

# The Times-Herald.

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## The Times-Herald

### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

#### SYNOPSIS OF GEO. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUGGESTIONS.

Along All Lines Governor Chamberlain Recommends Wisdom and Moderation -- Flat Salaries at Once.

A brief synopsis of the inaugural address of Governor Geo. E. Chamberlain to the two houses of the legislature follows:

After thanking the people of the state for the high honor conferred upon him he says:

With absolute consciousness of, and faith in, the rectitude of my own intentions, keeping in view the oath I have taken to support the constitution and the laws of the state, I place my trust in God and appeal to him to direct and guide me in all that affects the welfare of the people of the whole state, irrespective of race, religion or party.

The governor grappled with the assessment law problem the first thing and said the steady growth in wheat ought to keep down the tax levy.

In this connection he said:

The record made would seem to indicate that the assessors were vying with each other as to who can place the lowest valuation upon the properties of their respective counties, with the evident end in view to escape a just proportion of the expenses of state.

He urges the conservative taxation of corporations in the following language:

All corporations organized outside of the state and doing business here ought to be compelled by law to file copies of their articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, disclosing the amount of their capital stock, their officers and directors, and designating an agent upon whom service of summons could be had.

Governor Chamberlain strongly urges the passage of what is known as the fellow servant law and refers to similar laws in other states, notable the bill recently enacted by the legislature of Virginia. In this connection he said:

I commend the general scope and purpose of this law to the legislature of Oregon and earnestly urge the enactment of a similar statute at this session. Legislation upon this subject was defeated at the last session, but it seems to me that the demands of the thousands of men engaged in railroad employment here are entitled to be heard as they have been heard and favorably acted upon in other states not more progressive than Oregon.

As may have been expected in view of the party platform and the utterance of the governor on the stump he very strongly advocates the passage of a law placing the state officers on a flat salary. In making his remarks on the top he said:

If the judges of our platform are carried out and the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and judges of the supreme court placed upon reasonable annual salaries, and all fees earned paid into the treasury, it will result in a saving to the state. There can be no question but that you, gentlemen, have the power, and it is a moral duty incumbent upon you to enact a law placing each and everyone of the officers herein named upon salaries commensurate with the services rendered, not to be increased or diminished during their incumbency, and requiring all fees to be paid into the treasury as a part of the general fund such act to take effect at once.

The extravagance of the state printing office gets some attention from Mr. Chamberlain and he makes the following recommendation: I recommend for your earnest consideration the propriety of limiting the space to be used in the publication of all biennial reports, and with entire safety and propriety if the suggestion I make hereafter of expediting the books of all state officials be enacted upon favor-

able.

He recommends that a systematic plan be adopted for the expediting of the books of county and state officials.

He recommends that the superintendent of the penitentiary shall transport convicts to the state prison.

He recommends that the superintendent of the insane asylum transport patients to the asylum.

In regards to the treatment of youthful criminals he recommends a sentence to the reform school instead of the penitentiary or jail and in many cases a system of parole.

He recommends legislation that will make the execution of criminals convicted of capital offenses more private.

He denounced the Sailor Boarding House nuisance and suggests remedial legislation.

He recommends the consolidation of schools in the rural districts in order that the children of farmers may enjoy near at home the benefit of a graded school system.

He says that not more than two normal schools should be maintained at the expense of the state.

He recommends legislation regulating pilotage at the mouth of the Columbia.

In view of our growing trade with the orient he recommends the enactment of stringent health laws.

On the subject of labor the governor says:

Labor organization has come to stay and will stay as long as conditions exist requiring it. In principle it is right. If owners of wealth can combine their interest, formulate trusts for control of production and output of every industry, stifle competition, and control the prices of all commodities and the very necessities of life, with labor disorganized, is it unreasonable to believe that the time would soon come when there would be a condition of almost absolute serfdom among the laboring classes of the country.

Combinations of capital are recognized as legitimate by the legislatures and the courts of all the states, and slowly but surely both these branches of government are beginning to realize that capital is but an increment of labor, and its rights are at least equal if not paramount to those of the former. A healthy public sentiment is driving the courts from the extreme position once taken by them which scarcely recognizes the rights of the working classes. Government by injunction is not so popular now as it was a few years ago, and it is safe to predict that in a few years more it will be the exception rather than the rule to control men through appeals to courts of equity, instead of giving to juries of their peers, a right guaranteed by national and State constitutions.

He suggests additional legislation of initiative and referendum effective.

He suggests legislation to compel near relatives of insane persons to contribute to their support.

He says steps should be taken in the employment of convict labor to see that it does not come in contact with free labor.

He says the state should own and operate its own electric light plant for the use of the public buildings.

He says the Columbia river and its tributaries must be kept open for navigation.

He speaks a good word for the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

He recommends cautious legislation on the arid land topics.

He goes deeply into the public land question and among other things, says:

All actions should be made for these losses in the name of the state and it would be well if they could be selected in a compact body. I suggest that you memorialize congress, through your senators and representatives, that the state be permitted to make its selection in lieu of these losses on unsurveyed lands, if no others are available, in as compact a body as possible either within or without the re-

(Concluded on second page.)

### PORTLAND GETS CONVENTION

#### NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MEETS THERE NEXT YEAR

By Unremitting Vigilance C. J. Millis Kept Other Candidates From Making Combustions and Won.

A special from Kansas City to the Oregonian, says: The National Livestock Association has adjourned to meet in Portland in January, 1903. Choice of a convention city was made by acclamation, but it should not be inferred that Portland had a walkover. In fact the Oregonians had the hardest sort of a fight, and won only by working from the minute they landed, staying up all night, and watching to see that no promised delegation broke away. The result was that the opposition was unable to make a successful combination, and before balloting time all other candidates had discreetly withdrawn, except Detroit.

When the convention city order of business was reached, Chairman Springer called upon C. J. Millis to present the claims of Portland. He read Governor Chamberlain's invitation and in a concise 10-minute talk summed up the advantages of Portland as a convention city and set forth the glories of Oregon scenery and the vast natural resources of the state and the educational value of a trip to the Northwest.

John V. Davis, of Idaho, made a very strong speech in favor of Portland. He promised the delegates that the convention stage in Portland would be decorated, not with preserved or greenhouse palms, but with real January flowers, grown out doors.

F. B. Bennett, of Boston, a finished orator, made a stirring address favoring Portland. Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, of New Mexico, said that all his life he had been moving westward, but he had never quite reached the Pacific Ocean. Now he begged the convention to go to Portland next year that he might round out his career.

Jesse M. Smith, of Utah, said his state favored Portland last year and would vote the same way now. Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska delegates seconded Portland. Howard Davidson, of New York, moved that Portland be chosen by acclamation. Chairman Springer said it was evident Portland was the convention's choice, but the motion was not in order, as other cities had sent invitations, which were still unread. It developed, however, that representatives of all these cities but Detroit, had shrewdly withdrawn their invitations, that the ballot might not show weakness. Detroit's invitation was read but no spokesman appeared for the Michigan city. Mr. Springer then put the Davidson motion, which was carried amid great cheering.

#### FAVORS A COMMISSION.

By a rising vote the Association adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's suggestion that congress appoint a committee of experts to settle the range problem, which for years has been a bone of contention between cattle and sheep men. The resolution had already been favorably passed upon by the executive committee as a substitute for a resolution presented by A. R. Robertson, of Texas, which favored the leasing of the public lands for grazing. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the laws governing the use of public lands of the United States have become outgrown and obsolete, owing to the rapid advance of civilization, and we believe that the time has come when congress should take action looking toward laws that will recognize the changed conditions and will encourage the settlement and improvement of the largest possible areas, and provide protection to the settlers using said lands for grazing purposes.

"Resolved, That we approve the suggestion of President Roosevelt

in his last annual message to congress that larger areas of these semi-arid lands should be allowed for a homestead, and that a commission of experts be appointed to investigate the present existing condition and suggest to congress the remedies that will be fair and just and will build up rather than retard the growth and improvement of the West.

"Resolved, That a memorial from this convention to congress be prepared, calling the attention of congress to the fact that the present land laws encourage the destruction of the forage upon the public lands and retard improvement and settlement; that the memorial petition congress to adopt the suggestion of President Roosevelt to appoint a commission of experts to make a careful investigation into the actual conditions now prevailing and to suggest new laws that will benefit all sections of the country, the varied and conflicting conditions existing in the various sections of the West being the principal obstacle that has prevented the stockmen from agreeing among themselves upon a plan for a change in the laws, as the law that would benefit one section would cause loss and ruin to another, where different conditions prevail.

"Resolved, That said memorial be prepared immediately and presented to the present session of congress, with an urgent appeal that action be taken to the end that this grave question may be settled at an early date and to the further end that congress may not act hastily and unadvisedly in changing the present laws until properly informed through its commission of experts as to the actual prevailing conditions in all sections."

#### Religious Services.

Services at Christian Science Hall every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Service Wednesday evenings at 8. Subject for Sunday, January 4 "God" January 11 "Life" January 18 "Truth" January 25 "Love."

Rev A. J. Irwin will preach at Harney the 2nd Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every sabbath at 2 p. m.

Sunday school at Harney the first Sunday of each month at 10 o'clock a. m. On the second, third and fourth Sunday of each month at 3 o'clock p. m. Preaching service every second Sunday at 8 p. m.

At the Presbyterian church Burns, Rev. A. J. Irwin pastor Divine services the third and fourth Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. every Sabbath morning.

Preaching services at the Baptist church every 1st and 2nd Sundays, morning and evening Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m. prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

#### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Lee Caldwell and A. M. Byrd, under the firm name of Caldwell & Byrd, has been dissolved by mutual consent, A. M. Byrd retiring from the business. Lee Caldwell assumes all indebtedness of the firm.

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