

DR. WITHYCOMBE NOW GOVERNOR

Inauguration in State Capitol
Simple But Impressive.

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

State 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.

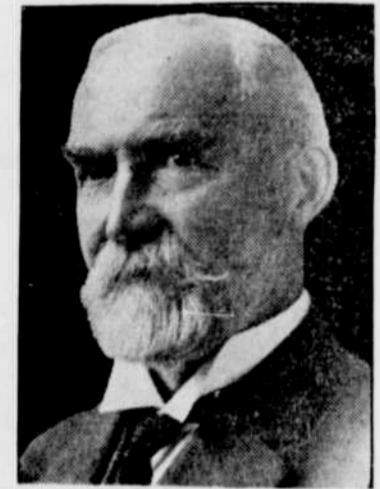
Surrounded by members of his family, state officials, including justices of the Supreme court and legislators, prominent residents of Salem and other parts of the state, Dr. Withycombe was vested with the power of office and immediately presented to the people his first state document, which was an inaugural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

Recommendations 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.

Zeppelin Visits France.

London—A correspondent of the Daily Mail in France reports that a Zeppelin airship skirted the French coast near Grave Lines Wednesday, and then turned westward toward England, and that it is rumored that two other Zeppelins preceded it. "Thereafter through the whole day," the correspondent adds, "Dunkirk was subjected to German air raids and attempts to drop bombs, but owing to the vigorous fire of the town's guns few bombs fell. At one time six aeroplanes were hovering over the town."

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 \$37.50 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 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 crook.

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.

Eastern Oregon Irrigation Projects Ask for Million

Central Oregon irrigationists want not only the \$450,000 that the Federal government intends to expend for reclamation purposes in this state, but an additional appropriation of \$450,000 from the legislature, to be matched by a like amount from the Federal treasury.

Altogether, Central Oregon wants \$1,350,000 for immediate development work. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at a caucus of delegates from the interior counties to the irrigation congress being held in Portland.

While the resolutions suggest that the money be appropriated for work in "Central Oregon," it is apparent that this term is intended to apply only to Crook county and its immediate environs, including Jefferson county, which recently was carved out of Crook county.

More than 150 delegates were represented at the Central Oregon caucus. All but a few of them, however, were representatives of Crook and Jefferson counties.

The meeting also went on record in favor of Federal guarantees for bonds issued by separate irrigation districts. This plan also has been suggested by the Umatilla county delegates and is supported generally by the Eastern Oregon irrigationists.

The Metolius Irrigation & Power company's project, more generally known as the lower desert project, also was recommended and efforts will be made to have the general state congress adopt a resolution to that effect.

\$2 Rise in Lumber Seen— Mill to Reopen Feb. 1st

Eugene—Anticipating a rise of from \$2 to \$3 in the price of lumber, now \$10 a thousand, the Coast Range Lumber company is booking no new orders, according to C. E. Gatke, manager of the lumber company's mill at Mabel, in the Mohawk valley, east of Eugene. The mill will reopen February 1.

Mr. Gatke expects the rise soon after the first of the year. He says it will be the beginning of a revival of the lumber business. An order for 4,000,000 ties, now being figured upon by the Coast mills, appeared a week ago, and although Mr. Gatke states that it cannot be handled by the inland mills, he regards it to be one of the factors which will help relieve the strain. The mill at Mabel has a capacity of 100,000 feet daily.

"The first of the year always marks spring buying in lumber yards, just as it does for any of the wholesalers," stated A. C. Dixon, manager of the Booth-Kelly company. He says: "I have talked with a number of the foremost Portland lumbermen during the week. They are watching the beginning of the new year with interest. Such factors as the rate increase, the large crops, the restoration of confidence, and changes in the war situation, are considered."

Companies Seek Relief. State Capitol, Salem—For the benefit of Oregon fire insurance companies of limited capital Senator Farrell presented a bill providing that the amount of money required to be deposited by foreign companies to do business in this state be reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000. Oregon companies have complained that other states are enforcing the \$50,000 requirement on Oregon companies desiring to do business there, with the result that foreign business received by them must be limited because of lack of capital.

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.

Clerical Plan Opposed.

State Capitol, Salem—That the resolution of Senator Dimick to have the stenographic and clerical work of the members furnished by contract will be fought bitterly, is the belief here. Senators and representatives who oppose the plan say it is an attempt to create another committee. According to report, Charles E. Runyon, official court stenographer of the district comprising Clackamas, Washington and Columbia counties, has agreed to supply the necessary help for much less than the cost at the last session.

Oregon Legislature Opens 28th Session

State Capitol, Salem—Ben Selling, of Portland, was elected speaker of the house of representative at the opening of the 28th legislative assembly Monday by a vote of 37 to 22 for Allen Eaton, of Eugene.

The Selling forces remained intact and voted solidly for their man on the first ballot. Likewise the Eaton strength was undisturbed by the efforts of the opposition.

Selling had 37 votes on the first ballot. Cardwell, of Douglas, one of his supporters, was absent. Eaton had the remaining 22 votes.

The four Democrats, including Miss Towne, the only woman member, voted for Eaton.

Selling had the support of the Multnomah delegation with the exception of Gill. On the other hand, Selling gained the vote of Stewart, of Wheeler, who previously had been counted with the Eaton forces.

Upon Eaton's own motion the election of Selling was made unanimous

State Capitol, Salem—Disposing of preliminaries with celerity, the state senate early Monday afternoon perfected its permanent organization, and the announcement of committees made it ready for active work.

W. Lair Thompson, of Lakeview, was elected president without serious opposition, although Senators Dimick, of Clackamas, and Kellaher, of Multnomah, voted for Senator Wood, of Washington county. Mr. Thompson also voted for Senator Wood. The vote was, Thompson 26, Wood 3. As was predicted, I. N. Day, of Multnomah, was elected temporary president and John P. Hunt, of Marion, temporary secretary.

So far along did the senate get with its work resolutions were introduced by several members and three messages were received from Governor West. The only exciting race was that between Glenn O. Holman, Theodore Rowland and James Church for calendar clerk. Eight ballots were

taken without any candidate having a majority. Then a recess was declared and when the session was resumed Mr. Holman's name was withdrawn. On the next ballot Mr. Church was elected by a large majority.

The senate was called to order at 10:20 o'clock by W. D. Wood, dean of the upper house. I. S. Smith, of Marsfield, nominated I. N. Day, for temporary president; Dan Kellaher, moved that the nominations be closed, and Mr. Day was elected by a unanimous vote.

W. Lair Thompson, of Lakeview, nominated John P. Hunt, of Marion, for temporary secretary, and there being no other nominations, Mr. Hunt was declared elected.



Ben Selling, of Multnomah County, Speaker of House.



W. Lair Thompson, of Crook, Klamath and Lake Counties, President of Senate.

and Selling was escorted to the chair by Eaton himself, and Hinkle, of Umatilla.

Chief Justice Moore administered the oath and the new speaker lost no time with speechmaking. He immediately proceeded with the organization.

The following named attaches were elected by the house: Chief clerk, W. F. Drager, Salem; journal clerk, Harold A. Wilkins, Portland; reading clerk, Dudley R. Clark, Portland; calendar clerk, Charles Eskine, Bend; sergeant-at-arms, H. T. Bruce, Portland; doorkeeper, George Miller, Baker; mailing clerk, W. S. McAdams, Independence.

The speaker appointed Joseph F. Singer, of Portland, assistant sergeant-at-arms. The committee on rules also



W. F. Drager, Salem, Chief Clerk of House.



John W. Cochran, Multnomah County, Chief Clerk of Senate.

was named. The committee is composed of Forbes, Jeffries, Eaton, Lewis and Hinkle. The committee on resolutions is formed of Handley, Irvin, Ritter, Davey and Hare.

The house reconvened at 2:30 in the afternoon and immediately went into committee of the whole for the election of clerks and other officers. Davey, of Malheur, was chairman of the committee and Olson, of Multnomah, secretary.

Before reporting back to the house the committee voted to destroy its records and pledged its members to keep secret the vote and other proceedings of the committee. It was not until then that someone noticed that the newspaper reporters had been present all the time and had taken notes on all the proceedings. Whereupon the reporters agreed not to use the information with the understanding that they be admitted to future so-called secret meetings.

The committee of the whole reported back to the house the result of its deliberations. The speaker then appointed his committees on rules and resolutions and named Gerald Knewes, Edward Heenan and Farrell Olds as pages.

Woman Appointed Senator. Salem—Miss Marion Towne, of Jackson county, will not be the only woman member of the next General Assembly if the plans of Governor West, announced Thursday, do not go astray. He said that he would appoint Miss Kathryn Clark, who conducts a hotel at Glendale, state senator of Douglas county, to succeed George Neuner, recently named district attorney. The state senatorship was offered to Dexter Rice, of Roseburg, but he declined it, giving as his reason press of private business affairs.

Pioneer Quarry Reopens.

Newport—Pioneer stone is once more being quarried after a lapse of 18 years and promises to develop an industry in Lincoln county which has been neglected. The last stone taken from the quarry at Pioneer was used in the construction of the Call building in San Francisco. The product is sandstone, lighter in color than any other in the Northwest, and it is said, will not deteriorate in fire. The government is reported to be considering buying this stone for the postoffice at The Dalles.

Brewery Loses Charter.

Roseburg—By an order issued by Judge Harris, of Lane county, the Roseburg Brewing & Ice company, a corporation organized here many years ago, has been deprived of its right in the future to manufacture, dispose of or keep in storage any quantity of beer. The order is the result of action taken about two years ago by Governor West, when he instructed District Attorney Brown to begin proceedings to annul the brewery's charter. In his decision Judge Harris held that the brewery had violated local option laws.

British Navy Still Holds Many American Cargoes

London—The Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel and Bjornstjerne Bjornson, loaded chiefly with lard, bacon and other products of Chicago packing-houses, have been held with their cargoes in British ports since the middle of November. The cargoes are consigned "to order" at Copenhagen. The Nobel sailed from New York October 20 and arrived in Liverpool November 17. The Bjornson left New York October 27 and was taken into Leith November 17.

It is said by the owners of the vessels that they sailed from the United States before the British announcement of October 29 that all supplies that a belligerent army might utilize must be definitely consigned to some firm or individual.

The Swedish steamer Fridland, which left New York October 28 for Copenhagen and arrived at Kirkwall November 10, and was taken thence to Shields November 30, also is still being held. Like the Nobel and Bjornson, the Fridland is loaded with packers' products.

The foreign office was advised that the Fridland's manifest was fraudulent, it being alleged that rubber was listed in it as gum. The cargoes of all three ships have been held for a prize court.

The foreign office says the delay in bringing the cases to trial was due to the request of the owners for time to complete their evidence. The British government wanted to sell the cargoes at auction, but the owners refused to permit this, saying the bacon in them was not the sort required by the English market and that the other supplies in packages were not desirable for the trade. Therefore, they declared, the prices received would be below the invoice.

Senators Approve Army Coast Defense Measures

Washington, D. C.—War department bills to strengthen the army and create a reserve corps were taken up Wednesday by the senate military committee in open session with Secretary Garrison and his aides present to explain the various projects. Members of the committee indicated by their questions their general approval of the measures.

Senator Dupont, however, objected to the bill providing for the addition of 1000 officers to the mobile army, contending that it would create nearly a thousand vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant and provide for a disposition of colonels and lieutenant colonels.

Secretary Garrison said the bills had been prepared in the war college by his direction and that he had directed that efficiency of the army should be the end sought. He said statements of the reason of the appointment selected would be drafted at once for the committee.

Discussing the bill providing for the creation of a reserve corps by granting power to the secretary to discharge competent men from the regular army into the reserve at the end of one year of service, Mr. Garrison said the present reserve system, which had produced a force of only 16 men in two years, was a "vacuum." His plan, he believed, would bring to the army a class of recruits not now available.

The secretary strongly urged the enactment of the bill providing for the officers' reserve corps.

Even with the other bills enacted, he said, the department would be faced in time of war, with the problem of providing officers for a force of 350,000 men, and it now had no list of graduates of military schools or other civilians competent to take these positions.

The secretary said the enactment of the coast artillery bill would bring that arm of the service up to 50 per cent of the strength it would have in war. He said he had considered this the most urgent matter, because the isolated position of the United States made its coast defenses of most importance. A single shot from a big gun, he said, would sink a \$15,000,000 battleship, but no foe would take a chance against the coast defenses in order to drop a few random shells into cities.

General Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, told the committee that the United States had expended \$175,000,000 on its coast defenses since 1888, and that, in material, they were the best in the world.

400,000 to Meet Serbs.

London—The Petrograd correspondent reports it is the general belief in Russia that the projected new invasion of Serbia is due to the urgent demands of Hungarian statesmen that something should be done to defend their country, otherwise they threaten that Hungary will look after herself. It is said that an expedition of 400,000 men is being made ready under the nominal command of Archduke Eugene of Austria, to which will be attached a German general as the real leader.

Japan Vexed at China.

Tokio—There is some tension between Japan and China as a result of a note sent by China to Great Britain and Japan announcing that China has abolished the war zone on the Shantung Peninsula. It is understood that Japan will ignore the notification. It is not believed that Japan will withdraw her troops from the Shantung railroad, as the war between her and Germany has not ended. Japan has arranged a treaty of commerce with Bolivia. She will endeavor to obtain a portion of Germany's export trade.

Albanians Plan Attack.

Athens—The Albanian insurgents, according to information which has reached here, have occupied the heights of Ritspol. They have placed guns in position for use against Durazzo, the Albanian port recently shelled by Italian forces, and where Essad Pasha and his troops, representing the provisional government, are stationed.

FUNERAL OF EARL ROBERTS



In a cold drizzle England paid her last tribute to Lord Roberts, the "hardy old man" of her army, as the cortege passed through the streets from the "haring cross" station to St. Paul's cathedral, where the remains of the late field marshal were laid in the tomb. The photograph shows the soldier's body on the gun carriage which his son tried to save at Colenso at the expense of his life.

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 25th 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

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.

Belgian Gets Life in Cell.

Amsterdam—A dispatch to the Telegram from Brussels says that a court-martial at Liege has sentenced the retired Belgian general, Gustave Fife, and Lieutenant Gille, to life imprisonment on a charge of assisting 350 young Belgians to reach Holland and join the Belgian army in France. "The general at the trial," the correspondent adds, "asked for a death sentence, saying he disliked imprisonment. He told the court that Emperor William was a rascal. The general was sent to Glatz, Prussia."

Mother-Teacher Victor.

Albany, N. Y.—A teacher may not be dismissed because she absents herself from the public schools to bear a child, Commissioner John H. Finley, of the state department of education, has decided. The decision definitely determines the status of mother-teachers in the state, as under existing laws there is no appeal.

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 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."

German Strategy Fails and Causes Heavy Loss

Petrograd—The following official communication was issued Tuesday from general headquarters:

"On the left bank of the Vistula, both day and night, January 10, the Germans attempted, without success, to attack our line at several points, but were repulsed everywhere by our fire."

"In an attack in the region of the village of Samice, east of Skierneville, the Germans reached our barbed wire entanglements and began to shout: 'Do not fire; we are yours!'"

"However, as similar strategy had been employed before, therefore the vigilance of our troops was not deceived by this maneuver of the Germans and we directed against them a destructive fire and delivered a counter attack, repulsing the enemy and inflicting heavy losses upon them."

"In Galicia the cannon and rifle fire has been kept going and we remain in contact with the enemy."

Pope to Act if War Gains.

Rome—Information was obtained here that in case of Italy's intervention in the war, the Pope has agreed to recommend that diplomatic representatives of enemy countries accredited to the Holy See leave Rome, while the Italian government, on its part, undertakes to guarantee a continuance of the Pope's telegraphic and epistolary correspondence with the entire world. The agreement is the result of negotiations between the Vatican and the government, in which Agliardi, bishop of Albano, acted as intermediary.

Royalty Eats War Bread.

Amsterdam—The Berliner Tageblatt says that the king of Saxony has ordered that war bread shall be used exclusively in the Dresden court. The Vorwaerts of Berlin says that public meetings, which previously were permitted to be held in Saxony without hindrance, must now have the sanction of the military. Herr Stuecklen, socialist member of the Reichstag, organized a meeting of his constituents at which he was to deliver an address. This meeting, however, was prohibited by the military authorities.

State Sues Santa Claus.

North Yakima, Wash.—Lucia A. Crangle, of Olympia, assistant state labor commissioner, has filed a complaint charging Mrs. Henshaw, proprietor of the Michigan Cafe, with violating the eight-hour law for women, in connection with the serving of a Christmas dinner to poor children Christmas Day. A patron of the hotel paid for the dinner.