

DR. WITHYCOMBE NOW GOVERNOR

Inauguration in State Capitol Simple But Impressive.

West First to Congratulate New Executive—Chambers Thronged With Prominent Spectators.

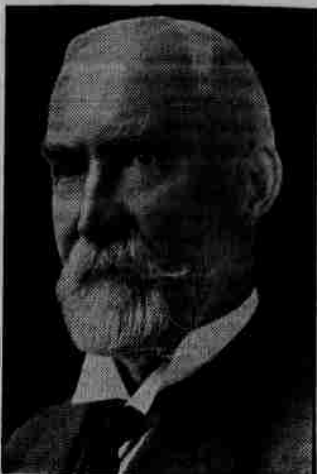
Sate Capitol, Salem—People of Oregon: You have now a new governor. He is Dr. James Withycombe, of Corvallis. He took the oath of office at precisely 2:46 Tuesday afternoon.

Surrounded by members of his family, state officials, including Justices of the Supreme court and legislators, prominent residents of Salem and other parts of the state, Dr. Withycombe was vested with the power of office and immediately presented to the people his first state document, which was an inaugural address and message to the legislature combined.

His first official act was to write a letter accepting the presidency of the Oregon State Board of the Red Cross. Less profuse, but even more impressive, were the decorations inside the house chamber where the inauguration took place. The only display of color was that produced by the flags hanging in the doorway.

But the portraits of nine ex-governors of the state looked down on the scene that transferred the authority over the state's affairs from the hands of Oswald West into those of James Withycombe. Two ex-governors occupied the rostrum with them.

After the retiring governor and the incoming governor had been escorted into the room W. Lair Thompson, pres-



Dr. James Withycombe, Oregon's New Governor.

ident of the senate, presented Governor West. The retiring governor was sharply applauded as he arose.

"The time has come," said Governor West, "when politics should be forgotten, and I, for one, want to give the incoming governor all the help possible. In retiring from office I think that, in my limited ability, I have done best I could, but as I expect to stay here I want to help all I can to make Oregon the greatest state in the Union."

President Thompson then formally announced that the canvass of the vote showed Dr. Withycombe elected, and formally presented him for the inaugural ceremony.

Chief Justice Moore administered the oath.

Governor Withycombe began at once his formal message that he had prepared in advance, and spoke briefly of his ideals and purposes.

"It is my hope and intention," he said, "that my administration shall be both economical and constructive. Oregon needs capital to develop its resources. Capital must be encouraged, not hampered. We do not want capital that will override us, but we must make investments attractive and not by undue restrictions drive it away. The future of Oregon rests primarily in agricultural development. It must be given aid and encouragement. I shall surround myself so far as it is possible with men who are in sympathy with my purposes. The changes that may be made in the appointive offices will not be on political grounds, but in the interest of efficiency and in that of carrying out the policies I have outlined."

Following is a synopsis of Governor Withycombe's first message to the Oregon legislature, delivered before that body immediately following his inauguration Tuesday afternoon:

Recommends that the legislature set a record for brevity, especially in the number of laws passed. Urges a short, sane session, with a few good laws.

Would have several elective offices made appointive; recommends the consolidation of various commissions and bureaus and suggests that a committee be appointed to make a survey

Clatsop Backs Bounty Bill. State Capitol, Salem—Members of the Clatsop county delegation are behind a bill introduced in the house providing a bounty of \$1 each on seals caught in the Columbia river. The measure provides that one-half the bounty be paid by the county opposite which, in the river, the seals are caught, and the other half by the state. It will be necessary for persons claiming these proposed bounties to make affidavits that the seals are caught on the Oregon side of the river and not on the Washington side.

of the best way to centralize the state government and report in 1917.

Would abolish continuing appropriations, except for state educational institutions, and would place all state receipts in the general fund in charge of the state treasurer.

Recommends that efforts to economize should not stop with the state, but extend to the counties. Of every \$100 taxes, \$12.50 goes to the state and \$87.50 to the county, therefore the county administration costs the taxpayers three times as much as the state. The legislature should save at least \$20,000 in its own expense of operation this session.

Recommends anti-liquor regulations that can be enforced; wants the governor to have the power to remove officers who do not enforce the prohibition laws; favors a substantial appropriation for investigation by special agents.

Recommends a one-half mill state tax for road purposes and the use of the automobile license fund for the same purpose.

Would evolve a rational state mortgage credit system and memorialize congress to take action on the rural credit banking laws.

Recommends that a non-salaried committee of seven business men see what can be done to establish new industries. Unreasonable restrictions on commercial activities should be frowned on.

Would encourage the normal schools. Recommends that from the sale of lands in the Tumalo project set the money aside for future irrigation aid under state supervision.

With one exception, the state institutions are in good shape. The exception is the penitentiary. There is not enough work to keep the men in physical trim. They should work on roads or manufacture something not made by free labor. Because youths and hardened criminals are not segregated, the state is conducting a school of crime, as the novice imbibes the spirit of the veteran crooks.

The exaggerated leniency to prisoners in the past will not be repeated. A more sparing use of the pardoning power will have a salutary effect. Only in exceptional circumstances will the sentences be set aside or modified.

Petition Peddlers to Lose.

State Capitol, Salem—Representative Olson of Portland, has introduced a bill in the house that will drive petition peddlers completely out of business.

Whenever a man or a woman wants to become a candidate for office, under operation of the proposed Olson law, all that will be necessary will be to file declaration of such intention with the county clerk—if it be a county office—or with the secretary of state if it be a district, state or a federal office. It will be necessary, also, to pay a small fee when the declaration is filed, the fee varying with the importance and the compensation attached to the office.

"It won't cost a prospective candidate any more under operations of the law that I propose than it does now under the old petition system," says Mr. Olson. "A candidate always has to pay the petition peddlers and it won't cost any more to pay a flat fee than to pay them, and the state or the counties will get some good from the money."

"I can't see how anyone can object to this bill—that is, anyone excepting the petition peddlers."

Bill Aimed at Commission.

State Capitol, Salem—To abolish the state fish and game commission and to make the master fish warden and the state game warden directly appointive by the governor are the principal provisions of a bill now in the course of construction by Representative Schuebel, of Clackamas.

"The game and fish commission has been the football of politics for years," says Schuebel, "and it will be to the best interests of the state and to the fish and game of the state as well to the sportsmen to get rid of it."

"We need a master fish warden and a game warden as we have now, but let them be appointed by the governor and make them directly responsible to him. We certainly don't need any commission."

Estimated Appropriations May Be Sustained

State Capitol, Salem—That the estimates made by the State Board of Control for appropriations for the various state institutions for 1915 and 1916 will not be materially changed, if changed at all, is the belief after the first week's session of the legislature. Estimates were made first by the superintendents and considerable reductions made in several instances.

The committee on ways and means of the senate is probing thoroughly the management of the institutions and has visited the blind school, the mute school and the state insane asylum. After spending a day at the latter institution and the cottage farm, an adjunct committee members announced that they were well pleased with the management of all institutions visited and especially well pleased with the management of the insane asylum.

Counties Are Held Liable.

Salem—That counties are legally liable for the expense incurred in auditing their books under the supervision of the state auditing department is the substance of an opinion handed down by Attorney General Brown, replying to a communication from Gale S. Hill, of Albany. The attorney general did not pass on the reasonableness of the bills in question, stating that it was the duty of the County court to audit such bills. The opinion stated, however, there was a question whether the legislature could enact such laws.

AMERICA RIGHT, ENGLAND'S REPLY

Britain Points Out Difficulties, But Promises Redress.

Detention of Our Ships Will Not Stop, But International Law Will Not Be Exceeded.

Washington, D. C.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government, requesting improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made public here and in London Sunday by mutual agreement between the State department and the British foreign office.

The British communication concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between the neutral nations should be interfered with only when imperatively necessary and officials of the Washington government construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

The only formal comment made was contained in a brief statement issued by Secretary Bryan, who said:

"This answer, being preliminary, and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase, rather than decrease, in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note promises, however, that Great Britain "will make redress whenever the action of the British fleet may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

The text of the British communication is as follows:

"The British secretary of State for foreign affairs to the American ambassador, foreign office, January 7, 1915—Your Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 28th of December."

"It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States government has drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send, without further delay, some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist."

"Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by your excellency and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries."

"His majesty's government cordially concurs in the principle enunciated by the government of the United States, that a belligerent is dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere, unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with 'bona fide' trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress."

"We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your excellency's note seems to hold His majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of His majesty's government, the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long established markets in European markets, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war."

Students Discover Gold.

Berkeley, Cal.—Three students of the mining department of the University of California have discovered a new and pleasant method of financing a college education. They have been spending their Christmas holidays prospecting in Placer county, and a letter received by the recorder of the university sets forth that they had stumbled on a rich quartz vein and had begun to take out numerous semesters' worth of gold. They had employed a force of men to mine the claim and were preparing to return to the university.

Persia Sends Ultimatum.

Rome—The Giornale d'Italia has published an interview with the Persian minister to Rome, in the course of which the diplomat said Persia desired to remain neutral throughout the war, but that its territory was being invaded by Kurds and Turks. Persia had sent an ultimatum to Constantinople, the ministry said, the result of which was unknown as yet.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—There is some improvement in the potato market this week. The shipping movement southward has started, but no great hopes are held out, as only a small part of the stock is of shipping quality. A few cars of Burbanks are going to California and for these buyers are paying 80¢@90¢ at East Side points, while ordinary stock is bringing 75¢@85¢ in Portland. The San Francisco market is in better shape, as the Salinas are practically all gone, and this will leave an opening for a limited quantity of Oregon. The American Wonder seed movement seems to be about over.

The local jobbing trade is not brisk and the market is sufficiently supplied. Front street prices are unchanged.

There is no shipping outlet for eggs and with receipts enlarging the market is slowly reaching a lower level. Sales were made at 28¢@29¢, case count.

Poultry receipts were liberal and the market was weak, hens selling at 13¢@14¢. Dressed pork was very weak, with 9¢ as the top. Veal was barely steady.

No changes were reported in the butter or cheese markets.

White beans are steadily advancing in price. There was a good crop on the Coast this season and the quality was fine, but the market is being strengthened by the upward movement of prices in the East, where large exports to Europe have caused advances.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.42; forty-fold, \$1.42; club, \$1.41; red Russian, \$1.34; red Fife, \$1.37.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$28.50 @29 ton; shorts, \$30.50@31; rolled barley, \$33.50@34.50.

Corn—White, \$38 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @15.50; valley timothy, \$13@13.50; grain hay, \$10.50@11; alfalfa, \$13@13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @ 2 dozen; eggplant, 8 @ 10¢; peppers, 12¢@15¢; artichokes, 85¢@90 dozen; tomatoes, \$1.75 crate; cabbage, 1¢@1¢ pound; beans, 12¢; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8¢ pound; head lettuce, \$1.85 @ 2 crate; pumpkins, 1¢ pound; squash, 1¢; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75¢@1.50 box; casabas, \$1.65 crate; pears, \$1 @ 1.50 box; cranberries, \$9@11 barrel.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 29¢@30¢ dozen; candled, 30¢@31¢; storage, 25¢@29¢.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 sack; Idaho, \$1@1.10; Yakima, 80¢@1.10; sweet potatoes, 2¢ pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping points.

Poultry—Hens, large, 13¢@14¢; mixed, 13¢; broilers, 18¢@20¢; turkeys, dressed, 21¢; live, 18¢; ducks, 12¢@15¢; geese, 11¢@12¢.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 29¢ pound in case lots; 3¢ more in less than case lots; cubes, 25¢.

Veal—Fancy, 12¢ pound.

Pork—Block, 9¢ pound.

Honey—Choice, \$3.25 case.

Nuts—Walnuts, 15¢@24¢ pound.

Beans—Small white, \$5.75; large white, \$5.80; Lima, \$6.25; pink, \$4.60; Mexican, \$6.25; bayou, \$6.35.

Hops—1914 crop, 10 @ 12¢; 1913 crop, nominal.

Hides—Salted hides, 14¢; salted bulls, 10¢; salted calf, 18¢; salted kip, 14¢; green hides, 12¢; green bulls, 8¢; green calf, 18¢; green kip, 14¢; dry hides, 25¢; dry calf, 27¢.

Wool—Valley, 17¢@18¢ pound; Eastern Oregon, 15¢@20¢, nominal; mohair, choice, 1914 clip, 27¢.

Casaca bark—Old and new, 4¢@4¢ pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$6.75@7; choice cows, \$6@6.75; medium, \$5.75@6; heifers, \$5 @ 6.50; bulls, \$3.50@5; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.75@6.90; heavy, \$5.80@6.30.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6@6.50; ewes, \$5@5.50; lambs, \$6.25@7.50.

Tacoma—Local commission men report a splendid movement of apples and a firmness in prices. Prospects for a healthy business for the remainder of the season are bright. During the early part of the war, shipments of this fruit could not be made to foreign countries and to move the commodity it was necessary to set prices down nearly twice as low as they were last year.

Potatoes are getting firm. Last season the spuds opened at high prices and went down toward the latter part. This year the tables are just reversed, the tubers opening at low prices and going up as the season advances. Merchants say, however, that quotations will not rise much.

Milling wheat in Tacoma made other advances, reaching the highest point yet known locally. Bluestem is offered at \$1.42; forty-fold, \$1.41; club, \$1.40; red Fife, \$1.36; red Russian, \$1.34.

Fresh meats—Steers, 12¢ pound; cows, 12¢; heifers, 12¢@12½¢; wethers, 12¢; dressed hogs, 12¢; trimmed sides, 16¢; combinations, 15¢; lambs, 13¢@14¢; Diamond T. C., 14¢; yearlings, 13¢; ewes, 11¢.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10¢@12¢; hens, dressed, 16 @ 18¢; live, 10 @ 14¢; springs, dressed, 22¢; live, 14¢@16¢; squabs, live, \$2.50 dozen; dressed, \$6; turkeys, live, 18¢; dressed, 25¢@30¢; geese, 20¢.

Butter—Washington creamery, 28¢@29¢ pound; Oregon, 26¢@27¢.

Seattle—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.43; Turkey red, \$1.35; forty-fold, \$1.42; club, \$1.41; fife, \$1.37; red Russian, \$1.35; barley, \$30 ton.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

It is reported that there is considerable dissension in the German cabinet.

Portland Catholics are planning to aid the sufferers of the earthquake in Italy.

A French senator advises parliament to be quiet while France is invaded by an enemy.

Twenty thousand persons, including many notables, were killed in the earthquake in Italy.

The American branch of the Red Cross is asking help to aid the Italian earthquake sufferers.

Five governments are in the Chicago wheat pit buying heavily, together with many foreign individuals.

Eighteen Russian generals have been discharged from important positions, according to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt.

A resolution was offered in congress asking the secretary of war for information as to the strength of coast defence guns.

Gov. Bleese, of South Carolina, who resigned near the end of his term, has pardoned and paroled 1460 convicts, besides disbanding the state militia.

An aged pipe smoker in San Francisco was killed when he fell on his face. The long stem punctured the roof of his mouth and entered the brain.

The battleship Kansas sustained damage in the big storm off the Virginia coast, which it will require two weeks to repair, it was reported on the warship's arrival in Hampton Roads.

British aviators early in the week dropped bombs on the German positions in Antwerp, according to a Netherlands newspaper dispatch. The damage done by the bombs has not been ascertained.

Geneva reports that numbers of the Austrian nobility and aristocracy and Viennese financiers are depositing large sums of money in Switzerland and are giving orders for the purchase of quantities of American securities.

Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, in the house, severely criticised the Democratic leaders for resorting to legislative trickery to kill the Oregon apple box bill, which but for their activities probably would have been passed before adjournment.

Secretary Daniels wrote to a little boy and girl of Corvallis, Or., telling them he was sorry he could not grant their request that the school children of Oregon be permitted to make the voyage through the Panama Canal on the famous battleship bearing their state's name.

Through the solicitude of mothers and other relatives the British soldiers seem to be getting more marmalade and jam than they can consume; the consequence is that many a peasant woman behind the lines has had her larder supplied with a quantity of sweetsmeats that will last her for years.

General Carranza has added to his program of reform the granting of absolute divorce. Any judge in Mexico—if he cares to take the chance of Carranza's resenting himself at Chapultepec—may now annul a marriage contract. The law became effective on New Year's day. Mexico has heretofore never granted more than a legal separation. The new law not only provides for divorce with the right to remarry, but makes the dissolution of the union so simple that the mere agreement of man and wife to break their marital contract is sufficient.

The German and French accounts of the fighting on the Western front agree in declaring there has been a desperate battle near Soissons. The issue is not wholly decided, but the Germans are believed to have gained ground northeast of the town, while the French wholly failed to make progress. The French are now described as taking up new positions on the south bank of the Aisne. Emperor William in person directed the battle on the plain of Vreigny. Inspired by his presence, the German troops cleared this important elevated position of the enemy.

The state prohibition contest has already begun in the Washington legislature.

German authorities declare the reports of atrocities by German soldiers are pure fabrications.

Eighty citizens of Terra Haute, Ind., have pleaded guilty to corrupting the ballot in the last election.

East St. Louis, Ill., reports that Italian army officers are in that vicinity buying cavalry horses by the thousands.

Letters received in Montreal from the West Indies declare the German cruiser Karlsruhe was sunk in battle.

It is declared that Serbia will not now be satisfied with anything less than complete possession of Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

The house, by a vote of 204 to 174, refused to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women.

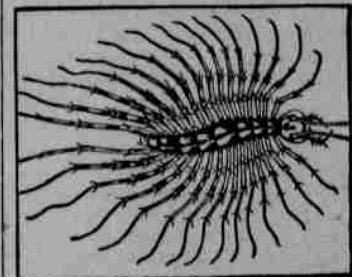
A fierce snow, wind and rain storm swept the Atlantic states, killing and injuring several people and doing great damage to property.

VISITOR NOT WANTED

House Centipede Always an Unwelcome Guest.

That It Keeps Down Other Small Pests is Not Sufficient in the Eyes of the Housewife—Creature of Damp.

The house centipede, particularly within the last 20 years, has become altogether too common an object in dwelling houses for the peace of mind of many housewives. It is a very fragile creature, capable of rapid movements, and elevated considerably above the surface upon which it runs by very numerous long legs. It is a creature of the damp, and is particularly abundant in bathrooms, moist



House Centipede.

closets and cellars, multiplying excessively also in conservatories, especially about places where pots are stored, and near heating pipes.

If it were not for its uncanny appearance and the rather poisonous nature of its bite, this centipede would not necessarily be an unwelcome visitor in houses, but might be looked upon rather as an aid in keeping in check various household pests. Its appearance in dwellings, however, is not often welcomed, notwithstanding its useful role.

It can be best controlled by keeping the moist places in houses free from any object behind which it can conceal itself, or at least subjecting such locations to frequent inspection. In places near water pipes, or in storerooms where it may secrete itself and occur in some numbers, a free use of fresh pyrethrum powder is to be advised.

The house centipede is a southern species, its normal habitat being in the southern tier of states and southward through Texas into Mexico. It has slowly spread northward, having been observed in Pennsylvania as early as 1849, and reaching New York and Massachusetts thirty or thirty-five years ago, but for many years after its first appearance in the latter two states it was of rare occurrence. It is now very common throughout New York and New England states, and extends westward well beyond the Mississippi, probably to the mountains.

The popular belief is that this centipede is extremely poisonous, and, as it belongs with the poisonous group of centipedes, it cannot be questioned but that the bite of the creature is probably somewhat poisonous as well as painful, though the seriousness of the results will be dependent, as in all similar cases, on the susceptibility of the patient. The poison injected in the act of biting is probably merely to assist in numbing and quieting its victim, and in spite of its abundance in houses in the North, and for many years its much greater abundance in the South, very few cases are recorded of its having bitten any human being, and it is very questionable whether it would ever, unprovoked, attack any large animal. If pressed with the bare foot or hand, or if caught between sheets in beds, this, like almost any other insect, will unquestionably bite in self-defense, and the few cases on record indicate that severe swelling and pain may result from the poison injected.

Prompt dressing of the wound with ammonia will greatly alleviate the disagreeable symptoms.

Monte Carlo Still Open.

Word comes from Monte Carlo that in spite of the war in Europe the little principality's neutrality is still unbroken, and the Casino is open for business as usual. This announcement was received by some of the New York hotel proprietors, in the form of letters from the manager of one of the big hotels, who seems apprehensive that Americans may be deterred by the thought that the Casino de Paris, the American bar and the Tir aux Pigeons are not performing their usual functions.

He neglects to point out how the American can reach Monte Carlo just now in anything like the comfort he has been used to, without running into some part of the war.

The Explanation.

George Cohan, at a luncheon at the Players' club in New York, was talking about a millionaire banker of sixty-two, whose wife threatened to divorce him on account of his "ward," a beautiful chorus girl of seventeen.

"Home," said Mr. Cohan, in his quaint way, "home is where the heart is. Well, some of our grand old multimillionaires are so big-hearted they naturally have to have several homes."

A Get-Rich-Quick Scheme.

"There must be some fine business opportunities in those permanent trenches of the allies."

"For instance?"

"I'd like to be able to operate a little tobacco store there for a few weeks."