

Farmers: A Small Investment in Lumber Now Will Save a



Large Investment in New Machinery Next Spring

GOVERNOR ASKS SAVE ECONOMY (Continued from Page 1.)

the utilization of auto license funds for state road work.

A report on finances connected with the state flax experiments showed a net profit of some \$3000.

Facilities for military training in high schools and the State University were urged, as was the passage of a sane sterilization act. Consolidation of the State Labor Commissioner's office with that of the Industrial Accident Commission, to escape duplication of work, was advised.

Accepting the recommendations of the Fish and Game Commission and of sportsmen's organizations, the Governor recommended increasing the angling license fee from \$1 to \$1.50, the new funds to be used for fish planting exclusively.

Creation of some \$200,000 of new revenue biennially was recommended by revising the inheritance tax law and taxes upon insurance companies, while a fire marshal bill, designed to eliminate fire loss and lower insurance rates was also suggested.

Important extracts from the message, embracing its principle features, are printed elsewhere in this paper.

Governor Withycomb's Message to the Legislature of Oregon.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 8.—Below is the text, in part, of Governor Withycomb's message to the Legislature, delivered today:

In a large measure Oregon has a commission form of government. The Governor has been more and more divested of authority. As a member of the Board of Control, in most important State matters he has identical the same power to obtain the results he desires, as other members of the Board, although the public vests him with a far larger measure of responsibility.

I believe this tendency toward decentralization is ill-advised, that it works against the best interests of the State, and that the resulting decrease of individual responsibility lessens efficiency in public service.

The penitentiary properly should be under the Governor's jurisdiction. The constitution gives the Executive the exclusive pardoning and parole powers.

The State budget calls for appropriations totaling \$715,382.00 more than can be raised under the provisions of the recent Constitutional Amendment. The situation can be met only by pruning the budget estimates in conjunction with the creation of new revenue.

Below are listed the amounts asked by seventeen departments together with the amount which I believe can be deducted from each estimate without impairing the essential activities of the department in question:

	Amount Proposed	Amount Reduction
State Fair Board.....	\$225,800	\$105,000
University of Oregon.....	221,536	131,000
University of Oregon Medical School.....	138,820	10,000
Bounty on wild animals.....	90,000	25,000
Child Labor and Industrial		

Welfare Commissions (to be placed under Industrial Accident Commission).....	\$12,000	12,000
State Board of Health and Social Hygiene Society (to be combined under Board of Health).....	\$54,588	30,000
Dairy and Food Commissioner.....	40,800	5,000
Livestock Sanitary Board.....	45,060	5,000
Forestry.....	60,000	15,000
Banking.....	10,000	10,000
Mines and geology.....	50,000	15,000
State Engineer and Water Board.....	108,966	31,000
Public Service.....	89,198	7,000
Tax Commission.....	30,000	15,000
Weights and Measures.....	8,450	5,000
Penitentiary (maintenance).....	120,748	10,000
State Hospital (maintenance).....	274,830	20,000
Legislative Assembly.....	75,000	10,000

*Combined appropriation.

While the details of the retrenchment program above set forth may be largely modified and revised, and other fields for economy doubtless discovered, I believe the general schedule will be found meritorious.

The total amount eliminated is \$461,000. To reinforce this saving I further propose legislation which will increase the State's revenue some \$250,000, making a total of expenditures eliminated, and new funds created during the biennium, of \$711,000.

In my opinion there are two feasible sources for new State revenue. The Inheritance Tax may well be re-adjusted so that direct descendants would pay one per cent on amounts over the \$5000 exemption, and up to \$20,000, and two per cent upon funds above that amount; collateral heirs, two per cent on all amounts from \$2000 to \$20,000, and above that four per cent; all other beneficiaries should be required to pay four per cent of whatever money they receive.

In the State Insurance Department it is suggested that the tax of two per

cent on the net premium of insurance companies be changed to two per cent on gross premiums.

It is calculated that the suggested changes under these two heads will bring to the State an additional revenue of \$130,000 annually.

State road work embraces some of the most important problems confronting us. The policy of trunk highway construction already under way should not be abandoned. Especially, sufficient funds must be forthcoming so that the State can meet the requirements of the Shackelford bill and thus secure this Federal financial aid, which, during the next five years will amount to \$1,819,280.

I propose a moderate increase in automobile licenses and that the total revenue obtained therefrom be devoted to State road work. It is estimated that an average of at least \$250,000 a year would be available during the next five years, making a total available for roads after 1917 of approximately \$500,000 a year.

It is further recommended that a commission of three unsalaried members be placed in charge of the State Highway Department.

The commissioners should be appointed by the Governor, and one might well be selected for each of the Congressional districts.

The people of Oregon have decisively approved the so-called "Bone-Dry" Prohibition measure and this Legislature is in duty bound to make absolutely effective the provisions and evident intentions of that measure. That it will fulfill its obligations to the letter, I am certain.

The outstanding needs of the penitentiary are better housing facilities and employment for prisoners. The present buildings and equipment are antiquated and inadequate. It is not advisable to provide for a new penitentiary building now, but a small appropriation might well be made which will enable the warden during the next two years to commence the erection of such a building.

Our laws forbid the sale of prison-made articles in competition with those manufactured by free labor. The inception of the flax industry two years ago was largely with a view to alleviating the condition of non-employment, resulting from these laws. It has done much toward this end, as an average of 153 men have been given some employment each month, while the average number employed each working day is seventy-two. In all there has been paid to prisoners for flax work \$5356.

The loss sustained during the first year of the flax project was neither unexpected nor extraordinary, as the entire enterprise was experimental and exceptionally unfavorable conditions were encountered. However, as indicated by the above figures, the 1916 crop will show a profit, to date, and the products of the coming season should do even better.

While the financial outcome is a proof of the soundness of the movement, yet the two big outstanding points for congratulation are that many of the prisoners have been provided with work and that we have blazed a trail for the development of a new Oregon industry. Flax will not only prove a boon to the State from an agricultural viewpoint, but the manufacturing inevitably accompanying its increased production will be of far-reaching economic importance.

The establishment of facilities for military training in our State University and in Oregon high schools is recommended. This need not be compulsory, but it should be available for Oregon boys, and participation in it should count in their school credits. I believe such training is invaluable for physical development and the upbuilding of disciplined character. It would also afford an opportunity for the application of practical patriotism; those who take the training would do much to make themselves of value to their country in time of military need.

The passage of the Rural Credit Amendment necessitates the enactment of legislation to put its provisions into operation. As this is vitally important to the entire State, and particularly to agricultural development, special care should be exercised in devising ways and means for the most efficient application of the manifold benefits of the reform.

The State Labor Commissioner is now largely duplicating the work of the Industrial Accident Commission. The factory inspection activities of the former might well be handled by the auditors of the Accident Commission, who cover identically the same ground with practically the same end in view, while the Accident Commission is also concerned with the same statistical data as the Labor Commissioner.

I suggest, therefore, that at the expiration of the term of the present Commissioner, the office of Labor Commissioner be abolished and its duties be transferred to the Industrial Accident Commission. As labor is directly represented on the Commission, the principles of whose operation are based upon cooperation with the employe, there would be no lessening of protection for its interests, which most certainly merit and must have adequate recognition.

With further reference to the general subject of labor, it seems to me eminently desirable from the standpoint of all concerned, that steps be taken to the end that industrial disputes may be settled so far as possible through arbitration. If a commission vested with official authority, could be created, which would command the reasonably united confidence of labor and employers, it might well devise ways and means which would go far toward alleviating the losses inherent to industrial disputes in which the principle of conciliation is ignored.

The prevalence and increase of feeble-mindedness and mental disease is one of the greatest problems confronting modern society. It is estimated, for instance, that probably two per cent of Oregon children are mentally deficient. There are

hundreds of adults, of course, who are mentally incompetent and whose unrestricted propagation simply means the creation of more human wrecks. I am more and more convinced that the reproduction of the mentally unfit is absolutely wrong. Through our shortsighted inaction we are populating our State with imbeciles and criminals, insuring ever-increasing public expense and opening the way for disease, sorrow and tragedy for generations yet unborn. To mend this situation, I earnestly urge the passage of a sane Sterilization Act.

To combat the increasing statewide loss by fire, a fire marshal bill has been prepared. Twenty-six states already have fire marshals, and it is found that the department more than pays its way in reducing the cost of insurance and in direct elimination of fire waste. Because it is good economics and is recommended by those who have given the subject thorough consideration, the passage of a fire marshal law for Oregon is urged.

The workings of the Fish and Game Commission, under the provisions of the bill passed by the last Legislature, have been most gratifying. The commission has handled its affairs efficiently, and, I believe, given satisfaction. Certainly the public-spirited attention to their duties shown by the commissioners deserves commendation.

It is believed that the anglers' license fee, which is now \$1, should be increased to \$1.50. There has been a decrease in licenses paid during the last few years, and, on the other hand, there is a rapidly increasing need for restocking of our fishing streams upon a generous scale. It is my expectation that the increased revenue from this source would be devoted almost exclusively to the propagation of trout for the upbuilding of our angling resources.

The growing desire to keep down taxes is to be commended, especially because it indicates an increased public interest in community affairs. The very best way to get efficiency in public administration, whether it be district, municipal, county or state, is for the citizens affected to take an active hand in what is going on.

I welcome, therefore, these campaigns for lower taxes and improved public administration; the latter, in its best sense, carries with it the former. But so far as the state is concerned, we should realize that only about one dollar out of every ten paid in taxes, in an average county, goes to state expenses, while the other nine are devoted to the costs of the county, school, district and city. This is no apology for state extravagance. Such as exists should be eradicated. But it does mean that by far the largest and most fruitful field for economies lies nearer home. No doubt this Legislature will devote serious attention to economical reforms in some of the laws affecting expenditure of this nine-tenths of our taxes.

With these suggestions for the present and future, I close this message, which marks the completion of half of my official journey as Governor of Oregon. During the two years of my administration I have given the best I have to the service of the citizens who honored me with this office, and during the coming biennium, if Providence permits, I pledge them a continuance of earnest effort for sane, constructive administration.

POLAR EXPEDITION

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing out a "berth" with dynamite, or abandoning the vessel to her fate.

The ability to sense danger from approaching ice, and to act swiftly and decisively, is one of the most necessary requirements of arctic explorers.

The ship will carry a most complete equipment of scientific instruments—many probably supplied by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Tinned foods of all kinds, tea, coffee and chocolate, will be carried; to provide a varied diet for the long period in which we shall be distinctly out of the pale of the menu card and the warm bath. Our principal food, however, will consist of seal, walrus and polar bear steaks. We can, at some convenient place in the arctic, kill several thousand of these and pile them up on the ice, covered with snow, as our food reserve. They will keep, of course, indefinitely.

The average winter temperature we will encounter will be 35, or 40 degrees below zero, this slightly moderating in the brief summer.

Starting out from some port on the Pacific, probably Seattle, in July, we will pass through Bering Strait and proceed north around Alaska. Arriving at some point off the American coast in September, we will "set" the ship in the rapidly forming ice fields, and resign ourselves to a continuous drift with the ice, wherever it may lead us.

We expect to come out at some point between Spitzbergen and Greenland. In thus drifting with the ice, we will be able to note its trend and just what forces are operating in its directions. Whether it is moved principally by the water currents beneath, or is driven by a constant wind, is yet to be determined. Numbers of important scientific theories may be either blasted or substantiated through these observations.

Frequently, hourly if possible, we will take soundings of the sea bottom, and specimens of the fauna from the sea floor collected. The theory that at some former age, the earth's equator was located at what is now the Pole and changed its present position by a "flip-flop" of the earth, may be somewhat cleared

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LOST—Purse, containing money and valuables, Monday morning, the 8th, between the postoffice and the First National Bank. Finder please return to Bulletin and receive reward. 1-9-10p

FOR SALE—\$500 Mahogany case piano, for \$200. Parties leaving city. Call at Mrs. Canada's, 465 Newport St., River Terrace. 1-9-12c

FOR SALE—Two slightly worn party dresses, size 36 or 38; no use for them. For particulars inquire Mrs. Ballard. 1-9-10p

FOR RENT—Two large furnished rooms. Inquire Bulletin. 1-9-10p

FOR SALE—I have several inquiries for four and five room houses. I have some listed with me now, and persons wanting same may inquire of me. J. B. Miner. 1-6tf

LOST—Silver mesh bag, between Reed school and town, containing about \$2.00; finder please return to Bulletin office. 1-9tfc

FOR RENT—Two large unfurnished rooms, water and lights. Inquire Mrs. Ballard, over B. W. L. & P. Co. 1-6tfc

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, at The Bulletin office; just the thing for carpet lining, for covering shelves, or to help start the fire in the morning. 1-6tf

LOST—Dec. 22, pair of glasses in case, by school boy; reward, 839 Columbia St., Boulevard Add. 1-6p

FOR SALE—Two lots in Northwest Townsite Company's Second Addition (west of the river, near Shevlin mill). Price \$150, easy terms. Apply abc, Bulletin office. tf

FOR SALE—House and lot in Weistoria; a bargain. Bend Garage 22-31c

FOUND—Child's gloves and knitted cap. Apply at Bulletin office. 22tf

FOUND—In road; auto wrench. Owner may have same by applying at this office and proving property. 22tf

LOST—Two thermos bottles in leather case. Person advertising sometime as having found these articles please return to Bulletin and receive reward. 14 tfc

FOR RENT—Two four room houses, \$10 a month each. Inquire at the Martin and Cashman store. tf

LOST—On November 9, between Bend and Redmond, one leather carrying case, containing badges and papers belonging to the State Board of Forestry. Finder please return to J. H. Haner, Bend, Oregon. Reward. tf

FOR SALE—Cheaper than you can build, nicely furnished four-room bungalow; bath room and basement; all for \$1,200; \$600 cash. Phone, Red 721. 25tfc

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