

FEES TO BE GOVT

All State Officers Must Be on Flat Salaries.

SO SAYS THE NEW GOVERNOR

He Expects Both Parties to Fulfill Their Pledges—Patronage to Be Dispensed by Incoming Administration.

George E. Chamberlain, Governor-elect, promises to make trouble for Oregon legislators and other state officers if they fail to comply with the party pledges to put all state officers on flat salaries. His has had under some consideration the question whether fees collected in violation of the constitution in the past cannot be recovered, and he may bring proceedings after his inauguration to test the matter. In answer to questions asked by an Oregonian reporter yesterday, he said:

"The platform of both parties declared in favor of flat salaries for state officers, and such salaries are contemplated by the constitution. It is my purpose to see that no fees or perquisites are collected in violation of the constitution after I go into office. What course I shall pursue depends upon the action the Legislature takes. If any act is passed continuing any fees or perquisites, I shall vote to repeal any laws now in force which give fees to state officers. I shall take whatever proceedings may be necessary to prevent the collection of money allowed by law in violation of the constitution.

"No, I do not believe the salaries mentioned in the constitution are what I believe it is in the power of the Legislature to grant state officers reasonable salaries, provided they are not given in the way of fees or perquisites. I believe the state officers should perform the duties assigned them by law, without additional salaries being provided for the additional duties prescribed from."

"I have not decided whether proceedings should be instituted to recover fees unlawfully collected in the past; so I cannot say at this time what course I may pursue in that regard. I will investigate all these questions more closely before the first of the year.

"No, I have selected none of the men whom I shall appoint to office, and I shall have no announcements to make until after my inauguration."

The patronage which the Governor of Oregon dispenses is by no means small. While many of the appointments of heads of state institutions are made by a board of which the Governor is one of three members, yet there are many appointments which are made by the Governor alone. The Superintendent of the Reform School, Mute School and Blind School are appointed by the State Board of Education, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of the Asylum and Fish Warden are appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer. The Governor alone has charge of the Penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, and makes numerous appointments that carry salaries with them. The following is a list of places that are filled by the Governor with the biennial appropriation for each:

- Governor's private secretary \$ 3,000
Governor's stenographer 3,000
Superintendent of Penitentiary 4,000
Warden at Penitentiary 4,000
Furner at penitentiary 2,000
Bookkeeper at penitentiary 2,400
Ten guards at penitentiary 10,000
Three shop guards at penitentiary 4,320
Four night watchmen at penitentiary 5,400
Engineer at penitentiary 2,000
Physician at penitentiary 1,800
State Land Agent 2,000
Adjutant-General 3,000
Twenty-four employe Soldiers' Home 11,132
Health officer at Astoria 2,000
Health officer at Marshfield 800
Health officer at Yacquina 800
Health officer at Clifton 800
Three Pilot Commissioners 1,200
Clerk of Pilot Commissioners 1,200

These amounts, it will be observed, are for two years. In addition, the Governor appoints the members of the State Board of Agriculture, commonly called the State Fair Board, and at least three members of the board will be appointed during the next two years. This board employs all the assistance at the State Fair.

The Governor appoints members of the State Board of Horticulture, and there will be four vacancies to fill in 1903. The members of the board draw mileage and per diem and appoint a clerk, the whole expenditures amounting to about \$900 per biennial term.

During his term Mr. Chamberlain will appoint five members of the Board of Medical Examiners, five members of the Board of Pharmacy, five members of the Board of Dental Examiners and three members of the Board of Barber Examiners. The compensation of these officers is not large, but depends upon the fees collected for examinations. From year to year the Governor appoints members of the boards of regents of the State University, Agricultural College and four Normal Schools. Each board has nine members, except the Western Normal School, which has six.

The Governor appoints five members of the Military Board and other members of his staff, whose positions are chiefly esteemed for the honors and military titles they confer, and these officials draw a per diem while on duty.

Some of the salaries mentioned above seem low at first glance, but it should be remembered that practically all those who are employed at state institutions receive board and laundry in addition to their salaries—and the state is never economical in supplying the table for its employes.

Besides having these appointments at his disposal, the Governor has a voice on all the state boards. In the coming administration two members of the boards will be Republican, and since the Democratic Governor has a large patronage of his own, it may be expected that in making appointments the other two members will cast the deciding votes. Should there be any disagreement between the two Republican members, the Governor will hold the balance of power and can cast the deciding vote.

As the Governor holds the veto power, his opinions regarding legislation carry considerable weight with members of the Legislature who have measures in hand. Very often members who have bills which propose important changes in the law try to find out by indirect methods what the Chief Executive's action on the measure is likely to be.

Aside from the influence a Governor has over legislation by the veto power, there are other means by which he can limit or direct the action of individual members. At the beginning of his term of office the Governor has made but few of his appointments, and members of the Legislature are always among the most prominent of those who have recommendations to make. Manifestly, a Governor has most influence with members of his own party, for they are supposed to have most consideration when appointments are made. By the time the next Legislature has met, nearly every Democratic member of that body will have recommended some friend for appointment to an office. If they feel an interest in the appointment, they will be slow to displease the Governor by ignoring any of his wishes regarding legislation.

The Governor can exert a positive influence to secure the enactment of desired legislation by refusing his approval to other measures until the Legislature has

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In Men's Furnishings. The weekly bargain budget is of unusual interest—pricings on seasonable as well as stylish furnishings that must appeal to every man having the faintest idea of economy. These values for today and tomorrow: 25 dozen men's Summer Suspenders in large variety of good patterns—extraordinary value at 14c pair. 60 dozen men's Wash Ties in Madras and Oxfords—four-in-hands, batwing and butterfly styles—a mammoth array of the best patterns to select from 19c each. Men's fine list Half Hose in black, tan and colors, most desirable styles—big value 25c pair. Men's colored linen Handkerchiefs—latest patterns—the regular 50c grade at 39c. Men's Summer Underwear, mesh Balbriggan—shirts and drawers—all sizes at 41c. Men's Straw Hats—all new shapes. Men's Leather Belts—big variety. Men's cellular mesh Golf Shirts in white, tan and stripes. The coolest shirt ever made. Choice of our entire stock at the following reductions: All the \$1.50 Shirts for \$1.33. All the \$2 Shirts for \$1.78. All the \$2.50 Shirts for \$2.23. All the \$3 Shirts for \$2.69.

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acted upon matters which he deems most important. There is no present indication, however, that the Republican Legislature will have any serious differences with the Democratic Governor. There has been some talk of legislation which would deprive the Governor of some of his appointive power, and if an effort should be made in that direction, the executive and legislative departments might become antagonistic toward each other. THE REAL SAMAR. Conditions Our Soldiers Have to Face in the Philippines. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The latest mails across the Pacific bring the full text of the speech of Colonel Charles A. Woodruff in defense of General Jacob H. Smith in the court-martial of the latter recently concluded at Manila. It is rumored that the finding was acquittal, but the evidence is now in the hands of President Roosevelt for review and action by the constitutional commander-in-chief of the Army. Colonel Woodruff's address deals largely with the precedents of retaliatory policies in active warfare, but also goes extensively into the situation in Samar when General Smith was ordered to take charge of the island at a time when our troops on the island had suffered from terrible misadventure due to treachery. Our soldiers wherever stationed in Samar momentarily expected a rush of bolomen and were kept on a strain night and day. General Smith was sent there under exceptional difficulties and perils to take decisive measures. The charge upon which he was court-martialed was that the severities employed went beyond the proper military limit. His counsel contended that long-existing army orders warranted all that Smith did, but one of the most interesting parts of his earnest and able argument deals with the circumstances in Samar, when Smith landed to meet the almost desperate emergency. Colonel Woodruff proceeded to show that the inhabitants of Samar generally live in the coast towns at or near the mouths of rivers. Nothing is found in the interior except shacks. General Smith's talk of reducing it to "a howling wilderness" was a figure of speech, for there were no towns there to destroy. Smith's plan to quiet the island was to force the hostiles to go to the coast towns, give up their arms and receive protection. No one was disturbed who consented to be held under the surveillance of our troops. The only demand was submission to the authority of the United States. As to the age limit, it was testified at the court-martial that every boy over 3 in the interior of Samar swung a bolo. A 19-year-old Tagalog who took part in the massacre of a company of the Ninth Infantry in Samar swore that youths smaller than himself bore arms in the butchery, and that one of his own size inflicted the death wound upon Captain Connel. A prominent civilian witness testified that a great many of the natives of Samar are savages or barbarians, and only a small percentage can be called semi-civilized. Every witness agreed that not one of the laws of war was respected by the enemy which General Smith contended. The Ninth Infantry had served with high credit in China, and Colonel Woodruff well asked if a change from China to Samar transformed them into demons. Native leaders in the island instructed their bolomen how to set poison traps and to use poison generally, describing at the same time the antidote if the natives should accidentally poison themselves. Colonel Woodruff summed up the testimony upon the massacres of American troops, showing how, when treacherously betrayed, our men fought with naked hands, baseball bats, tread and butcher knives, struggling on until 46 of the command were piled up in a heap, stripped naked, slashed, burned and mutilated. "If there is an American," Colonel Woodruff added, "who can look upon American soldiers, butchered and defiled, as they were, and not feel that action, prompt, drastic and effective was imperative, then he is destitute of those elements of manhood that go to make up the true American." And that is just the case of it. Colonel Woodruff's defense was so powerful and exhaustive that the Judge-Advocate on the other side had little to say, being a soldier himself and knowing the witness and venom of the copper-headed slanderers who have struck at the Army over Smith's shoulders. They will assail the Army with the same unutterable meanness whenever an excuse for doing it can be found or vamped up. Smoke and Health. American Medicine. Probably one of the chief reasons for the indifference to the reform of the smoke nuisance is that most people think of the matter not as one of health but of esthetics. Manufacturers are so necessary, it is thought, that the ugliness of a smoky

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