Useful Occupation.

At the State Reform School, at Chehalis, are about 115 boys and about 49 girls, mostly strong and lusty. Something should be done at once to furnish these boys and girls with useful occupation. I cannot, at this time, suggest anything better than a broom factory; but some. better than a broom factory; but some-thing along this line should be done at once. Properly handled, these inmates could be made to pay their way, and it would be a godsend to them personally and of great assistance to their future well-being if they were made to do it. If this Legislature authorizes me to ap-point such a Board of Control as I have suggested, I can assure you that this matter will be attended to.

THE BAILWAY QUESTION.

Non-Partisan Commission Should Be Given Its Solution.

What is known with us as the railway question is simply one phase of the great-est question of modern times; the ques-tion of the exchange among men of the products of labor, whether of hand or brain. It lies at the very base of civili-zation itself. If we view that condition of society in which each man hunts his own food, makes his own weapons and ailds his own habitation, we are at once aware that barbarism must prevail. Civilization, according to Adam Smith, the founder of political economy, begins, with the division of labor. Men devote their energies to specialized products. Instantly this is done, exchange becomes a most vital and necessary matter. To civilized man it is the question of existence. In the past we can see that the advance ucts. Where this has been comparatively corporations issuing free passes and offi-

one of today live and fatter, as did their progenitors of an earlier time, by the exaction of tribute upon exchange. It is ours to deliberate upon the situation as it confronts us at this hour.

confronts us at this hour.

No member of this Legislature destres to do an unjust act. Railway companies are creations of law. They are possessed of certain legal rights. These must be respected. But the railway companies should also be made to respect the rights of the critizen. Freight charges are omerans and in some cases untue. of the citizen. Freight charges are oner-ous, and in some cases, unjust. Both po-litical parties are on record, and have promised, to reduce these rates. Pormer Legislatures have so far falled to per-form solemn promises in this regard. Will this body ilkewise fail? Or will it attempt to keep the promise to the public car while it breaks it to the heart by the passage of a specious and deceptive act intended for the time to fool the voters? The people cannot be long deceived.

The One Remedy.

There is but one way in which this matter can be successfully handled. It is by the creation of a properly constituted Railway Commission. It should consist of three competent, just and qualified men. No more than two of these should belong to the same political party. It should be a nonpartisan body. They should be appointed by the Governor, and be remov-able at will. To them should be com-mitted the power to make rates and to enforce them, subject to appeal to the courts. Just, bonorable and careful men, constituting a Board of Railway Commis-sioners, will be able to give that careful attention to the matter in hand which will result, as it has in other states, in removing all cause of complaint, either on the part of the people or the railways. During the short time in which the Legis-lature is in session, it is impossible for it to formulate a rate law which cannot be overthrown by the courts almost in the twinkling of an eye. If the Commission makes a mistake in ruling, it can make a new rule at once. The Legislature meets but once in two years. Two-thirds of the states have Railway Commissions. Some

states have Railway Commissions. Some are of value, others are not.

Two points are essential to the existence of an effective railway commission. First, it must have sufficient power granted to it by the legislative authority. It must not be emasculated and then asked to perform the work of men. Second, it must be removable at will, without the farce of a trial. It must not feel track too secure in its tenure of office. Then relief can be obtained. I hope that this Legislature will not insult the intelligence of the people of this state by attempting to add to the already too large number in other states of incompetent or ineffec-tive railway commissions. The men who compose this commission must give their whole time and attention to the business intrusted to their hands. And they must be capable and efficient men to be successful, even then, in the arduous task which will fall to their share. Such men can earn a good salary, and would be en-titled to it. Better a thousand times to have no commission, and no law upon the subject, than to be taxed for the sup-port of a body of men unable, or unwilling, to do the work assigned them

Three courses are open to the Legisla-ture of Washington in this matter, and but three. First, it can pass an effective law, containing the essential provisions pointed out. Secondly, it can attempt to deceive by the passage of a bill for the creation of a commission, which it is known beforehand will be unable, or unit will do.

PREE TRANSPORTATION.

Gift to or Acceptance of Passes by Officials Should Be Punishable.

I renew the recommendation made to the Legislatures of 1897 and 1899 regarding the giving and acceptance of free passes by transportation companies. It was then

"Section 33, of article 2 of the State Con-"Section 33, of article for the state con-stitution, stipulates that: "It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this state to accept or use a pass, or to purchase transportation from and advisor. His groposed friend must be pass, or to purchase transportation from any railroad, or other corporation, other than as the same may be purchased by

tion, provides as follows:

"No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the Legislature, or to any person holding public office in this state. The Legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect."

tal and necessary matter. To civilized an it is the question of existence. In a pust we can see that the advance nations has kept pace with their ability to exchange ideas, services and prod-

officers should be a part of the regin tal organization. Not a larger, but a bet-ter organized and equipped force, should be our aim. I renew the recommendation made two years ago that the salary of the Adjutant-General be raised to 12000. That the guard be brought up to a pre-viously unattained state of discipline and efficiency, much band work. efficiency, much hard work needs to be done by the Adjutant-General's depart-ment, and that a competent man may be retained in this office it becomes necessary to pay a good salary. Four years ago there was a debt of \$28,628 Sl in military fund warrants, which stood against this department. At the present time there is a surplus of \$25,629 52 in this fund. At the time of the organization of the First Washington Volunteers, United States Army, a number of men volun-teered for service in the United States Army who were not accepted by the United States Surgeon. These men were not called for by the state, or by its Governor, Members of the National Guard were simply given permission by the Governor to enlist in the United States Army. When they went on board the cars at home they were under the care and control, and at the cost of the United States Government. They were United States Government. They were never ordered out by the Governor in state service. The state had no need of their services. Some hardships, in individual instances, was experienced by those who failed to pass the surgeon; and, although these men have no legal claims upon the state, I recommend that those who volunteered and were rejected, and can prove attendance by company offi-cers, be paid a reasonable compensation for time tost. Transportation and sub-sistence was paid by the United States

MINING CORPORATIONS.

Their Conditions and Prospects Should Be Published.

The laws regulating the formation of companies organized for mining purposes should be so amended as to provide for the publication of reports from each company showing its condition and prospects. It ought not to be possible for swindlers to organize, under the laws of this state, for the express purpose of defrauding an unsuspecting public. Publicity frauding an unsuspecting public. Publicity is a remedy for much evil of this char-

PAROLE LAW.

Present Measure Should Be Amended in One Particular.

In One Particular.

The Legislature of 1809 enacted what is known as "the parole law," which has been found well adapted to the purpose had in view, to wit: Aiding and assisting convicts in the pentientiary, who do not belong to the criminal classes, and who may give promise of restoration to good may give promise of restoration to good citizenship. Much discussion has been had in the public press relating to pen-ology and the management of criminals. I am convinced that our law, which was modeled largely after that of Michigan, is a step in the right direction. It provides for substantially the English "ticket-of-leave" system, which has been found to work well in actual practice. During the past two years the law has been tiously administered and 15 criminals lib-erated on parole. In all these cases, with two exceptions, the law was found to serve an admirable purpose. One atserve an admirable purpose. One at-tempted to escape and was remanded to serve out his full term, all good time allowances being taken away. One es-caped out of the state, leaving, it is thought, upon a foreign-bound vessel from the harbor of Scattle. He had served 16 full years, his original sentence be-ing for 20 years. Substantially those ing for 20 years. Substantially, those paroled are in the position of "trustles" willing, to do the work which the people demand. Thirdly, it can do as other bodles convened in these chambers have done before: Acknowledge itself unfaithful by doing nothing. We shall see what

Governor's Rules for Parole.

1. It will be the duty of the warden of the state penitentiary to make selec-tions from inmates of the peninentiary whom he deems proper subjects for parole. Before recommending such parole he shall ascertain as much of the character and history of each convict, ous to his conviction, as possible, and other information as may be deemed nec essary to determine the propriety of lasu-

the general public, and the Legislature convict while on parole shall be certified shall pass laws to enforce this provision."

Section 20, of article 12 of the constitushall agree to employ him, aid him in agree to report any absence from work, or tendency to evil associations, and to certify to the monthly report required of the convict.

It shall be the duty of the warden

of the state posizentiary to submit the name of any person who offers to act as a first friend for a convict, to the Sher-lif or Clerk of the county where such person resides, asking his opinion as to his being a proper person for such trust. 4. The warden of the State Penitentiary

shall forward his recommendation to the Governor on the 15th of each month. Each recommendation shall be separate and shall include all information and papers connected with the application.

5. The employment of attorneys, by prisoners, will be discouraged; but communication by letter, of friends, giving information, will be received and given such consideration as they are entitled to. 6. No prisoner can be paroled until be

which he was sentenced.

7. No prisoner can be paroled who has served a previous term in the State Penientiary, or in any other prison or peni-

tentiary.

8. No prisoner will be paroled who has violated any of the prison rules during the year preceding his application for pa-

2. No prisoner can be paroled who is ot recommended by the warden of the

State Penitentiary.

10. Paroled prisoners must provide transportation to the place of their em-11. No prisoner under parole will be per-

mitted to leave the State of Washington until his final discharge.

12. No prisoner will be paroled until the Governor is satisfied that he will con-

form to the rules and regulations gov-erning the conduct of paroled prisoners.

13. Every paroled prisoner shall be lia-ble to be retaken and again confined within the enclosure of the prison for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the Governor, and at his sole discretion, un-til he receives his final discharge through

14. Paroles will be granted only in those instances where, in the opinion of the Governor, the past history of the convict, the active interest promised by friends concerned in his reformation, and for like considerations, the case presented seems a proper one for executive consid-

eration. 15. The Governor has, under the ower to make all needed rules and regu-ations governing the conduct of paroled

prisoners. 16. The warden of the State Peni-

tentiary shall keep watch over all pa-roled prisoners and report to the Gov-erner any case which requires return to the Penitentiary. Other Rules.

Rule 1. The paroled prisoner shall pro ceed at once to the place of employment provided for him and there remain. Rule 2. In case he finds it necessary to change his employment or residence he shall first obtain the written consent of the Governor, through the warden of the penitentary

Principal Features of the Message.

Governor Rogers recommends-That the efficiency of the common schools be increased, and that before higher education is much discussed, the tax therefor be increased.

That the membership of the Board of Audit and Control be reduced from six That an assembly hall be erected at the Soldiers' Home

That some useful occupation be furnished the boys and girls at the State Reform School-a broom factory is suggested. That a Railway Commission of three, with not more than two members of the

ne political faith, be created to adjust freight rates, etc. That the giving of passes by transportation companies to public officials, or their acceptance by the latter, be made a punishable offense. That the present strength of the National Guard of Washington be somewhat

That mining companies be compelled to publish reports showing their condition and prospects.

That the present state debt be liquidated before any large appropriation is made for a new capitol building; but he is inclined to favor purchase of the Thurston County Courthouse for that purpose.

That if the state be reapportloned, each county be allowed one Representa-12.41233

free they have gone forward. Where it clais accepting them shall be properly has not, progress has been prevented and man hindered in his work of subduing for the ultimate goal of existence upon this earth. Whatever assists in this is in the 1 18,442 65
15,557 05 interest of man and aids in the progross of the race. Whatever retards or hampers it is a hindrance to man's upward addition course. And we are able to see that all the great inventions, which, like gifts from above, have lifted man from the darkness of the past, have all, without been called for under the old management, imprejudiced observers will readily additional darkness of the past, have all, without exception, operated in one way and only one. They have enabled men more friely to exchange each with the other. Today to exchange each with the other. Today at the wonders of steam and electricity follow in the same line as so many direct A Hall for Public Meetings Should
Be Erected.

At the Soldiers' Home, an assembly hall should be built in order that the immates may have a place of sufficient size in which to hold public meetings, hear lectures, or engage in public amusements. Without such a place, time must hang heavy on the hands of the old veterans there assembled.

On the admission of this state into the United States the sum of \$20,000 for the serection of a State Penitentiary. Some and powerful aids in the exchange among

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Present Force Should Be Somewhat

A properly organized military force, for use in case of last resort, is essential to the preservation of public order, and must always be at hand even though never used. The National Guard of Washington, in the late war with Spain, showed itself composed of vallant men who deserved well of the state. Since the who deserved well of the state. Since the sending out of the state of the First Washington Volunters, a new National Guard has been created. We have now one full regiment of infantry, consisting of three battalions of four companies each. This regiment, under Colonel Weisenburger, is fully organized, and is an effective force. In addition, we have two companies of infantry, unattached; one battery without sums drilling as inone battery without guns, drilling as in-fantry, and one troop of cavairy.

The military code of this state should be amended and the present force some-what reduced in size and made to consist