

10c SHINOLA— Wednesday & Thursday .5c	15c TURKISH TOWELS— Wednesday & Thursday .9c	5c SAFETY PINS— Wednesday & Thursday 2 1/2c	5c STRAW CUFFS— Wednesday & Thursday .2c	\$1.50 LADIES' HANDBAGS— Wednesday & Thursday .98c	MEN'S SUITS— Wed. & Thurs. . . . 1-3 OFF
25c SHINOLA OUTFITS— Wednesday & Thursday .12c	15c HUCK TOWELS— Wednesday & Thursday .9c	\$1 FLANNEL OVER SHIRTS— Wednesday & Thursday .67c	\$1.50 MEN'S W'L UNDERWR— Wed'n'day & Thursday 1.05	\$2.00 MUSIC ROLLS— Wednesday & Thursday .51	MEN'S OVERCOATS— Wed. & Thurs. . . . 1-3 OFF
25c SHOE SATIN— Wednesday & Thursday .9c	35c LADIES' UNDERWEAR— Wednesday & Thursday .19c	50c MEN'S FL. UNDERWR— Wednesday & Thursday .34c	50c MEN'S CANV. LEGGINGS— Wednesday & Thursday .29c	15c KNIT 4-IN-HAND TISE— Wednesday & Thursday .7c	BOYS' SUITS— Wed. & Thurs. . . . 1-3 OFF
5c HAND BRUSHES— Wednesday & Thursday .2c	75c LADIES' UNION SUITS— Wednesday & Thursday .35c	\$1.25 COTTON BLANKETS— Wednesday & Thursday .98c	45c BOYS' CANV. LEGGINGS— Wednesday & Thursday .29c	\$3.50 CORDUROY TROUSERS— Wednesday & Thurs. \$1.98	BOYS' OVERCOATS— Wed. & Thurs. . . . 1-3 OFF
10c TOOTH BRUSHES— Wednesday & Thursday .3c	5c AND 10c CUBE PINS— Wednesday & Thursday .3c	75c COTTON BLANKETS— Wednesday & Thursday .43c	25c COIN PURSES— Wednesday & Thursday .15c	BOYS LONG CORD. TROUSERS— Wednesday & Thurs. \$1.68	4-PLY LINEN COLLARS— We always sell for . . . 10c
\$3.50 BATH ROBES— Wednesday & Thursday .98c	15c LADIES' SPLIT F'T HOSE— Wednesday & Thursday .8c	35c CHILD'S PLUSH HOODS— Wednesday & Thursday .15c	\$1.50 LACE CURTAINS— Wednesday & Thursday .98c	MEN'S & BOYS' 50c CAPS— Wednesday & Thursday .29c	MEN'S \$3.00 HATS— Wednesday & Thursday .79c

In the Grocery Department

SPECIALS FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Tomatoes, per can	8c
Laundry Soap, 7 Bars	25c
Kitchen and Sink Soap, 7 Bars	25c
Tuxedo Smoking Tobacco, per can	8c
Regular 25c Coffee, per pound	17c

...SUGAR...

100 POUNDS FOR	\$5.40
17 POUNDS FOR	\$1.00
8 POUNDS FOR	50c
4 POUNDS FOR	25c

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In the Grocery Department

Fresh Ranch Eggs, per dozen	35c
Creamery Butter, per roll	75c
Lard, per pound	15c
Bacon, per pound	20c
Smoked Backs, per pound	20c
Salt Mackerel, 3 for	25c
Codfish, per brick	8c

GOVERNOR WEST SENDS MESSAGE TO SOLONS

(Continued from Page 2.)

sons and with but little added expense to the state. This purchasing board should consist of the governor, secretary of state, and the state treasurer, and it should be given authority to employ a chief clerk who should be a man well fitted for the important position he would be called upon to fill. It should be made his duty to visit each state institution at regular intervals and after learning its needs assist its officials in preparing an estimate for a certain ensuing period. From these several estimates he should prepare for the use of the board a statement showing the total needs of all institutions. Bids should then be advertised for and the supplies purchased from the lowest bidders.

Auditing Accounts.
Oregon needs, and the interest of economy demands, some adequate and effective system of auditing the accounts of the state. The legislature of 1909 placed its stamp of disapproval on the useless practice of appointing so-called expert committees to audit the books and accounts of the several state officials by refusing to appoint such committees. It is common knowledge that most of these committees in the past have been loaded with incompetent men who have drawn fat sums from the state, and have given nothing in return. The legislature with a view to forever putting an end to this evil, appointed a committee to prepare a bill which would provide for some permanent system of auditing the books and accounts of the several state officials. I am not advised as to what action was taken by this committee, but know that no such measure has ever become a law. The result is that the books and accounts of nearly all state officials go from one year's end to another without being audited.

The secretary of state is required to audit all bills and accounts paid by the state, and, since he is the state's purchasing agent, and acts as a member of nearly every state board he is called upon to perform the double role of not only expending vast sums of state money, but of approving and auditing his own bills and accounts. This system is unfair to the secretary of state, and it is unfair to the taxpayers of the state. Good business demands that steps be taken to provide some regular and effective system of auditing the books and accounts of each and every

state official who has the handling of state funds.

Oregon State Penitentiary.
The Oregon State Penitentiary is one of the best managed and most humanely conducted penal institutions to be found in the United States. This fact is admitted by every student of prison reform who has visited the state. The superintendent, believing that the reformation of a convict can be better accomplished by treating him as a human being, and with such kindness as his conduct will merit has tried, as far as good prison discipline will permit, to furnish the convicts on certain days with wholesome entertainment for the mind and exercise for the body, in order that the monotony of prison life might be broken and the existence of the men made more cheerful. The superintendent has been assisted in this work by a number of volunteer prison workers, whose untiring efforts to make the lives of convicts more pleasant and ultimate relief bring about their more certain reformation.

There are approximately 430 prisoners now confined in the state penitentiary. Most of these prisoners are employed as helpers around the institution, others in the state's brickyard, while a large number of them are employed in the stove foundry in accordance with a ten-year contract made by the state November 20, 1907, with the Lowenberg & Goring Co. The state receives 45 cents per ten-hour day for their labor and the contract calls for the employment of not less than 150 men and as many more as the company requires, providing they can be spared without depriving the state of necessary help around the institution.

Objection has been made to the employment of convicts in competition with free labor, and there is merit in the objection. But common decency and the consideration which we should have for the unfortunate make it imperative that the convicts be given employment of some kind. Until some unobjectionable system of employment is devised it would be most inhuman to condemn these men to idleness, and to thus deprive them of the God-given blessing of useful occupation. It should be the aim of the state, therefore, to provide them as soon as practicable with employment that will remove them as far as possible from competition with free labor.

Believing as I do, I therefore recommend to you, gentlemen, that you take steps to do away with capital punishment in this state. But in this connection I desire to urge that special and particular attention be paid to the restriction of the pardoning power for such cases. I hold that a sentence to life imprisonment for murder should mean what it says, unless post-trial evidence should bring to light some glaring injustice or even potent reason for change, and I contend that the substitution of life imprisonment for capital punishment should carry with it such safeguards as would insure in all cases that full justice be satisfied.

Men sentenced to the penitentiary, are, under the present system, delivered at the prison gates by the sheriff of the county in which conviction was had. This is a wasteful extravagant, and unscientific method and should be discontinued in the interest of economy and for the benefit of the taxpayers of the state. I suggest, therefore, that the provision be made for the transportation of convicts from their place of conviction to the penitentiary by prison guards. This system has been found to be most satisfactory in the transportation of the insane, and after years of trial by the asylum management has been found to be more economical and more desirable in many ways than the old method.

Oregon State Hospital for the Insane.
The Oregon state hospital for the insane is the largest institution that the state has under its control. Its many and peculiar needs make its administration the most difficult and the most perplexing of any of the state institutions. Because of this, I call your attention especially to the report of the superintendent of the

institution, which report is now upon your desk, and bespeak for it your careful consideration. And in this connection I desire to call your attention to one or two points that have come to my mind.

There are now confined in the Oregon asylum a large number of non-resident insane. This is true, of course, in every state, but the fact remains that other states have enacted laws providing for the denaturation of this class of patients. While it would perhaps be best for each state to care for all insane persons found within its borders, yet, it seems to me, under the circumstances that Oregon must either make provision for returning the non-resident insane to their home state or becoming the dumping ground of other states for this unfortunate but nevertheless undesirable class.

The legislature of 1909 through its appropriations for improvements and equipment and its provisions for the establishment of a branch asylum in Eastern Oregon, did much to relieve the conditions complained of, but a great deal yet remains to be done.

It will be some time before the Eastern Oregon asylum can be constructed and equipped, and as the population of the main institution at Salem is rapidly increasing, nothing should be done which will add to the safety and correct treatment of the insane while this crowded condition exists.

Should the improvements planned and recommended by the superintendent in his report be provided for by the legislature, and the population of the main institution be reduced by the completion and occupation of the Eastern Oregon branch, it will then be possible for the management to give those unfortunate remaining added attention and more comfort.

The state should not overlook or neglect the needs of these, its most unfortunate children. They have been cast by fate, upon the charity of the commonwealth, and not to provide them with needed protection and comfort would be a crime against our civilization.

The asylum owns 120 acres of land situated about two miles from the main institution, on the road leading from Salem to Turner. This land serves no useful purpose and the board of trustees should be given authority to sell the tract to the highest bidder and apply the funds thus secured to the purchase of additional land adjoining the main institution.

Other Institutions.

As the needs of the several other institutions are fully set out in the reports of their superintendents and will be further covered by the report of the special legislative committee, which has been spending much time in the investigation of the affairs of all state institutions, it is unnecessary for me to take your time in discussing in detail the needs of each. I do wish to say, however, that I believe the name of the state reform school should be changed, because every boy who leaves it, no matter how good his record, is obliged to carry with him through life the brand of the semi-criminal. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that the name of the institution be changed to that of the Oregon Industrial Institution. The purpose of the institution is to give the boys who have started wrong not only a fresh start, but a fair start, and you are not doing this when you send him out branded as an incorrigible.

State Capitol.
Something must be done at an early date to relieve the congested condition of the capitol building. Every available foot of space has been used and conditions in some of the departments are becoming almost unbearable. If arrangements could be made for the removal of the printing and heating plants from the building, it would go far towards solving the problem.

The State's Water Supply.
The time has come, in my opinion, when the state should take some action to secure an abundant supply of pure water for the state institutions. At present the supply is being drawn from wells or from the Salem water

system, and both sources are open to objection.

The city of Salem has recently taken steps to assume the ownership and control of the supply system now in use and the plan of piping pure mountain water to the city is under discussion. In my opinion this is the only safe solution of the water supply question. Municipal projects move slowly, however, and the need of better water for the state institutions are urgent. I would recommend, therefore, that some provision be made by which the state may cooperate with the city in hastening the completion of this much to be desired project. Since a large part of the cost will fall upon the laying of the pipe-line, and the construction of headworks, and since much delay might arise from this same source, I would suggest that an arrangement be made by which the city would be made by which this work could be done with convict labor. I suggest, also, that it might be feasible to authorize the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, as the state board, to act with the authorities of the city of Salem in this matter. I recommend, therefore, that this legislature grant this authorization, as the question is of so much concern to the health of the institutions under the state's control.

Oregon National Guard.
Through the passage of an admirable and effective military code at the last session of the legislature and the patriotic spirit and ability displayed by its officers and men, the national guard of this state is being maintained in a high state of efficiency.

During the past year the guard was called upon to assist in extinguishing the forest fires which were destroying our magnificent forests, and the homes of our settlers. The officers and men answered the call promptly and rendered most valuable service in the performance of this unpleasant duty.

During the year 1909 it cost the state \$30.87 for each man in service. The same year the National Guard of California cost that state \$81.06 for each man in service and that of the state of Washington, \$84.74 per man. It will be seen, therefore, that the Oregon National Guard is being economically maintained and its needs, which are fully set forth in the report of the adjutant general, should be given careful consideration.

State Board of Health.
Oregon has been fortunate in having secured active and conscientious physicians of well-known ability to serve upon the state board of health. The members of this board, during the biennial period just closed, have been most lavish of their time, and most generous of their efforts for the betterment of the general sanitation and health conditions of the state. They have been ever vigilant in checking the spread of disease, and in seeking out the causes of sickness in order to more effectively stamp out unhealthy conditions.

Conservation of Resources.
It is most vital to the future prosperity of this state and of its people, that the natural resources be conserved to the fullest possible extent, in order that they may be utilized and developed for the benefit not only of this, but of future generations.

Effective conservation control or development of the resources of Oregon can come only through the state and federal co-operation. The federal government controls and regulates commerce wholly within their boundaries. But the interstate commerce commission and the state railroad commission have worked together, harmoniously and without any conflict of authority, with one end alone in view—the public good.

So, it must be as regards the control and distribution of the waters of the streams. A stream, the source and flow of which is entirely within the boundaries of the state, even if within the boundaries of a federal forest reserve, should be given over to the control of the state. But in the control of interstate streams we must look to the federal government.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion is a good one, that the interstate waters of a basin lying with-

in the boundaries of several adjoining states, might, as far as possible, be turned over to the joint control of these states. As an instance, the Columbia basin is practically all within the boundaries of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The waters of that river, and its tributaries could undoubtedly, upon the passage of effective uniform water laws approved by congress, be safely turned over to the joint control of these states.

Oregon, through the adoption of proper forest management, has shown her ability and willingness to control, project and regulate the water of the streams within her jurisdiction. To join with her sister states in the passage and administration of uniform laws for the interstate stream in the Columbia basin, would be but a short step forward.

I do not believe that the state should, through legislation, deprive the present generation of the blessings that may accrue through the legitimate use and development of the natural resources of the state for the benefit of future generations. Nor do I believe that a too lavish hand should now rob the future for the benefit of the present.

I urge, however, with as much earnestness as it may command, that you gentlemen of the legislature will give the question of the conservation of the state's resources your most careful and faithful consideration and investigation in order that you may be able, before the session closes, to enact legislation that will protect resources these both for the present and for the future while, at the same time, it will permit their use and development to the highest degree consistent with the interest and the prosperity of the people of the state, both now and in years to come.

Forest Protection.
It is imperative that the state adopt some sensible and adequate policy of forest protection not only with the view of saving the timber now standing from fire, but of reforesting the logged-off and burnt-over areas as well.

During the past year Oregon's loss through forest fires amounted to millions of dollars—more, it is said, than we realized from the total sales of our apples, fish, wool and wheat for the same period.

During this time the federal government spent over \$200,000 for fire protection and the private timber owners over \$100,000, while Oregon's contribution for the same work was the paltry sum of \$250.

It is estimated that Oregon has 400,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, about one-fifth of the total supply of the United States. At current price this should bring about \$5,000,000,000. Fifty years will see every stick of this vast forest cut and sawed if the present demand keeps up. The United States alone uses at the present time about 40,000,000,000 feet of timber a year, besides 118,000,000 hewn ties, 15,000,000 staves, over 133,000,000 sets of headings, nearly 550,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,000,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of mine timbers, 1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation and 90,000,000 cords of firewood. The timber industry brings annually into the state about \$25,000,000, and it is estimated that 80 per cent of this vast sum is paid out for labor and supplies, and some part of it, therefore, directly or indirectly, reaches the pockets of every resident of this state.

The legislature of 1907 created a state board of forestry and passed an excellent forest code, as far as it went, but it did not go far enough. It should have provided means of enforcing the fire laws, provided for educational work, and for an investigation of forest conditions. The Oregon report for 1910 sets out in detail the weaknesses of our forest laws and policy. It also sets out the essentials of a policy which it recommends for immediate adoption, and I assure you that you will find them worthy of your consideration. They are as follows:

1. A trained state forester familiar

with the western conditions and experienced in the organization for the prevention of forest fires.

He should not be a cheap man, but the best available, and chosen absolutely independent of politics. He should be allowed to appoint one or more assistants.

2. A liberal appropriation for forest fire patrol service, with ample latitude for such co-operation with other agencies as the state forester shall find for the best interest of the public, especially through the encouragement of further extension and efficiency of private and county effort.

3. Improvement and strict enforcement of laws against fire, the state to exert its police authority to this end.

4. Systematic study of forest conditions and needs, to afford basis of intelligent action and of any further desirable legislation.

5. A system of general education, with specific advice to individuals in proper forest management. The following are equally important as part of an early rational policy but perhaps less urgently in need of immediate action by the legislature:

1. Dependable low taxation of deforested land not more valuable for agriculture which will encourage its being held and protected for a future crop, the state to be compensated by adequate tax upon the yield.

2. Thorough study of the subject of taxing mature timber, with a view to securing the adoption of a system which will result in the greatest permanent community good.

3. Study on which to base the early application of advanced forestry principles to the management of the state owned forest lands, and the purchase of cut or burned-over lands better suited for state than private forestry.

To furnish educative example as well as to maintain state revenue and proper forest conditions.

Swamp Lands.
It is extremely necessary that this legislature pay effective attention to the swamp lands of the state. Under the federal swamp land act of 1860, and acts amendatory thereto, Oregon was given all swamp lands within her boundaries. Thousands of acres of these lands were selected in early days and sold by the state at the minimum price of \$1.00 per acre. Most of the lists by which the selections were made have been passed upon by the general land office and either approved or rejected; a few, however, are now and have been for a number of years before the department awaiting action.

Notwithstanding that it has been over 50 years since this state was admitted to the union, there are still large tracts of swamp land to which the state has been unable to get title. This failure is due largely to the red tape attached to the preparation and filing of the selection lists and to the fact that the early surveyors making their returns based their claims upon old maps, and gave the true character of the land.

Prompt action in this matter is essential in view of the recent ruling of the commissioner of the general land office to the effect that whenever a list covering a tract of alleged swamp land is filed, no matter how small the acreage, the state must attach the certificate of the state land agent to the effect that the list covers all the lands in the township to which the state is entitled under the swamp land grant, and, also, the waiver of the state as to all future claims or selections.

Carey Act Reclamation.
In 1894 congress passed what is known as the Carey act, which provided that 1,000,000 acres of desert land be granted to each of certain states, Oregon included, provided the states would assume the responsibility of reclaiming and irrigating the same and see that it was disposed of to settlers in tracts of not exceeding 160 acres. The act called for the passage of an act of acceptance by the several state legislatures, these acts, of course, to provide rules and regulations for the protection and guidance of the reclamation companies, settlers and others concerned.

The New Water Law.
After many years' struggle, the friends of reform secured in 1909 the passage of a water code which is far

in advance of the laws in any other state, more particularly because it limits the use of water for power purposes for a period of forty years and provides the most simple and expeditious methods for settling water rights. The main features of the law are the provision for—

1. The determination of early rights;
2. The protection of existing rights and
3. The acquisition of new rights.

The passage of this code has given a great boon to the state and together with the results being obtained through the administration, it stands as a monument to those who gave it support. Prior to its passage it took years to have a water right adjudicated. It took nine years to settle the famous Hough-Porter case with only 47 rights involved. The present board of control operating under the new code has in less than two years adjudicated seven streams involving over 400 rights, and has taken testimony involving 825 rights on ten additional streams, without expense to the public and at small cost to the water users. It has also been clearly demonstrated that its passage has greatly encouraged development, for in less than two years' time over 1100 applications to appropriate water have been filed in—

(Continued on Page Six.)

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The circuit court case of C. F. Micklenberg vs. F. L. Chambers, Alton Hampton and the Newport Engineering company, to foreclose a lien on the new Chambers and Hampton blocks, has been dismissed on stipulation of the lien having been satisfied.

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