GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE IS READ TO LEGISLATURE

SALEM. Or., Jan. 12,—(Special.)—
Governor Chamberlain's blemial message to the Legislature was read in the House chamber at 120 o'clock this afternoon, the Senate and House of the States and House of Representatives.

Section II of article V of the consisting two first in the provides that the Governor all and the way of February, 1800, the States and the state of the states and House of Representatives.

Strict observance of the direct primary pledge in the election of a United States Senator.

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The bo

The financial condition of the State was never better than it was at the close of the Samuel year. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary of State show in delaif the receipts and distursements during the two years ending September 20, 1965, and the balance now in the humas of the treasurer of the several funds of the State. After reviewing the measures taken to project the state funds during the panic, the lowering continues.

pt \$810.30.

The amount of interest accruing from sof the Irreducible School Fund for and distributed among the counties he State was \$256.067.20, as compared \$247.298.13 for 1807. All of these atlonal funds are in excellent condi-

Income From Porest Reserves.

The receipts from the forest reserves in Oregon for the year ending June 39, 1397, was as follows: Bloe Mountains, E. and W., \$58,648.55; Cascade, N. and B., \$25,513.89; Freemont, \$4.20.21; Goors Lake, \$11.617.37; Heppace, \$5.130.97; Immaha (Chesminnus) and Wallows \$22,672.38; Maury Mountains \$711.94 Sishiyou, \$450.99; Wenaha, \$7.194.55; Total, \$139.898.41. Ten per cent of this abnount to wit, \$13,590.89. Ten per cent of this abnount to wit, \$13,590.89. The per cent of this abnount to wit, \$13,590.89. The per cent of this abnount to wit, \$13,590.89. The per cent of this abnount to wit, \$13,590.89. The per cent of the same pend to the Treasurer of the State October, \$0, 1907. It will devoive upon the Lagislatura to provide for the method of expending this sum for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the countles in which the forest reserves are situated in accordance with aprionitural appropriation act for 1908, approved March 4, 1901.

Five per cent of the sales of public lands

must not be forpotten that the prices now being obtained are for lands which are left over after the best of the princely grant which was made to the attate had been disposed of in former years. It is very greatly to be regretted that the school lands were not in years pass head for higher prices, for had the been done the irreducible school final might have been large enough to save made it unnecessary to lary a tax for the support of the public schools.

The report of the State Land Board with reference to desert hinds shows the prosent status of each of the excregations made under the provisions of the Carry ast, and contains the forms of contrast together with the rules and regulations which have from time to time been adopted by the board for the protection of the scate, the irrigation companies, and the actions. Your attention is puritetiarly called to these reports, and is puritetiarly called to these reports, and is a puritetiarly called to these reports, and companies, and the actions to the Columbia southern Irrigating Company no trouble is being experienced to carring for or disposing of the guilde lands of the state.

sen of wounds, ill-health and misfortune are unable to earn a support, are entitled to the tenderest commideration of both the state and Nation.

The report of the superintendent deals at length with present conditions and reeds of this institution, and I invite pour particular attention thereto. It will be necessary, as is suggested by the superintendent, to expend quine a considerable som of money in order to place the asplain in a condition to care properly for and treat the inmates along the lines of improved methods for the care of the insans. The superintendent and his assistants are to be commended for many innovations which they have made, particularly with reference to the installation of a bacteriological dopartment and the arrangement of quarters with the limited means at their command for the realment and separation of patients afflicted with tuberulests. The record of the percentage of recoveries as disclosed by the superintendent's report is quite remarkable, and it is due to the sphend2d attention bettowed upon these unfortunate wards of the state.

It cannot be too peressently arged, upon your attention that better facilities must be installed soon for protestion against firs. The state has had one warning, and nothing but prompt and vigorous action upon the part of the officers and attendants at the asplain, alsy assisted by the fire department of the legislature. Unless something is done, and that promptly, the time will come when there will be a most terrible holocoust at the health of the support of the present one. The population will

Policy Regarding Criminals.

peeds thereof.

Policy Regarding Criminals.

Acting upon the assumption that the purposes to be authorized by the administration of criminal justice are three-fold, namely: First the protection of society; second, the punishment of the wrongdoor, and, third, his reformation, the pententiary has been conducted during the last six years along inses entirely at variance with those here-tofore in vogue. Stripes have been done away with: cruel and unusual punishments have been abolished, and although strict discipline is maintained, the prisoners are treated more humanely than ever before. The result has been good, and it has been found that where a disposition upon the part of the officials is evidend to place some condiments in the prisoner, it is appreciated, and is not apt to be belrayed.

It has been my policy to assist wherever possible in restoring convicts to useful citiestably, particularly where in my opinion the three purposes of punishment have been attained. In this work I have had the active cooperation of the superintendent, wardens and smployes of the prison, as well as the Prisoners' Aid Society, Rev. E. W. St. Pierre, and Father A. A. Moore, and have made it a part of my duty to keep in touch with the institution by visiting it on frequent occasions and according the inmates interviews whenever requested to do so.

Under the indeterminate sentence law passed in 1800, when a minimum term of sentence have expired, and there is some one ready to take the prisoner, give him employment and report monthly upon his conduct, it has been usual to parole such prisoner, sive him employment to the convict so as to take away from him the templation to fall back again into criminal ways, he is not usually paroled at the expiration of the minimum term of sentence. In the cases of those released it has been ascertained that most all of them returned to useful employment, and in our a few horizoner, sevent in cases of the prisoner, sive him employment to the convict so as to take away from him the employment, and i

Conditional Pardons Work Weil.

I have also during my term, conceived the idea of creditionally commuting or partoning a prisoner where the facts involved in the conviction seemed to warrant it, reserving the right upon condition broken to return him to the penitentiary. This conditional commutation or parties has been sustained by the Supreme Court of this state, and it has been found to be a smora factor in restraining the released prisoner from the commission of a crime.

The administration of justice is uneven. To

the commission of a crime.

The administration of justice is uneven. To illustrate: There are ten judicial districts in the state. A man may be convicted in one of a simple felony, and sentenced to a inog term in the pentientiary; while in another, where the crime committed is the same and under simost identical circumstances, the prisoner may be given a very short term. It seems to me that it is a part of the duty of the executive branch of the government to equalite, where conditions examint, this apparent inequality in the administration of justice. It may be that I have exercised too frequently the power of the executive in behalf of prisoners, and that an occasional mistake has been made, but in the aggregate the results accomplished have been most beneficial, for the public has been relieved of the support of the convict, he has been restored to useful citizenship, and in many cases he has returned to the support of a dependent family, who, during his incarceration, were the objects of charity.

Put Convicts on the Roads.

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Put Convicts on the Roads.

The efforts in most states have been directed to making the prisoner earn, during his term of imprisonment, his cost to the state, but that effort, it seems to me, has been in the wrong direction. Experience has proven to me that men are now confined in prison who have wives and little children supported by public charity, while the prisoners are barely earning for the state their daily bread. A poor return, indeed, is this mere pittance for the suffering of the family and their burden to the community? Some system ought to be adopted and crystallized into a statute which would leave the prisoner to be supported by the state, but compel his earnings to be paid to his wife and tamily. If a general policy of road construction with convict jaiour is to be adopted, the earnings of the prisoner should go to the support of those dependent upon his labor, if there are such persons; otherwise, to the state, to be kept until the release of the individual, so that he may not be turned out penniless to return to a criminal career. In a word, it is cheaper for the taxpayer to maintain the prisoner during his incarceration and give to those dependent upon him, or reserve for him as a capital to begin life with anew upon his discharge, his earnings during imprisonment.

I call attention to the report of the superintendent for detailed information as to the prison, and take consion to commend him and the officers and employes thereof for the excellent discipline that has been maintained, the hygienic condition of the grison, and the generally improved methods which have been instrumental in placing the Oregon State Penitentiary in the farefront of the model penal institutions of the country.

Cut Out Sheriffs' Traveling.

A great saving can be effected in the matter of bringing prisoners to the penimitary if the same system is adopted with reference to that institution as was here-ofter adopted with respect to patients for he sayium. Convicts should be conveyed to the penimitary by efficials of that institution, without other cost than their

the forms of ceptract together with as and regulations which have from time been adopted by the board for the cost for this service to the state untedition of the state, the irrigation es, and the settlers. Your attention clustry called to these reports, and to advise you that with the exof a self now passing with refuse the Columbia Southern irrigating y no frouble is being experienced g for or disposing of the public lands state.

Were 131 voterans of the Mexican, were 131 voterans of the Mexican, and average cost of \$15.05 per capits. For the two years ending september 30, 1996, it was \$17.72.74 for 462 priceners, an average cost of \$23.37 per capits. The cost of enreeying 314 insane pallents from July 1, 1995, to July 1, 1996, was \$3068.52, an average cost of \$15.05 per capits. For the two years ending Septem-

Appointment of a commission on the conservation of state resources, with a small appropriation for it. Protection of the fishing industry instead of protection of the individuals engaged in it. A complete code of water laws.

Reservation of the unappropriated water powers for the benefit of the public.

An employers' liability act to protect employes to the fullest. Restriction of sale of deadly weapons.

Suit by the state to settle the controversy with the owners of the canal and locks at Willamette Fails. Creation of a non-partisan judiciary.

Greater protection for bank depositors; perhaps by the Oklahoma law.

Relief for the Supreme Court. Co-operation with the Reclamation Service by establishment of experiment stations. Ownership of the Oregon City canal and locks by the state, if Congress will not purchase them. Appointment of a visitorial board to guard against scandals in private asylums.

Co-operation with the Oregon Historical Society to celebrate Oregon's admission as a state. Legislation looking to the control of tuberculosis.

Legislation to make the proportional representation measure adopted by the people last June.

ber 50, 1908, it was \$14,911.12 for 892 Insuns,

her 50, 1905, it was \$14,911.12 for 892 insans, an average cost of \$16.91 per capits. It will thus be seen that a saving of more than 50 per cent may be made to the state, and the prisoners transported in custody of men trained in the work.

The report of the superintendent of the Institute for the Feehle-Minded shows that the institution has just been completed and is being organized for the purpose of its creation. Your attention is directed to this report for information as to what has been done during the few weeks that the institution has been open for the reception of the feeble-minded, and for the recommendations made as to future needs.

There is no question but that the institution will be a factor for great good.

The reports of the superintendent of the Oregon Institute for the Tlind, for Deaf-Mutes, and the Reform School are before you for consideration. These are so replete with information that I do not deem I necessary to do more than call your attention thereto and to the recommendations of the several superintendents.

Institutions Well Managed.

Institutions Well Managed, and keep abreast with those of their kind in other states of the Union.

The annual fair held under the suspices of the State Hoard of Agriculture has grown to be one of the most important factors in industrial, agricultural, and horticultural development. The last showed an increase in receipts over any one previously held of gloout 25 per cent, as shown by the following:

These improvements were of a permanent nature and were necessary to meet the public demands, and I recommend that an amount sufficient to meet their payment be appropriated.

The amount appropriated annually for the

has been used for premiums that the above indebtedness had to be incurred. The appropriation for premiums eught to be increased to meet the growing demands of the people for a first-class agricultural fair. Many improvements of a permanent nature are needed, and I extrestly request that a committee be appointed by the Legislature to examine the grounds, conter with the officers of the board and report on just what is necessary to be done.

New Water Supply Needed.

New Water Supply Needed.

As the population of the state increases, that of the charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions increases in the same proportion. The question of a more ample and purer water supply is becoming a vital one, and particularly with reference to the inside asylum. The health of the unfortunates contined in this institution must suffer unless something is done in the very near future to relieve the conditions as to water, for an epidemic of typhold fover and other diseases always is imminent under present conditions. The citizens of Salem have already appointed committees to investigate the possibility of securing an ample water supply from one or the other of the mountain streams to the east of the city, and to secure estimates of probable cost of construction of a pipe line and a distributive system. This line must of necessity come within casy reach of the state institutions, and I deem it advisable to suggest that a committee of the Legislature be appointed to confer with a committee of the citizens of Salem to ascertain If it might not be feasible for the city and state to co-operate in the construction of a waterworks system upon some basis that might be equitable and just to all concerned. This, in my opinion, will be much more economical than far the state to proceed independently in the matter.

Insurance Department Urged.

The growth of the state, and the devet-

mal schools.

Settle the Normal Problem.

Settle the Normal Problem.

I trust the Legislatura will once and for all settle the Normal school of it is to an appropriate for maintaining it here achoes and probably the maintaining it here exhols in the state.

For more than half a century the state has neglected to pay a just delt due from it to those who rise the protection of the loomer of the carry settlers, of this state. There is no question but that the different linding tribes of Oregon and Washington in 1835 and prior thereto, entered into an all liance to prevent any further softlement of the work of the Call furnished their won arms, horses and equipment. The Legislature will be call furnished their own arms, horses and equipment. The Legislature of the Territory called for volunters while engaged in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in these leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the territory, of 1850, agreed in the leaves of the control of the leaves of the leaves of the leaves of the leaves of the le

The work of the Oregon Library Commis-sion as shown in its annual report is also appreciatively reviewed and its work com-mended.

National Guard Highly Efficient.

Mational Guard Highly Efficient.

The Oregon National Guard was never in a higher state of efficiency than at this time, and your attention is called to the report of the Adjutant-General for information as to its present condition. Larger support is given each year by Congress to the states for assisting in the equipment, maintaining and instruction of the National Guard, because it is better understood now than ever before that in time of war it is to a well-trained militia that we must look for protection. In the very hature of things the standing army is small, but it serves the purpose of protection in times of peace and is a splendid factor for instruction whenever it becomes necessary to call the militia into service. The personnel of the National Guard of this state is of the best, composed as it is of the flower of our youth from every walk of life, and I bespeak for its needs, as suggested by the Adjutant-General, your deliberate consideration.

Governor Chamberlain reviews the movement started by President Roomeyelf for the courses and his own appointment of a state

tural resources of Oregon. On this subject he says:

As a means to the end of cooperation between the Federal and state
authorities for the purpose of bringing
about if possible, the onactment of a uniform code, as well as for the purpose or
collecting definite information as to the resources of the state, whether of forcet, of
mineral, of water, or of other rolated subjects, the commission ought to be created
by act of the Legislature and a limited
appropriation made to defray the expense
of the work necessary to be done to accompilish the purpose of its creation. Constant applications are made for some anthoritative publication as to the state and
its resources, and I know of no better body
of men to prepare for distribution information as to the resources of the state.

Problem in Oregon Fisheries.

Problem in Oregon Fisheries. Problem in Oregon Fisheries.

Two bills were proposed by initiative petition at the last election regulating fishing on the Columbia River and its tributaries, and both were duly enacted. One was entitled "A bill to propose by initiative petition a law to protect salmon and sturgeon in the waters of the Columbia, River and its tributaries, and in the Sandy River within the boundaries of the state or Oregon, and in all waters over which the state of Oregon has jurisdiction, and prescribing a penalty for a violation of the law." And the other, "A bill to propose by initiative petition a law for the protection of salmon and sturgeon in the waters of the Columbia and Sandy Rivers and their tributaries, and prescribing a penalty for a violation of the law."

The first measure radically changed ex-

the law."

The first measure radically changed existing laws as to fishing at the mouth of the Columbia River, and the second put an end to all fishing except with hook and line commonly called angling, in the Columbia River or any of its tributaries, at any place up stream or easterly from its confluence with the Sandy River, as well as in the latter river and its tributaries.

Among Schools of the State.

The Agricultural College and the State University are in excellent condition, and the enrollment at both of these institutions is larger than ever before. The policy has been to raise the standard of both each year, bringing them on a par with the higher educational institutions of the country. Like all of the state institutions, with the increase of population in the state, the enrollment of the schools will be greater, demanding each year larger appropriations to meet actual needs. I hope that committees in this state in conflict with those of the State of Washington with reference to the question of jurisdiction of the two states over the waters of the Columbrations of the Legislature will visit born the University and the Agricultural College and acquaint themselves with the present needs of both institutions.

Ender an act of the last Legislature the londer one Board of Regenta and their report has been filed with the Governor. It port has been filed with the Governor. It will be found that there is a greater uniformity in the course of study, and a better system in vogue in these schools, under one Conflict With Washington Results,

Board of Regents, than was possible under a board for the control of each. There is no question but that the search of the stream and the washington shore line the Oregon laws were of the stream of the stream and the washington shore of the the conflict of opinion, of the stream of the stream and the washington shore of the stream and the washington shore of the stream and the washington shore of the laws between the busis of the stream and the celebrary to the Beard of Regents has recommended the continuance of the Normal schools at Mommouth, Ashiand and Weston, and have called attention to their needs if they are to be continued. The propertions augreeted are interesting to the continued of the Normal schools at Mommouth, Ashiand and weston, and have called attention to their needs, if they are to be continued. The propertions augreeted are in increasing to the continued of the stream and the weston of the stream and the weston of the stream who were duly the content of the public schools by any starvation policy. In order to have a good public schools gratem it is necessary to have a weston and train teamers for the public schools by any starvation policy. In order to have a good public school system it is necessary to have westerned to describe the Normal school question, and probably the best way to do it is to act upon the recommendation of the regents and make provision for maintaining three schools in the state.

For more maintaining three schools in the state.

For more maintaining three schools in the state.

There is no question but that the different lines and of the property for the protection of the property for the protection of the possible of the state.

There is no question but that the different lines and probably the control of the property for the protection of the white man in the Northwest. The Govern of Gregon and washington in the state.

There is no question but that the different lines were the property for the protec

meanor.

2 A system whereby the priority and limitations of every existing right to the use of water can eventually be ascortained. Provisions for a reliable record in some central office of all rights to the use of water as determined, and of new rights as

U.An adequate system of fees payable to the state by those benefited, so that event-uelly the system shall become self-support-

The unappropriated water powers of the state ought to be reserved for the use of the public. Many of the most valuable water powers have been appropriated by corporations and individuals: not for present, and sometimes not even for future use, but for the purposes of speculation. There is some evidence that a deliberate purpose has been formed by persons of other states who understand and know the future uses to which these powers may be put, to acquire, under laws now in force, the unappropriated powers of mountain and other streams. Some steps ought to be taken to prevent this, All rights to the use of water for power development should be limited to some specified time, subject to renowal under certain restrictions, and companisation should be charged by the state for the use thereof. If powers acquired for a limited and specified time are not put to beneficial use within that time, there about he a forfeiture thereof. The time will come when the water powers of this state, which are a present unappropriated, will become very valuable, and if they are held by the state a revenue may be derived therefrom that will go far toward the reduction of taxaction.

Make the Employer Liable.

feiture thereof. The time will come when the water powers of this wints which are at present unapprepriated, will be better a revenute may be derived therefrom that will go far toward the recharction of taxawill go far toward the reduction of taxawill.

An act was passed by the Legislature of 1908 known as the "Fellow Servant Law." It was made applicable to railway employes only, and has been most beneficial in its results. The purposes of the ant should be extended to all employers for the protection of all employes. In theory it may appear all right to say that there are certain open and visible risks which the employe ought to assume when he enters the employ of one engaged in a hazardous sitery prise. But the necessities of the man seeking employment frequently compel him to take whatever offers to enable him to earn his daily brend. The employe tast it in his power to furnish a safe place to work, and suitable and act appliances and machinery to work with leaving nathing to be assumed by the employe but the results of his own carelessness. He should use every device, care and precaution practicable for the protection of life and ilmb, limited only by the necessity for preserving the efficiency of the structure, machine, or other apparatus or device, and without regard to the additional cont of suitable material experiments or device, and without regard to the additional cont of suitable material experiments or device, and without regard to the additional cont of suitable material concentration of the surface when the surface when the legislature will not less that he had not be a detense where the injury was caused or entered upon or that it he abandoned, when the surface of his own the interest of settlers.

In actions for injuries suffered by an employer than the business be not entered upon or that it he abandoned, when the protection of the farm business will not justify this precauti

lowing causes: Any defect in the structure, materials, works, plant, or machinery of which the employer or his agent could have had knowledge by the exercise of ordinary care; the neglect of any person engaged as superintendent, manager, foreman, or other person in charge or control of the works, plant, machinery, or appliances; the incompetence or negligence of any person in charge of control of the works, plant, machinery, or appliances; the incompetence or negligence of any person in charge of ending the particular work in which the employe was engaged at the person in charge of ending of any person in charge of or directing the particular work in which the employe was engaged at the fall as like sum, and upon failure so to be and become a part of the general fund, in other works, the purpose of the act was to fail. As not Congress has done nothing the employer or any other resulted; the act of any fellow servant done in obedience to the rules, instructions or orders given by the employer or any other person who has authority to direct the doing of said act. Nor should contributory negligence of the person injured be a defense, but only to be considered by the jury in determining the smount of dameges to which a party might be entitled.

In my inessage ta the Legislature in 1965 I recommended for the consideration of that the recommendation was ignored, and I trust the matter will receive your earnest consideration. The enactment of such a law will the recommendation was ignored, and I trust the matter will receive your earnest consideration. The enactment of such a law will the matter will receive your earnest consideration. The enactment of such a law will the matter will receive your earnest consideration. The enactment of such a law will the following the limited States to proceed the fall of the whole state. The annul and locks are the time of the indicks at the falls of the William three yours and at the process of the present cannt and locks are owned by a private conporation, vested by law to fail th

Bar Sale of Pistols.

Many of the fatal accidents caused by the promiscuous sale and careless use of firearms and much crime can be avoided by a law that will restrict the sale and use of guns, pistols and similar deadly weapons. The constitutional provision which gives to every man the right to carry arms for his own defense would not be abridged by the snactment of a law placing somes restrictions upon the sale and use of deadly weapons except upon a permit to be lawed by the Sheriff, or some one upon whom might be devolved the duty of examining each applicant as to character and fitness, and the right to purchase should be defined to the drunkard, the minor and the irresponsible person. Neither should guns or rifles he sold to persone except those who held hunting permits for the current year. If a law embodying provisions along the line of these suggestions were canacled, I am sure it would result in svoiding many scidents and he a great protection to human life. The governor reviews the litigation which results did not visit and the regard to contain of the current would be appeared to the did not be suggested as a paident to the distributions. They should be contained to the distribution and livestigation by some public visitorial board, and respired to report at valual to an interval to such hoard as fully and as completely as do the institutions are now contend that the minor and the irreval to such hoard as fully and as completely as do the institutions when held hunting permits for the current year. If a law embodying provisions along the line to guard against such things that the suggestion is made, for onder present conditions are now continued to the instante for the instante for the instante for the instant to the intervals to such hoard as fully and as completely as do the institutions are now continued to the instante for the instant

Nonpartisan Judges Needed.

The question of enacting a law for the protection of the depositors in state banks has been generally discussed since the panic of one year age, and numerous bills will doubtless be up for consideration. I am sure that of those presented one can be selected which will acomplish the purposes proposed and not be unjust to these engaged in the banking business by the imposition of restrictions as severe, and a lax so surdensims as to seriously interfere with the conduct of the banking business. Oklahoma has a law on the subject which is said to give general satisfaction, and has been instrumental in attracting a large volume of morey from other states. The effect of such a law will be satintary, and will lead to conservatiom rather than to recklessness in the conduct of the banking business, and at the same time protect the depositor and mitigate the cylis of the consistation was aloned panic.

Add to Supreme Court Justices.

the work which it is impossible for three Justices to perform: First, by the addition of new Justices; second, by the creation of a commission.

The best way, because it is the direct and honest way to do, is to provide by law for the addition of at least two new Justices. Can this be done?

The Governor then discusses legal phases of the plan and bolds that the Legislature has power to increase the number of Justices, so long as the number does not exceed seven. In conclusion he says:

It has been suspected that since a proposed amendment, having for its purpose, among other things, the increase of the number of Justices, was voted down at the last election, further action in that direction would be ill-advised. This objection, however, is without foundation, for the reason that it is difficult to ascertain the cause of its defaut. It provided for other changes, principal amone which was including a probable change in the entire judicial system including the circuit and county judiciary, which change incl with strong opposition throughout the state. Another feature which aroused strong opposition among the electors who favor direct legislation was that the amendment proposed to give the Legislature the exclusive power to increase or decrease the membership of the Supreme Court at its will, depriving the people of any right in this respect through the initiative and referendum system of lam-making in the state. No active and affirmative effort was made to secure its adoption, while the combined opposition made its adoption with these valetors "rideers" impossible. It is also probable that it was assumed that the Legislature, or the people through the initiative, and referendum system of lam-making in the state. No active and affirmative effort was made to secure its adoption with involved in the proposed changes, preferred to leave this matter to snother effort in that direction, either through the Legislature or by direct vote on the subject.

If you differ from me in reference to your rower to provide for add

Help the Reclamation Service.

Visitorial Board for Private Asylums. There are a number of private institutions

Oregon was admitted to the Union on the 18th day of February, 1859. The Oregon

To Make Amendment Legal. I call your attention to this Constitutional amendment because legislation is necessary, in my opinion, to make the same effective in so far as proportional representation is con-

ber I promise you that I will, with the help of Him, who doesn all things well, assist you as best I can in the discharge of our mutual obligations to the people of the state, whose servants we all are.

GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Corporate Trustee

Title to properties is taken-

To be held for syndieates; as security for bond issues; for distribution to heirs; for sale in subdivisions, etc.

The Trust Company is the best, the safest and the most economical trustee, as it is a perpetual body, guided by a number of successful men, and the business is transacted by those skilled in the respective departments.

MERCHANTS SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY

247 Washington Street.