NEW GOVERNOR OUTLINES NEEDS AND URGES ECONOMY

Mr. Withycombe Opposes Exaggerated Leniency in Prison Policy, Recommends Centralizing of State Administration and Pleads for United Action to Upbuild Oregon by Fostering of Industry.

Gaze Forward. Not Enchward.

does not seem to me entirely fitting a flovemor just taking office should upp any comprehensive summary of the field condition of state affairs. His lack craonal familiarity with the routine of office naturally would make it proputes for him to burden you with hing presending to be an accurate relation of the several departments during the bicumium. It is rather for me, to offer augrestions concerning ways means for the future beterment of state, a work in which we may all cotended.

Centralized System Favored,

be saturably accompanied by extravagance and waste.

While Oregon in a great measure has been dissipating her governmental authority elements of the authorities or commissioner. Durations and the properties of the authorities of the move, it is also as in the opposed direction. Central has been in the opposed direction of administration and responsibility is becoming more and more universal; and, apparently, with success.

Unless initiated too drastically, or carried the interest of economy one at the Capital has been in the opposed of the control of the contro

Economy Is Keynote,

which under our system, are patientary desirable.

Economy by the too kernote of this twenty-eighth legislative wession; it was the dominant factor in pre-election pledges, and it new devolves upon us to see that these promises are put into practice. All that concerns expenditure merits your most painstaking attention. The principle upon which we should act when state menny is concerned is the same as if that money were our own; we should insist upon receiving one hundred cents of value for every dular expending. Doubtless such advice is backneyed, and perhaps it savors of pedantry—but, nevertheless, it is disregard of just such a principle that no often discredits public administration. So I respect, fully such as including that no often discredits public administration. So I respect, fully animit the thought, assuring you that so far as I am concerned it will be my sole guide in whatever connection I may have with the governmental expenditures.

Annual, or continuing, appropriations have come to be regarded wheely as unbusinessified. I heartly approve the suggestion that the policy of making appropriations continuous cense, with the exception of the state's educational institution, whose interests can be served pest where a stard annual income is assured and constructive plans adapted to the amount definitely available. Further, our educational likely to bisanial campaigns for funds before the Legislature with their attendant likelihood of pulitical bickerings.

Special Punds Opposed.

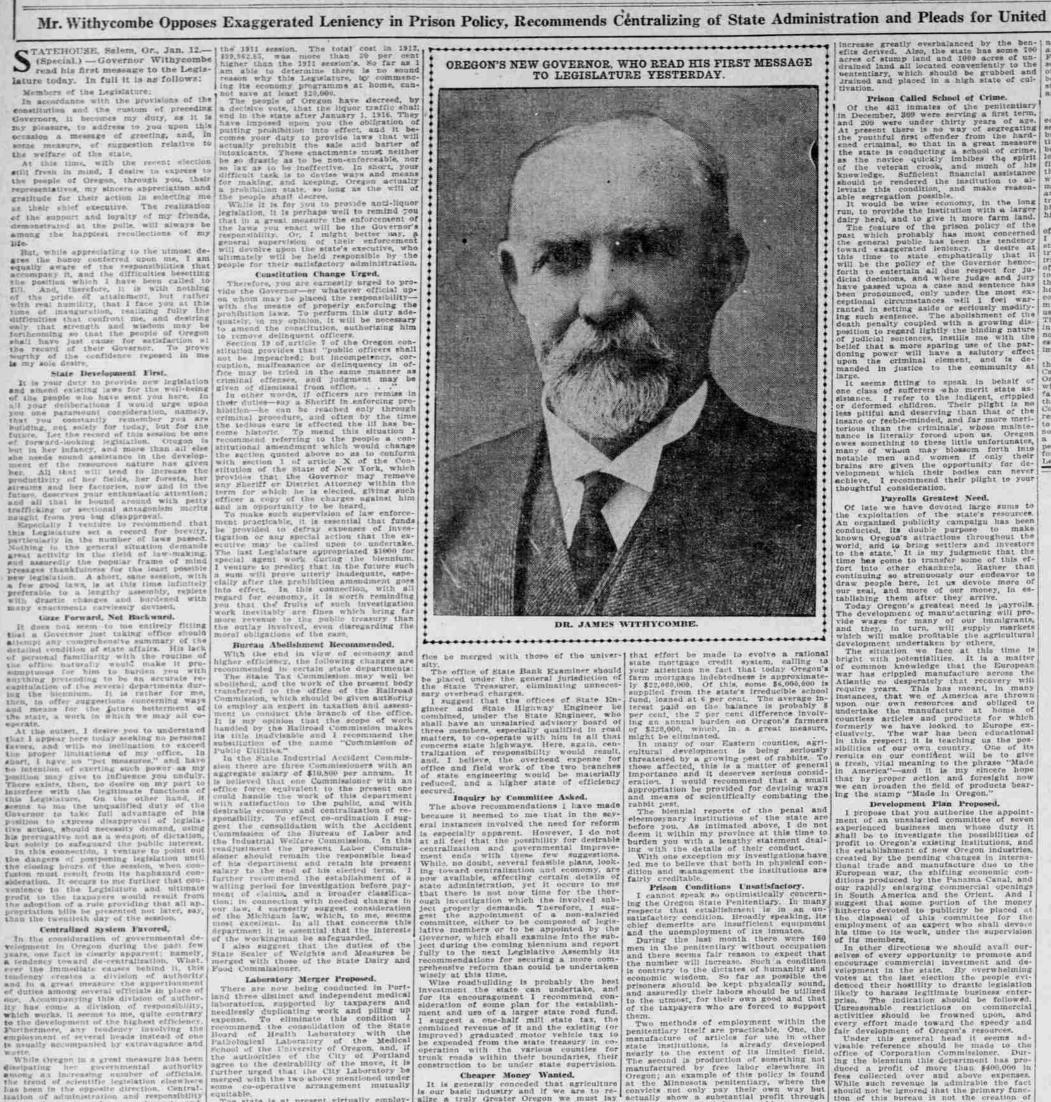
Special Funds Opposed,

Special Funds Opposed.

At present, state receipts from several sources are segregated under special funds, shid can only be paid out for specific purposes. Offee no cash is on band in certain funds, and the state is obliged to been warrants bearing interest, even when large amounts are lying fille in the Treasury but are not applicable to the expenditures involved. The simple remedy for this waste is universary interest payment is to have all state receipts placed in the general fund, to be used as required. This would be concuminal and businessitive, and would in no wise disarrange the existing safeguards of the various funds, whose accounts would be remodured separately, as at present. Much has been said about the need of comount legislation directed at the several departments of state government. I heartily conour in the feeling that reforms tending toward economy are desirable in state and ministration, and so doubt these will receive wise consideration from you. But I venture to point to a field of endeaver even broader; namely, to county administration. Puring the last few years of each \$100 paid in taxes in an average county shout \$12,50 has gone to the state and approximately \$27.50 to the county. In other words, county aluministration costs the taxpayer three times as much as state. Underliably, there are limity leaks in county government that well may be checked by indequate legislation, and it is jup hope that effort or county affairs.

Sealor Decemed Too Costly.

Session Deemed Too Costly. With some bestrainty I call your attention another field for ecolomy, and one close hand. The clerical and stenographics at the last legislative meshin cost thate 123,927.85, and in this detail shows a increase of more than 20 per cent over



Oregon is but in her infancy and more than all else she needs sound assistance in the development of the resources Nature has given her.

All that is bound around with petty trafficking or sectional antagonism merits nought from you but

All that is bound around with petcy disapproval.

A short, sane session with a few good laws is at this time infinitely preferable to a lengthy assembly a short, sane session with a few good laws is at this time infinitely preferable to a lengthy assembly replete with drastic changes and burdened with many enactments carelessly advised.

Economy was the dominant factor in pre-election pledges and it now devolves upon us to see that these promises are put in practice.

The principle upon which we should act when state money is concerned is the same as if that money are the principle upon which we should act when state money is concerned in the same as if that money are the principle.

Annual or continuing appropriations have come to be regarded widely as unbusinesslike.

During the last few years of each \$100 paid in taxes in an average county about \$12.50 has gone to the state and approximately \$37.50 to the county. In other words, county administration costs the taxpayer three times as much as state. Undeniably there are many leaks in county government that well may be checked by adequate legislation.

checked by adequate legislation.

The cierical and stenographic force at the last legislative session cost the state \$23,932.95. . . an increase of more than 20 per cent over the 1911 session. So far as I am able to determine there is no sound reason why this Legislature, by commencing its economy programme at home, cannot save at least

Your difficult task is to devise ways and means for making and keeping Oregon actually a prohibition state, so long as the will of the people shall decree.

Wise road building is probably the best investment the state can undertake and for its encouragement 1 recommend consideration of some plan for the establishment and use of a larger state road fund. It is generally conceded that agriculture is our basic industry and if we are to realize a truly Greater Oregon we must lay the foundation by means of constructive legislation for agricultural development, with one exception my investigations have led me to believe that both in physical conditions and management the institutions are fairly creditable. I cannot speak so optimistically concerning the Oreg on State Penitentiary. In many respects that establishment is in an unsatisfactory condition. Broadly speaking, its chief demorits are insufficient equipment and the unemployment of its inmates. During the last month there were 160 men in the Penitentiary without occupation. . . Such a condition is contrary to the dictates of humanity and economic wisdom.

Outside the prison walls the convict labor might well be employed in the construction of state high-ways.

Outside the prison walls the convict labor might well be employed in the construction of state highways.

At present there is no way of segregating the youthful first-offender from the hardened criminal, so that in a great measure the state is conducting a school of crime, as the novice quickly imbibes the spirit of the veteran crock and much of his knowledge.

The feature of the prison policy of the past which probably has most concerned the general public has been the tendency toward exaggerated leniency. I desire at this time to state emphatically that it will be the policy of the Governor henceforth to entertain all due respect for judicial decisions and, where judge and jury have passed upon a case and sentence has been pronounced, only under the most exceptional circumstances will I feel warranted in setting aside or seriously modifying such sentence. The abolishment of the death penalty coupled with a growing disposition to regard lightly the binding nature of judicial sentences instills me with the belief that a more sparing use of the purdoning power will have a salutory effect upon the criminal element and is demanded in justice to the community at large.

Today Oregon's greatest need is payrolis. The development of manufacturing will provide wages for many of our lumigrants and they, in turn, will supply markets which will make profitable the agricultural development undertaken by others.

The war is teaching us the possibilities of our own country. One of its results on our continent will be to give a fresh, vital meaning to the phrase "Made in America"—and it is my sincere hope that by proper action and foresight now we can broaden the field of products bearing the stamp, "Made in Oregon."

Unreasonable restrictions on commercial activities should be frowned upon and every effort made to-

Unreasonable restrictions on commercial activities should be frowned upon and every effort made toward the speedy and fair development of Oregon's resources.

The public schools are truly the bulwark of our civilization and as such merit our most hearty interest and support. The rural schools are suffering for the want of efficient teachers, nor is it difficult to ascertain why. Each year Oregon requires over 1000 trained instructors, but we produce, through our Normal Schools, but approximately one-tenth of that number.

A system of constabulary or state police should be formulated, independent of the citizen soldiery, so that these men may be left free in the work of preparing themselves for the needs of National defense, Such a system, I believe, is easily within our grasp and is desirable.

With the experience of the past to draw upon and by following a policy of careful development with sirlet safeguarding of the rights of the man on the land—until recently considered too little—there is every reason to hope for the establishment of an irrigation situation reasonably satisfactory to settler and investor.

vestor.

Whatever method may be followed in handling the revenue derived from fish and game licenses, it is my opinion that justice to the sportsmen of the state, who exclusively provide this money, demands that it should be expended for fish and game propagation and protection.

Surely there is cause for infinite gratitude and thanksgiving among us now when God smiles here upon a land of peaceful plenty, while so much of the world is plunged in warfare and want.

cententiary, which should be grubbed and drained and placed in a high state of cell tivation.

Prison Called School of Crime.

Of the 431 immates of the penitentiary in December, 309 were serving a first term, and 209 were under thirty years of age. At present there is no way of segregating the youthful first offender from the hardened criminal, so that in a great measure the state is conducting a school of criminal, so that in a great measure the state is conducting a school of criminal, so that in a great measure the state is conducting a school of criminal so that in a great measure the state is conducting a school of criminal so that in a great measure the state is conducting a school of criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the conducting a school of criminal so that in a great measure in the conducting a school of criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so that in a great measure in the criminal so the institution to almost measure of the prison policy of the past which probably has most concerned the general public has been the tendency toward exaggerated leniency. I desire at this time to sinte emphatically that it will be the policy of the Governor hence for the original so the past of the past would tend. I believe to entertain all due respect for judicial sentences, instills me most exceptional circumstation. It is that a most concerned the great produced the source of the criminal cilement, and is demanded in justice to the community and

manded in justice to the community at large.

It seems fitting to speak in behalf of one class of sufferors who merit state assistance. I refer to the indigent, cropiled or deformed children. Their plight is no less pitful and deserving than that of the insane or feeble-minded, and far more meritorious than the criminals, whose maintenance is literally forced upon us. Oregon owes something to these little unfortunates, many of whom may blossom forth into notable men and women if only their brains are given the opportunity for development which their bodies can never achieve. I recommend their plight to your thoughtful consideration.

Payrolls Greatest Need.

preparation must ultimately be horne by the taxpayer.

Appeal Made for Schools.

The public schools are traly the bulwark of our civilization, and, as such, merit our most hearty interest and support. The rural schools are suffering for the want of efficient teachers, nor is it difficult to ascertain why. Each year Oregon requires over 1900 trained instructors, but we produce, through our Normal School, but approximately one-tenth of that number. Therefore, it seems to me good business for Oregon schools and for Oregon taxpayers in the final analysis that more generous support be lent to our institutions for the training of teachers here in Oregon.

The State University, Agricultural College and Normal Schools are doing excellent work and are receiving generous support. I would suggest, however, to the Board of Regents of these institutions that the most rigid economy commensurate with efficiency be observed. It seems most desirable that the cost to students be kept at the minimum, so that svery encouragement may be offered to the young men and women of moderate means to avail themselves of the educational opportunities the state offers.

A subject that I would touch upon in passing is one which we are prone to treat with too little consideration—the development of a citizen soldlery for the purpose of National defense. While this matter, in its essence, is a National problem, yet under our system of government as serious duty falls upon the several states and territories—that of providing a reserve of trained men for defense should the caismity of war be visited upon us. To this end the citizen soldlery should have the sampathy and support of the people. A system of constabulary or state police should be formulated, independent of the citizen soldlery, so that these men may be left free in the work of praparing themselves for the needs of National defense. Such a system of constabulary or state police should be formulated, independent of the citizen soldlery, so that these men may be left free in the work of p

Irrigation Needs Great.

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Irrigation is a matter of vital importance to large areas of Oregon. The extent of its beneficial possibilities is hardly beginning to be realized, while at the same time its problems are becoming better understood. With the experience of the past to draw upon, and by following a polley of careful development with strict safeguarding of the rights of the mon on the land—until recently considered too little—there is every reason to hope for the establishment of an irrigation situation reasonably satisfactory to settler and investor.

Under the supervision of the Desert Land Board, Oregon has just completed, with considerable credit, the first irrigation project ever built by a state. It is now for you to provide legislation governing the maintenance of that project. I carnestly hope that the rules devised will insure business methods, and to me it seems desirable that so far as feasible the affairs of the project be left in the settlers' hands, rather than have them become a minor dottal of some governmental department. I further suggest that the funds received by the state from the sale of Tumalo lands be segregated in a revolving fund, to be utilized at some future time for further irrigation aid, under state supervision; interest at all times, however, to be paid the state for the \$450,000 originally advanced.

Por the department of fish and game I bespeak your friendly consideration. The commercial flaheries provide our third greatest industry, and everything that can be done, on a business basis, toward the

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increase greatly everbalanced by the beneffits derived. Also, the state has some 196
narces of stump laid and 1098 acres of undrained land all located conveniently to the
deathed land land glaced in a high state of cultivation.

Prison Called School of Crime.

urge the people of Oregon to participate in California's season of celebration to the

Thunks for Peace Expressed

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,

CLARKE BOARD ORGANIZES

A. Rawson Is Elected Chairman by County Commissioners.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 12 .- (Spesioners has met and organized, A. Rawson being elected chairman of the board. The other two members are John P. Kiggins, the new member, and

ONE way to reduce the cost of living is to watch the spoonfuls-to learn the many simple ways of kitchen economy.



Kitchen

Spoonful

You have heard a good deal about the discovery of the scientific Crisco Process. Perhaps you have not realized that one of Crisco's most important advantages is economy. Besides being a pure vegetable cooking fat, which produces digestible and delicious foods, Crisco also is a money saver. For the following reasons it is economy to use

For Frying For Shortening For Cake Making

Economy in Frying

Can be used over and over for frying all manner of foods-fish, onions, potatoes. It is not necessary to keep different kettles of fat for different fryings.

In deep frying, Crisco can be heated hotter than lard without smoking. By having Crisco hot enough and by adding a small amount of raw food at a time, there practically will be no absorption. Notice how small an amount has been used.

Economy in Shortening

Crisco is the richest of cooking fats. Less, therefore, need be used. Crisco also is cheaper per net pound than the best quality of pail lard.

Economy in Cake Making

Crisco cakes are as delicate and rich as butter cakes. Crisco costs less than half as much as butter and less Crisco need be used, because butter is one-fifth water, salt and curd. while Crisco is 100% fat.



