ECONOMY SHOULD BE KEYNOTE, SAYS GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE

OREGON LEGISLATORS ARE URGED TO PASS FEW LAWS AS POSSIBLE IN AS SHORT TIME AS POSSIBLE, WITH LEAST STATE EXPENSE

Governor Withycombe Declares He Has No "Pet Measures," but It Is His Unqualified Duty to Express Disapproval of Legislative Action if Necessity Demands.

CENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY IN

Merging of Several Commissions Urged With Resultant Saving of State's Money; Provision for Means of Enforcement of Prohibition Law Asked.

I lation elsewhere has been in the oppo

Unless initiated too drastically.

apparently, with success.

become appointive.

put into practice.

ings.

present.

cants.

shall decree.

coming more and more universal, and,

arried beyond the bounds of good

judgment, steps toward reasonable

centralization in no wise merit classi-fication as impractical. The tendency

has proved its worth in actual opera-tion. Therefore, I deem it wise to ex-

press the opinion that Oregon's legis-lation in the future should be guided

by the general rule that centralization is desirable in the administration of

state government. . In this connection I think it highly

fitting that in several instances of-fices which are now elective should

such a change are centralization of re

sponsibility and a shorter ballot, which

inder our system, are particularly de-Economy Is Urged.

Economy probably is the keynote of

this twenty-eighth legislative session

it was the dominant factor in pre-election pledges, and it now devolves

upon us to see that these promises are

expenditure merits your most pains-taking attention. The principle upon which we should act when state money

is concerned is the same as if that money were our own; we should insist upon receiving 100 cents of value for

mit the thought, assuring you that so far as I am concerned it will be my

Annual, or continuing, appropriations

dapted to the amount definitely avail-

able. Further, our educational institu-

before the legislature with their at-tendant likelihood of political bicker-

Receipts in General Fund.

At present, state receipts from sev-

and businesslike, and would in no wisc disarrange the existing safeguards of the various funds, whose accounts

would be conducted separately, as at

of economy-legislation directed at the several departments of state govern-

legislation, and it is my hope that ef-fort for economy and efficiency will not stop with the state but will pro-ceed to the details of county affairs.

Too Many Legislative Clerks.

With some hesitancy I call your at-tention to another field for economy, and one close at hand. The clerical

and stenographic force at the last legislative session cost the state \$33,932.95, and in this detail showed an in-

crease of more than 20 per cent over the 1911 session. The total cost in 1913, \$99,862.85, was more than 30 per

cent higher than the 1911 session's. So far as I am able to determine, there

The people of Oregon have decreed, by a decisive vote, that the liquor tratic shall end in the state after January 1, 1916. They have imposed upon you the obligation of putting prohibition into effect, and it becomes your duty to provide laws that will actually prohibit the sale and barter of intoxicants. These enactments must neither

ways and means for making, and keep-ing. Oregon actually a prohibition

state, so long as the will of the people

While it is for you to provide anti-liquor legislation, it is perhaps well to remind you that in a great measure the enforcement of the laws you enact

will be the governor's responsibility.
Or, I might better say, a general supervision of their enforcement will de-

volve upon the state's executive, who ultimately will be held responsible by the people for their satisfactory administration

To Enforce Liquor Law.

These enactments must neither be so drastic as to be non-enforceable, nor so lax as to be ineffective. In short, your difficult task is to devise

Salem, Or., Jan. 12.—Economy was the keynote of Governor James lation elsewhere has been in the opposite direction. Centralization of administration and responsibility is becoming more and more universal and Withycombe's message to the Oregon legislature. The full text follows: Members of the Legislature: In aconstitution, and the custom of preceding governors, it becomes my duty, as it is my pleasure, to address to you upon this occasion a message of greet-ing, and, in some measure, of sugges-tion relative to the welfare of the

At this time, with the recent election still fresh in mind, I desire to express still fresh in mind, I desire to express to the people of Oregon, through you, their representatives, my sincere appreciation and gratitude for their action in selecting me as their chief executive. The realization of the support and loyalty of my friends, demonstrated at the polls, will always be among the happiest reflections of, my life.

But while appreciating to the utwhile appreciating to the ut-

most degree the honor conferred upon I am equally aware of the responme. I am equally aware of the sibilities that accompany it, and the difficulties besetting the position which I have been called to fill. And, therefore it is with nothing of the pride of attainment, but rather with real humility, that I face you at this time of inauguration, realizing fully the difficulties that confront me, and desiring only that strength and wisdom may be forthcoming so that the people of Oregon shall have just cause for satisfaction at the record of their governor. To prove worthy of the governor. To prove worthy of the confidence reposed in me is my sole Building for the Puture.

It is your duty to provide new legislation and amend existing laws for the well-being of the people who have sent you here. In all your deliberations I would urge upon you one parameters of considerations and the sent your deliberations I would urge upon you one parameters. consideration, namely, that you constantly remember you are building not solely for today but for the future. Let the record of this session be one of forward-looking legislation. Oregon is but in her infancy, and more than all else she needs sound assistance in the development of the re-sources nature has given her. All that will tend to increase the productivity of her fields, her forests, her streams and her factories, now and in the future, deserves your enthusiastic atten-tion; and all that is bound around with petty trafficking or sectional antagmerits naught from you but

Especially I venture to recommend that this legislature set a record for breylty, particularly in the number of laws passed. Nothing in the general laws passed. Nothing in the number of laws passed. Nothing in the general situation demands great activity in the field of law-making, and assuredly the popular frame of mind presages thankfulness for the least possible new legislation. 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 care-

Has No Pet Bills.

Has No Pet Bills.

It does not seem to me entirely fitting that a governor just taking office should attempt any comprehensive summary of the detailed condition of state affairs. His lack of personal familiarity with the routine of the office naturally would make it presumptious for him to burden you with anything pretending to be an accurate rethous for him to burden you with any thing pretending to be an accurate recapitulation of the several departments during the biennium. It is rather for me, then, to offer suggestions conme, then, to offer suggestions conme, then, to offer suggestions concerning ways and means for the future betterment of the state, a work in which we may all cooperate.

At the outset, I desire you to understand that I appear here today seeking no personal favors, and with no inclination to exceed the proper limitations of my office, in short, I have no "pet measures," and have no incomplete the secretical such power as my tention of exerting such power as my position may give to influence you unduly. There exists, then, no desire on my part to interfere with the legitimate functions of this legisla-ture. On the other hand, it seems to me the unqualified duty of the govme the third and the full advantage of his position to express disapproval of legislative action, should necessity demand, using his prerogative not as a weapon of dictation, but solely to safe-

guard the public Interest. Reep Up on Business.

In this connection I venture to point out the dangers of postponing legisla-tion until the closing hours of the session, when confusion must result from its haphazard consideration. It oc-curs to me further that convenience to the legislature and ultimate profit to the taxpayers would result from the taxpayers would result from the adoption of a rule providing that all appropriation bills he presented not later, say than the twentieth day of The people of Oregon have decreed, In the consideration of governmental tic shall endevelopment in Oregon during the past ary 1, 1916. few years, one fact is clearly apparent; namely, a tendency toward decentralization. Whatever the immedi-

centralization. Whatever the immediate causes behind it, this tendency creates a division of authority and in a great measure the apportionment of duties among several officials in place of one. Accompanying this division of authority has come a division of responsibility, which works, it seems to me, quite contrary to the development of the highest efficiency. Furthermore, any tendency involving the employment of several heads instead of the is usually accompanied by extravagence and waste. gance and waste.

Desirability of Centralization. While Oregon in a great measure has been dissipating her governmental authority among an increasing number of officials, the trend of scientific legis-

WHAT TO DO FOR

a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity to be heard.

To make such supervision of law enforcement practicable, it is essential that funds be provided to defray expenses of investigation or any special action that the executive may be called upon to undertake. The last legislature appropriated \$1000 for special agent work during the biennium. agent work during the biennium. I venture to predict that in the future such a sum will prove utterly inadequate, especially after the prohibition amendment goes into effect. In this connection, with all regard for economy it is worth reminding you that omy, it is worth reminding you that the fruits of such investigation work inevitably are fines which bring far more revenue to the public treasury than the outlay involved, even disre-garding the moral obligations of the

Abolish Tax Commission. With the end in view of economy and higher efficiency, the following changes are recommended in certain

state departments: The state tax commission may well be abolished, and the work of the present body transferred to the office of the railroad commission, which should be given authority to employ an expert in taxation and assessment to conduct this branch of the office. It is my opinion that the scope of work handled by the roalroad commission makes its title inadvisable and I recommend the substitution of the name "commission of public utilities." In the State Industrial Accident

commission there are three commissioners with an aggregate salary of \$10,800 per annum. It is believed that one commissioner with an office force equivalent to the present, one, could handle the work of this departad- \$10,800 per annum. It ment with satisfaction to the public, and with desirable economy and centralization of responsibility. To effect coordination I suggest the consolidation with the accident commission of the bureau of labor and the Industrial Walfare commission. In this dustrial Welfare commission. In this readjustment the present labor commissioner should remain the responsi ble head of his department and retain his present salary to the end of his elected term. I further recommend the establishment of a waiting period for investigation before payment of claims, and a broader classification; in connection with needed changes in our law, I carnestly suggest consideration of the Michigan law, which to me seems most excellent. In all that concerns this department it is essential

Consolidation of Laboratories.

There are now being conducted in Portland three distinct and indepen-dent medical laboratories, supported by taxpayers and needlessly duplicat-ing work and piling up expense. To eliminate this condition I recommend the consolidation of the state board of health laboratory with the patholog-ical laboratory of the medical school every dollar expended. Doubtless such advice is hackneved, and perhaps it savors of pedantry—but, nevertheless, it is disregard of just such a principle it is disregard of just such a principle advice to often discredits public adapted to the desirability of the move, it is further urged that the city lates the above above agree to the desirability of the move, it is further urged that the city laboratory be merged with the two abovementioned under some cooperative arrangement mutually equitable.

The state is at present virtually employing two architects, one at the capitol and one at the state university. gole guide in whatever connection 1 may have with the governmental expenditures. have come to be regarded widely as It would seem that in the interest of unbusinesslike. I heartly approve the economy one architect should be sufsuggestion that the policy of making ficient, especially as but extremely appropriations continuous cease, with the exception of the state's educational institutions, whose interests can be served best where a stated annual income is assigned and constructional institutions. Therefore, while appreciating fully the admirable work come is assured and constructive plans done by the present incumbent, I recadanted to the amount definitely avail-

eral sources are segregated under special funds, and can only be paid out be combined, under the state engineer, is on hand in certain funds, and the state is obliged to issue warrants bear to state is obliged to issue warrants bear qualified in road matters, to cooperate into lateral and the state is obliged to issue warrants bear qualified in road matters, to cooperate into lateral and the state of three members, especially qualified in road matters, to cooperate into lateral and the state of state is obliged to Issue warrants bearing interest, even when large amounts are lying idle in the treasury but are not applicable to the expenditures involved. The simple remedy for this waste in unnecessary interest payment is to have all state receipts placed in the general fund, to be used as required. This would be economical and his necessary in the receipts of state errially reduced as required. This would be economical and his necessary in the receipts of state erriging reduced in the general fund, to be used as required. with him in all that concerns state highways. Here, again, centralization of responsibility would result, and, I believe, the overhead expense for office and field work of the two branches of state engineering would be mateially reduced, and a higher state of efficiency secured. The above recommendations I have made because it seemed to me that in the several instances involved the need for reform is especially apparent However, I do not at all feel that the pos-sibility for desirable centralization and Much has been said about the need governmental improvement ends with these few suggestions. While, no doubt, several feasible plans looking toward centralization and economy are ment. I heartily concur in the feeling that reforms tending toward economy are desirable in state administration, and no doubt these will receive wise of state administration, yet of state administration, yet it occurs to my at there is not now time for the through investigation which the involved subject properly demands. to point to a field of endeavor even the roader; namely, to county adminis-ration. During the last few years of tration. During the last few years of each \$100 paid in taxes in an average of a non-salaried committee, either to be composed of legislative members or state and approximately \$37.50 to the subject during istration costs the taxpayer three times the coming biennium and report fully as much as state. Undeniably, there are many leaks in county government that well may be checked by adequate to the next legislative assembly its recommendations for securing a more comprehensive reform than could be

undertaken wisely at this time. take, and for its encouragement I recommend consideration of some plan for the establishment and use of a larger state road fund. I suggest a 1/2 state assistance. I refer to the indimiting state tax, the combined revenue gent, crippled or deformed children.

gon, we must lay the foundation by means of constructive legislation for agricultural development. Among the most vital problems of this industry are better roads and cheaper money Our national congress apparently may fail to enact rural credit legislation and it is recommended that this legis-lature memorialize congress to take action on rural credit banking laws at the earliest practicable moment. In the meantime, I suggest that effort be made to evolve a rational state mortgage credit system, calling to your attention the fact that today Oregon's farm mortgage indebtedness is approximately \$22,000,000. Of this, some \$6,000.000 is supplied from the state's irreducible school fund, loaned at 6 per cent. The average interest paid on the balance is probably 8 per cent, the 2 per cent difference involving an annual burden on Oregon's farmers of \$220,000, which, in a great measure, might be eliminated. In many of our eastern countles agricultural development is being seri ously threatened by a growing pest of rabbits. To those affected, this is a matter of great importance and it de serves serious consideration. I would recommend that a small appropriation

means of scie the rabbit pest. Charges at Penitentiary.

be provided for devising ways and means of scientifically combatting

The biennial reports of the penal and eleemosynary institutions of the state are before you. As intimated above, I do not deem it within my province at this time to burden you with a lengthy statement dealing with the details of their conduct. With one exception, my investigations have led me to believe that both in physical condition and management the institutions are fairly creditable.
I cannot speak so optimistically concerning the Oregon state penitentiary. In many respects, that establishment is in an unsatisfactory condition. Broadly speaking, its chief demerits are insufficient equipment and the unemployment of its inmates.

During the last month there were 160 men in the penitentiary without occupation, and there seems fair reathat the interests of the workingman be safeguarded.

I also suggest that the duties of the state sealer of weights and measures be merged with those of the state dairy and food commissioner.

Consolidation of Teberataria cally sound, and assuredly their labors should be utilized to the ut-most, for their own good and that of the taxpayers who are forced to support them

Employments for Convicts. Two methods of employment within the penitentiary itself are practicable, One, the manufacture of articles for use in other state institutions, is al-ready developed nearly to the extent of its limited field. The second is production of something not manu-factured by free labor elsewhere in found at the Minnesota penitentiary where the convicts not only pay their own way but actually show a sub-stantial profit through the manufacture of farm machinery. Outside the prison walls the convict

tiary in December, 309 were serving a first term, and 209 were under 30 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 crime, as the novice quickly imbibes the spirit of the veteran crook, and much of his knowledge. Sufficient financial as-sistance should be rendered the insti-tution to alleviate this condition, and nake reasonable segregation possible.
It would be wise economy, in the long run, to provide the institution with a larger dairy herd, and to give it

more farm land.

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 de-cisions, and where judge and jury have passed upon a case and sentence has been pronounced, only under the most exceptional circumstances will I fee warranted in setting aside or seriously modifying such sentence. The abol-ishment of the death penalty coupled with a growing disposition to regard lightly the binding nature of judicial sentences, instills me with the belief Larger State Boad Fund.

Wise roadbuilding is probably the best investment the state can undertake investment the state can underdemanded in justice to the community

Summary of Governor's Message:

Advises "short, sane session" of the legislature, "with a few good "I have no pet measures. * * * It seems to me the unqualified duty of the governor to take full advantage of his position to express disapproval of legislative action, should necessity demand." Advises adoption of rule "providing that all appropriation bills be presented not later than, say, the twentieth day of the session."

'Centralization is desirable in the administration of state government. "I think it highly fitting that in several instances offices which

are now elective should become appointive."

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

"The simple remedy for this waste in unnecessary interest payment is to have all state receipts placed in the general fund." Urges reduction of legislative clerical force, thus saving at least

Advises amendment of constitution so that governor may remove from office officials delinquent in enforcing the liquor law. Asks for larger appropriation for paying special agents in enforcement of prohibition law.

"The state tax commission may well be abolished, and the work

* * transferred to the * * railroad commission." Merging of accident commission with the bureau of labor and industrial welfare commission is recommended.

Merging of duties of state sealer of weights and measures with those of state dairy and food commissioner, is suggested. Merging of three public medical laboratories urged. One state architect enough.

State bank examiner to be put under the state treasurer. Combining of offices of state engineer and state highway engineer. Recommends plan to enlarge state road fund. Insufficient equipment of state penitentiary and unemployment of

convicts criticized. "Tendency toward exaggerated leniency" in prison policy of past administration will not be followed.

Appointment of unsalaried committee of seven business men to study trade opportunities for Oregon urged. Blue sky law too drastic, says the governor.

System of constabulary or state police is recommended. Establishment of hydro-electric power districts recommended.

of whose preparation must ultimately be borne by the taxpayer.

Efficient Teachers Needed.

The public schools are truly the bul-wark of our civilization, and, as such

merit our most hearty interest and support. The rural schools are suffer-

ing for the want of efficient teachers, nor is it difficult to ascertain why.

ous than the criminals', whose mainis admirable the fact should not is admirable the fact should not be ignored that the primary function of this_bureau is not the creation of rev-enue, but protection of investors and tenance is literally forced upon us.

Oregon owes something to these little
unfortunates, many of whom may the general public. It is most unwise, it seems to me, that unduly harassing restrictions be imposed upon corporate 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 I activity, for nothing that tends to dis-our courage legitimate investment should activity, for nothing that tends to qua-courage legitimate investment should be sanctioned. Further, it appears that in some directions there is a tendency to inflict hardship upon busi-ness enterprise by requiring too many and too exhaustive reports, the cost thoughtful consideration, Too Much Form Matter.

Of late we have devoted large sums to the exploitation of the state's resources. An organized publicity cam-paign has been conducted, its double purpose to make known Oregon's attractions throughout the world, and to bring settlers an investors to the state. It is my judgment that the time has come to transfer some of this ef-fort into other channels. Rather than continuing so strenuously our endeavor to draw people here, let us devote more of our zeal, and more of our money, in establishing them after they arrive. Today Oregon's greatest need is pay-rolls. The development of manufac-turing will provide wages for many of our immigrants, and they, in turn, will labor might well be employed in the supply markets which will make pro-construction of state highways. Such work would add materially to our as-

date the combine Engineer Jobs.

It would be sufficient, especially as but extremely lite new construction of state build take nothing from free works much appreciating fully the admirable work done by the present incumbent, I recommend that the activities of the state architect's office be merged with those of the university.

The office of state bank examiner should be placed under the general jurisdiction of the state treasurer charges.

Combine Engineer Jobs.

I suggest that the offices of state planear and state highway engineer be combined under the state engineer and state highway engineer be combined under the state engineer.

For the university was that more generous support be lent to our institutions for the training of teachers here in Oregon.

The state university Agricultural development adjusts that more generous support be lent to our institutions for the training of teachers here in Oregon.

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The state university Agricultural development allows the ficient by our detailing to the applied in the reclamation of teachers here in Oregon.

The state university Agricultural development allows the ficient by the establishment of the submit state of courses at this time is bright with potentialities. It is a submit to the situation we face at this time is bright with potentialities. It is a submit proved and submit and the consideration of the state the course which are covered with the situations for the training of teachers here in oregon.

The state university Agricultural development undertaken by others.

The state university Agricultural development undertaken by others.

The state university Agricultural development in developme "Made in America"—and it is my sin-cere hope that by proper action and foresight now we can broaden the field of products bearing the stamp "Made in Oregon."

I propose that you authorize the appointment of an unsalaried committee pointment of an unsataried committee of seven experienced business men whose duty it shall be to investigate the possibilities of profit to Oregon's existing institutions, and the establishment of new Oregon industries, created by the pending changes in international trade and manufacture due to the European war, the shifting economic conditions produced by the Pan-ama canal, and our rapidly enlarging ama canal, and our rapidly enlarging commercial openings in South America and the orient. And I suggest that some portion of the money hitherto devoted to publicity be blaced at the disposal of this committee for the employment of an expert who shall devote his time to its work, under the supervision of its members.

Encourage Commercial Investment

Encourage Commercial Investment. In other directions we should avail urselves of every opportunity to pro-note and encourage commercial in-estment and development in the state. By overwhelming votes at the last election the people evidenced their nostility to drastic legislation likely harass legitimate business enter-rise. The indication should be folrise. owed. lowed. Unreasonable restrictions on commercial activities should be frowned upon, and every effort made toward the speedy and fair development of Orespeedy and fair development of Orespeeds nent of Oregon's resources. Under this general head it seems advisable reference should be made to

larger state road fund. I suggest a 1/2 state assistance. I refer to the indimilistate tax, the combined revenue of it and the existing (or improved) gent, crippled or deformed children. During the biennium this department Their plight is no less pitiful and degraduated motor vehicle tax to be exserving than that of the insane or pended from the state treasury in co-feeble minded, and far more meritori-

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.

Arid Land Irrigation.

Irrigation is a matter of vital importance to large areas of Oregon. 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. With an administrative platform based on fundamental state development, sane economy and honest businesslike procedure, I now close this my first message. And in closing I desire to express to you my confidence

Irrigation is a matter of vital importance to large areas of Oregon. The extent of its beneficial possibilities is hardly beginning to be realized, 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 policy of careful development with strict 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.

Under the supervision of the desert is a war is to be a wear isome recapitulation of the past, it has, at least, conveyed

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 earnestly 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 detail of some governmental a minor detail 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.

Depart nent of Pish and Game. or the department of fish and game bespeak your friendly consideration. commercial fisheries provide our third greatest industry, and everything that can be done, on a business basis, toward the natural and artificial propagation of fish and their protection is entitled to support. From the standpoint of recreation the resources of the state in fish and game are of great consequence, and should continue to be, as they are today, one of Ore-gon's strongest attractions to the visitor as well as a healthful boon to the resident, In the conduct of this department

strict economy and businesslike pro-cedure are essential, not only on be-half of the taxpayer but in justice to the work itself, whose continuance upon a worthy scale can only thus be assured. Whatever method may be fol owed in handling the revenue derived from fish and game ilcenses, it is my opinion that justice to the sportsmen the state, who exclusively provide this money, demands that it should be expended for fish and game propagation and protection. Centralization of administration and responsibility this department, as in others, is highly Legislation permitting the establish-

ment of hydro-electric power districts would tend, I believe, to a speedler development of the state. I would favor the creation of districts some what along the line of existing irri gation district procedure, whereb Each year Oregon requires over one thousand 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

in passing is one which we are prone to treat with too little consideration—
the development of a citizen soldiery for the purpose of national defense.

While this matter, in its essence, is a California's generous consideration of national problem. while this matter, in its essence, is a national problem, yet under our system of government a serious duty falls upon the several states and terirtories—that of providing a reserve of trained men for defense should the calamity of war be visited upon us. To this end the citizen soldiery should have the sympathy and support of the people. A system of California's generous consideration of our own Lewis and Clark fair. So through you I urge the people of Oregon to participate in California's generous consideration of our own Lewis and Clark fair. So through you I urge the people of Oregon to participate in California's generous consideration of our own Lewis and Clark fair. So through you I urge the people of Oregon to participate in California's generous consideration of our own Lewis and Clark fair. So through you I urge the people of Oregon to participate in California's senson of celebration to the fullest designed. There is much more that might be said, with propriety. But rather than burden you further with formal utterances I shall refer simply to the people of Oregon to participate in California's senson of celebration to the fullest designed.

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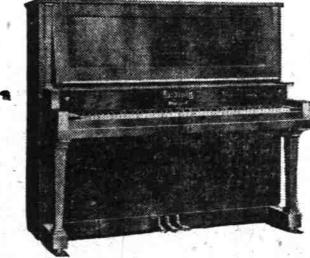
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Under the supervision of the desert to be a wearisome recapitulation of the board, Oregon has just completed, the considerable credit, the first irrition project ever built by a state. It has, at least, conveyed to you and the people of Oregon my deep sense of appreciation for the honor and responsibility that have been given me.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,

Governs

RETIRED MINISTER SPEAKS

Rev. C. C. Rarick, pastor of the Central Methodist church, did not address on Sunday the insurgent members of the First Methodist church who have been holding open air meetings at the corner of Third and Taylor streets since that edifice was closed, as he announced he would, In his place Rev. H. S. Wallace, a retired Methodist minister, spoke, It was appounced that, owing to a fule of the church which guards against one minister infringing on an-

other Methodist minister's territory, Don't Neglect



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led animals at a moment's notice.

TO DO FOR

ITCHING SKINS

Therefore, you are earnestly urged to provide the governor—or whatever official upon whom may be placed the responsibility—with the means of properly enforcing the prohibition laws. To perform this duty adequately, in my opinion, it will be necessary to amend the constitution, authorizing him to remove delinquent officers.

Section 19 of Article VII of the Oregon constitution, provides that "public Eczema, ringworm and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need not hesitate to use, even on a baby's constitution, provides that "public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, * * * * not hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is, the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful that thousands of other physicians have been prescribing it constantly for 20 years.

fenses, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, * * * * * * In other words, if officers are remisse in their duties—say a sheriff in enforcing prohibition—he can be care is effected the ill has become historic. To mend this situation I recommend referring to the people a constitutional amendment which would change the section quoted above so as

Resinol stops itching instantly, and almost always heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol cintment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's. (Adv.)

CUT THIS OUT and send your name and \$2.00 to ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer, Room 122, The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City, and acknowledgement will be sent.



MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

"Peace Founded on the Sanctity of Contracts between Nations"

THE LA FAYETTE FUND

This winter on the Aisne, along a battle line extending a Kundred miles, in trenches of frozen earth, the men of France and her Allies, covered with ice and driven by hail and sleet, are fighting for the ideals of Democracy. It is not only shells that kill, but there is the suffering from cold and exposure. Will you help to relieve that suffering When in the snows of Valley Forge your ancestors struggled to create this Republic, the strangers who came to their aid were La Fayette and the people of France. Let us now manifest our sympathy by efforts to relieve the suffering of her Soldiers.

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to be devoted to the immediate relief of the unavoidable suffering of the men in the trenches

Two Dollars provides, and by arrangement with the French authorities dispatches to the trenches, a kit of AMERICAN MADE GOODS. The whole of each contribution goes to the soldiers in the field.

> EACH KIT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: Fleece Lined Drawers 2 Pair Woolen Socks 1 Pair Woolen Gloves Abdominal Belt with Six Safety Pins Colored Handkerchief Dark Heavy Muffler

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