PROGRESS OF STATE AND ITS NEEDS IS REVIEWED BY WEST

Retiring Governor Has Praise for Some Departments and Rebuke for Others-Abolishment of Several Boards Is Recommended-Dry Forces Advised They Are About to Face Greatest Fight.

in the end by the public, should be frowned upon.

Our Railroad Commission has been performing a splendid service and has given close study to all matters liaving a bearing upon this great question. It would be well, therefore, if the said Commission could be given an opportunity to be heard and make recommendation upon all meanines of this nature presented for your consideration.

Since He creation, the Railroad Commission of Oregon has been given many new duries, and its mams is hardly indicative of the scupe of its work. I would, there fore recommend that its name be changed to that of "Public Utilities Commission." Although possessing a larger amount of standing limber than any other state, we did to provide the legislation receded for the development of uncommission of the development of the manuel of other important and their rates and service should be made subject to state regulation. The "blue sky" line passed at the last season of the Legislature, and their rates and service should be made subject to state regulation. The "blue sky" line passed at the last season of the Legislature and their tates and service should be made subject to state regulation. The "blue sky" line passed at the last season of the Legislature has been in effect long enough to show its many most admirable features and develop its number of the duries of their office.

The "or opportunity of the state of the work of the state of the said of the said

ment as the basis upon which their representations rested then fraind will vanish, because it flourishes only in conceniment and dies in the sunlight of publicity.

More Safeguards Asked.

"Link to this prospectus feature the fraud section of the Peneral law, and provide that any representation made beyond that any representation made beyond the recorded representations of the prospectus is a misrepresentation and punishable as such, and that the omission of a material fact, or its misstatement, comes within the same classification, and you have the heart of a blue say law, model in its simplicity and undeabted in its effectiveness. Provide also that any contract for, or sale of, securities induced by such unlawful representation shall be voldable at the option of the guarchaser and the same paid may be recovered of the seller, and you have an indeed remedy for those who have suffered because of the violation.

With these two fundamental ideas as a groundwork, add a very few amendments and the Oregon corporation law will be a model for other states to copy, as far as the grocerod of the seller, and you have an indication of the longest corporation law will be a model for other states to copy, as far as the protection to investors is concerned. These amendments should go to capitalization control, the bentred of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the company in existing a man who does not even posential and interest in the works are primary step in the promotion of the sale of what as primary step in the sale of the sale of what as primary step in the sale of the sale of what as a primary step in the sale of the sale of what as a primary step in t

defrauding of thousands of small in-in the East through the sale of I securities issued by the New York, laven & Hartford Ballroad Company ought bome to us the necessity of or reasonable restrictions around the

removed and the meaning of others aced beyond dispute. The Superintendti of Banks has given this question close only and his recommendations will be abodied in a bill which will be introduced this seedon. Should you see fit to liow his suggestions, I feel safe in eave that Oregon will be given as effective niking laws as will be found in any state. Our loan chark law is not what it should and needs revising. Reform along this is greatly needed, fis no one should permitted to capitaline the misfortune others.

Rural Credit Plan Advocated.

Acting under authority of an act of the Legislature of 1913, it was my pleasure to appoint a commission to investigate the rural credit systems of Europe. A splendid report, cuvering the commission's findings, will be presented to your honorable bedy and will be found worthy of your most currant consideration. A special committee under up of men deeply inserested in the subject has been appointed to draft a bill carrying the recommendations of the commission and the same will in due time be submitted to you. The rural credit system has done much for the farmers of Europe, and its adoption in this country will reer expenditures has been made to this office. The mumbers of the Fair board having the conduct of this splendid institution, while so always the best of weather prophetaleserves a great deal of credit for the tireses and unselfath effort put forth to make he fair a success. The Oregon State Fair a permanent fixture and deserves to be berally supported, but many of the increments now being asked should be devived until such time as the taxpayers are ester able to bear the burden.

better able to hear the burden.

As the dulies of the State Eanitary Livestock Board are performed by the State
Veterinanian, who appears to be rendering
splendid service, the Board should, in the
interest of simplicity, efficiency and econcomy, be abolished and the duties given

Hortfeultural Laws Defective.

Horifcultural Laws Defective.

It is generally conceded that our horticultural laws are defective and need attention. I am ad seed that associations and private individuals deeply interested in the protection of our fruit industry will prosent to you a carefully prepared horifcultural bill, and I trust their recommendations will receive your thoughtful consideration.

The State Horitcultural Seciety is a kind of vermiform appendix to the State Board of Horifculture, and, as it use has never in discovered, should be removed.

he Pure Seeds Commission came into sense at the last session of the Lexistra. Before it starts to gurminate and w nourishment from the public treasits about be merged into some other

partment. The Department of Sealer of Weights and

Good Boads Greatest Need.

The Pilot Commission is no longer a public necessity. Its duties can well be personned by other public agencies having cantrol of the shipping.

The report of the Highway Engineer covers is detail the activities and expendities of the Highway Department, and I im sure you will find it both interesting and instructive.

need and no material development can come without them.

Geomet. Many favor better roads, but few are willing to pay for them.

Third. That he who undertakes the contraction of reads gets dammed for the cost, but no credit for his effort.

Growth and prosperity depend targety upon our surcess in developing our researches and capitating home products. The fact that we have within our borders such

Waste of Money Charged.

One Carey act concern, known as the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company, with a 27,000-acre project on the west side of the Deschutes, near Laidlaw, Oregon, after collecting thousands of deliars from prospective settlers, went completely upon the rocks. It was found that while water rights covering 19,259 acres had been sold, only about 1000 acres were being served. Much of the money collected through the sale of water rights was expended upon the works, but was largely wasted through poor engineering and construction methods.

The state, having permitted its name to be used in connection with the promotion of the project, carried a moral, if not a legal, obligation to see that it was completed and the lands fully reclaimed. In view of this, an engineer's report covering the cost of an entire new system was submitted to the Legislature by the Governor, and upon the showing made that it would prove a profitable venture, the sum of \$150, -000 was appropriated for the construction of the works.

With the exception of the diversion of a

ar your otherwise complacent public officials.

There are those who will oppose any movement to launch the state into trrigation enterprises, holding that it favors particular
isdividuals and communities. They overlook
the fact, however, that the state is not
only reimbursed for every dollar expended,
but receives interest upon its advances and
a profit besides; that by turning desert
lands into productive fields great wealth
is added to the state and all benefit thereby.
Whatever the state may do to develop her
resources adds to the prosperity and happiness of her citizens and is therefore in
keeping with the legitimate functions of
government.

Federal Aid Only Solution.

Pederal Aid Only Solution.

It is folly to attempt to lead ourselves into thinking that our Carey act projects will be completed by private capital. The only solution is state or Federal aid, and the sooner we bring ourselves to realine this fact and face the problem squarely, the sooner will we have the agony over. The sections upon a number of these uncompleted projects have been crying out in the wilderness, and the only answer has been the echo of their own crice softened by assurances from state and company officials. The time has come, therefore for the Legislature to call a halt. The Desert Land Board should be centraling into new ones and should be directed to relinquish to the Federal Government all lands now withdrawn from entry and not covered by satisfactory contracts. The foregoing recommedations, if followed, would relieve the state of a large number of projects now upon its hands.

The predicament in which we find ourselves at this time is due largely to an Federal Aid Only Solution.

EXCERPT'S FROM GOVERNOR WEST'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The fight for equal suffrage and a dry state has been successful. Additional safeguards have been thrown around the ballot through extending the non-voting period of the newly-arrived alien and the old barbarous system of capital punishment has been abolished.

If Doctor Economy would wipe out the epidemic of extravagance and lessen our tax burdens he must not confine his visits and his doses to the state, but must look well to the counties and cities and road

and school districts.

Our institutions are rapidly being placed in a splendid condition through the earnest co-operation of officials and employes, and as a result of their efforts Oregon has been placed in a class by itself.

The combined population of the two institutions (Insane Asylum and Home for Feeble-Minded) shows an increase of 17 per cent. This growth of population is alarming and drives home to us the necessity of giving earnest thought and study to the causes which produce this great army of dependents.

By voting the state dry the people have taken a long step toward removing one of the causes. It is incumbent upon you, therefore, to take the next step and through appropriate legislation restrict, if not prevent the sale of babit-forming drugs.

vent, the sale of habit-forming drugs.

Oregon has been the dumping ground for the insane of all states and nations.

Society should be more concerned in the reformation of the man than in the punishment.

Organized labor has done more toward the solution of this problem (prison labor) than any other

The state is still entitled to several thousand acres of land under the swamp grant, but it seems next to impossible to secure patent on account of the red tape entanglements which surround the General Land Office.

Good men have been appointed from time to time upon this Board (Fish and Game Commission), none of whom, however, has been able to curtail the extravagance which, like barnacles to a ship, cling to the department. Automatic workmen's compensation is a recognized principle in the industrial life of the nation and it is gratifying that Oregon has placed itself in the forefront through the enactment of legislation of this

Automatic workmen's compensation is a recognized principle in the industrial life of the nation and it is gratifying that Oregon has placed itself in the forefront through the chartment of legislation of this Character.

Automatic workmen's half a century the people have waged a continuous fight to determine whether the country should have a Government controlled by the railroads or railroads controlled by the Government. The smoke of battle is now clearing away and victory seems to perch upon the banner of the people.

The railroads are becoming reconciled to the change and are showing a disposition to meet the new conditions. It is incumbent upon the people, therefore, to meet them half way and accord fair treatment. Such laws as may be needed from time to time to insure adequate control should be favored, but all pin-atticking" legislation serving no useful purpose and tending only to create additional burdens and expense to be met in the end by the public should be frowned upon.

Although possessing a larger amount of standing timber than any other state, we have failed to provide legislation needed for the development of our logging streams. Reform along this line is greatly needed, as no one should be permitted that it is made to the misfortunes of others.

Our loan shark law is not what it should be them the misfortunes of others.

The State Horticultural Society is a kind of vermiform appendix to the Board of Horticulture and as its use has never been discovered, it should be removed.

Good roads are our greatest need and no material development can come without them. He who undertakes the construction of roads gets dammed for the cost, but no credit for his effort. The State Engineer's office makes most interesting reports, but irrigation projects built on paper have never been known to grow alfalfa.

Settlers upon a number of uncompleted projects have been crying out in the wilderness and the only answer has been the each of their or the state appropriate systems of the progress, of rather lack of pro

land pirates.

The bill (Ferris) now before Congress is a production of Secretary of Interior Lane. In drafting this measure he has evidently tried, in the interest of progress and development, to reconcile the differences between the East and West upon this great subject. While our water power is fully protected by our effective state laws, we have an interest in the Ferris bill because its aim is to remove many of those Federal obstacles which have so long stood in the way of power development.

For a number of years after the Prohibition amendment goes into effect the friends of the movement will find they have a much harder fight upon their hands than they had before the vote was taken. There are those who would crucify the cause (prohibition) by imposing penalties so drastic that no jury would convict. It has been suggested that having liquor in one's house be made a felony. Who, serving upon a jury, would vote to brand his neighbor a felon because a bottle of beer was found in his house?

house?

Excessive penalties will not bring us a strict observance of the law; they will bring us nothing but hung juries, costly trials, disgusted taxpayers and revolt.

Now that capital punishment has been abolished in this state, restriction should be thrown around the pardoning power of those cases where life sentences have been imposed.

Unemployment is not a temporary cell, but a permanent condition resulting from social maladjustment. We cannot hope for immediate relief. Temporary relief in the long run only tends to aggravate the situation.

A cry for relief went up from the overburdened taxpayer and you answered you would come to his

aid. The time for action is at hand.

The right to veto single items is a reform long needed and the Legislature should become the medium through which a constitutional amendment along these lines may be submitted to the people.

Emergency Board Not Needed. The Emergency Board is composed of the tate Board, the President of the Senate, State Board, the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and the chairmon of the two ways and means committees. The Legislature has attempted to give this board power to authorize expenditures and the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to cover. Such authority being equivalent to the power to appropriate money, belongs solely to the Legislature and cannot be delegated. The Emergency Board, as a rule, simply follows the recommendations of the State Board and serves no useful purpose other than to furnish a convenient place to shift responsibility when it is desired to exceed legislative appropriations. Such Board should be abolished. If it is desirable to throw restrictions around the

Cfairs.

Our institutions of higher education are apendent on a miliage tax for most of seir appropriations and a similar policy tould be adopted as to the balance in order that they may be placed absolutely pon a permanent basis and relieved of a necessity of coming to the Legislature or support.

for support.

At one time I was of the opinion that
the several boards of regents of these intitutions should be consolidated. Close
ouch with their affairs, however, has continced me beyond a doubt that the existng policy of having seperate boards is
nound and makes for the best results.

Section 5 of article IV of the constitution
consolidate.

year 1865 and every 10 years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white ulation of the state," ection \$736 of Lord's Oregon Laws proshall be the duty of the Assessors several counties of the state at the

able-bodied persons liable to military duty.

Innamuch as the Federal census is taken every 15 years, the taking of a state consus is a useless expenditure of money and both the constitutional provision and the laws providing therefor should be repealed. Should the enrollment of those liable to military duty become necessary at any time, it can be done through authority given the Governor by section 5'45 of the code.

The Department of Taxation has control over the assessment of the properties of the common carriers of the state and by its effort such properties of the properties of the common carriers of the state and by its effort such properties of the common carriers of the state and by its effort such properties of the code of the properties of the properties of the state and by its effort such properties of the properties

See that the forest the policy of the policy

through an alleged riparian ownership, make to bear their just share of taxation. Through its close co-operation with the assessories of the several counties it has done much to strengthen our laws and improve conditions in reference to assessment and taxaction. Little or no progress can be made in the little or no progres

Private Holdings Great.

It will be noted that a single holder control 21.5 per cent of the timber acreage:

21 holders control 42 per cent; and 195 holders control over 58 per cent. The forest reserve holdings of the Federal Government in this state amount to over 12.550.800 acres, but perhaps not to exceed one-half of this acreage carries merchantable timber.

Gregon has within her borders undeveloped one, it is estimated, however, that it will

that the transfer of severeignty from the Federal Government to the territorial governments as they became states included the water power in the rivers, except so far as that owned by riparlian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of the law again of this somewhat mooted question of the law that the man who owns and controls the land giong the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I cannot converted and which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I cannot converted and converted and except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines. Under these conditions, it the Government owns the adjacent land-lindeed, if the Government is the riparlan owner—It may control the use of the water power by imposing conditions on the disposal of March 3, 1877, declared that "the waters of all lakes, rivers and other sources of water supply upon the public lands, and not navigable, shall remain and be held free for the appropriation and use of the public lands, for the waters of streams as to their appropriation mining and amountacturing purposes subject to existing rights."

It is admitted by those who insist upon Government control that such control or supervision can be exercised only through limitations impored upon the disposal or power site upon the public lands, for the waters of streams as to their appropriation and application to a beneficial use are subject to state jurisdiction.

Ferris Act Thought Helpful.

The advocates of state control contend that this is an arbitrary exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government.

The advocates of state control contend hat this is an arbitrary exercise of power pon the part of the Federal Government;

d. Strange as it may seem, these land holdings of the Federal Government, in the adversary of raise control contents with the property of the seem of the federal Government, that up to the point of controlling naviges are over further than the federal government, the seem of finited to Lane. In drafting this ment, to reconcile the differences power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by our tim is to remove many of those power is fully protected by the protection of the protection and the protection of the protection o

water power to the extent of ever n.000.008 horsepower, or 10 times the developed power or at Nigara Falls. We are, therefore, deeply interested in the question as to who shall control development—the state or the Nation. The question is of particular interest at this time, as there is a hill now held control development—the state of the linterior to isase, for power site purpopers and rights of way for pipe and trains mission lines, lands in National forests which control riany of our great power possibilities.

That the waters of a stream, as to their appropriation and application to a heneficial use, are subject to state jurisdiction no one will seriously deny. In fact, state jurisdiction is recognized by the Federal Government and compliance with state laws governing the appropriation of water is imposed as a condition precedent to the lease of Government lands to be used in connection with the development of water power. The position of the advocates of Government control is well stated by President Taff in a message to Congress in relation to the conservation of our natural resources.

President Taff Quoted.

The President said:

"With respect to the public land which ligs along the streams effering opportunity to convort water power in the trains at the public land guastion is presented. There are valuable water power sites through alten the trainsfer of severeignty from the Federal Government to the territorial governments as they became states included the water power in the rivers, except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors, if don't the use of this except of the property owner.

The provision of the advocates of Governments as they became states included the water power in the treatment to the property is taken for paidle use. The provision of the property is taken for paidle use. The provision of the property is taken for paidle use. The provision of the property is taken for paidle use. The provision of the property is taken for paidle use. The provision of the property water than the cont

William Allen White of Kanens, who apeaks from experience, has this to say to the people of Origon: