

THOMPSON STATES FACTS AS TO WEST

Declares Governor Considered Authors, Not Bills, in Vetoes

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 25—Special.—“Governor West can veto every one of my bills if he wants to. If he thinks he can hurt me he is mistaken,” said Representative Thompson, of Lake County, today. “When I saw my measures through the House and Senate my work was done. I passed the buck up to him then.”

“It is apparent to me that in making use of the veto power Governor West has considered men rather than measures. In going over the list of vetoed bills the fact that the scrap heap has been the fate of most of the measures fathered by men who refused to fall in and work with the Governor during the session just closed, looks significant to me. As a single instance, Wood's county division bill was one that the people had indirectly favored by turning down indiscriminate bills launched under the initiative, yet it was among the vetoed list. Mr. Wood did not work with the Governor. The veto was used as a club to force and a rod to punish.”

Mr. Thompson said that while he was in some measure prepared for the Governor's action on several of his bills, the application of the veto-ax to his bill providing for giving title to reclaimed lake beds came somewhat as a surprise to him, as, prior to its introduction, he had submitted it to Governor West, and had amended his original draft to meet his objections.

“Before I introduced my bill on reclamation of lake beds,” he said, “I consulted the Governor and altered the draft to meet his objections. I also consulted the State Engineer and the bill met his approbation. Among a mass of measures taking money from the public treasury, this one stood out almost alone as promising return of revenue, in addition to providing for development of land potentially of enormous value, but now worthless.”

“My bill providing for an increase in the salary of the Circuit Judge of

Lake and Klamath counties and a proportionate increase in his duties was vetoed, the Governor giving as his reason the precedent established by the people in refusing to grant a similar increase in Baker County last Fall. Conditions in our country are entirely different. In Lake County the Circuit Court is in session only twice in a year, which means great delay in transaction of legal business. I received letters from the County Courts of both Lake and Klamath counties indorsing this measure strongly.

“Of my other bills, it is not necessary to speak in detail. In establishing his high-water mark for vetoed legislation it looks very much to me as if Governor West had given a great deal more attention to the source of the measures passed up to him than to the subject matter. This has been one of the hottest sessions of the Legislature ever held in Oregon, and the playing of politics has not been confined to the Senate and the House.”

Mr. Thompson is passing a few days with relatives here before going to his home in Lakeview.

BURN YOUR BRIDGES.

When All Retreat Is Cut Off, Then You Must Go Ahead.

Young men often make the mistake when they start on an important undertaking of leaving open a way of retreat if things go too hard, says Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine. No one can call out his greatest reserves, do the greatest thing possible to him, while he knows that if the battle gets too hot he has a line of retreat still left open. Only when there is no hope of escape will an army fight with that spirit of desperation which gives no quarter.

Many a great general in his march on the enemy has burned his bridges behind him, cut off his only possible retreat, for the bracing, encouraging effect upon himself and his army, because he knew that men only call out their greatest reserves of power when all retreat is cut off and when fighting desperately for that which they count dearer than life.

We are so made that as long as there is a chance to retreat, as long as there are bridges behind us, we are tempted to turn back when the great test comes.

“Will you hold this fort?” asked General Rosecrans of General Pierce at Stone river. “I will try, general.” “Will you hold this fort?” “I will die in the attempt.” “That won't do. Look me in the eye, sir, and tell me if you will hold this position.” “I will!” said General Pierce, and he did.

72 BILLS SENT TO SCRAP HEAP

Governor Vetoes Measures Appropriating \$613,874

WIELDS AXE VICIOUSLY

Suspicious of Measures Which Might Affect Laws Passed by The People

With the veto of the Rogue river fish bill, Governor West brought to a close the most strenuous campaign of ax-wielding ever conducted by a governor of Oregon, says the Salem Statesman.

A total of seventy-two bills were disapproved by the governor, and a total of \$613,874.53 was lopped from the appropriations made by the last legislature.

Apparently every bill that carried an appropriation aroused the governor's suspicion, and he vetoed right and left. In many cases he stated that the bills were meritorious, and under other circumstances they would have met with his approval.

Though an advocate of good roads legislation, the governor applied the ax to all the good roads bills passed and gave as his reason for this action that the bills were imperfectly drawn and would fail for that reason, to serve the purpose for which they were drawn.

Almost every bill for the raising of salaries, except those purely local, met with the executive's displeasure. Most of the numerous game bills that were passed by the legislature met the same fate.

Every bill that in any way might be construed to amend or affect in any way any of the so-called popular laws was mercilessly killed.

The following is a list of the bills vetoed in addition to those previously reported:

- S. B. 156—County division bill.
- H. B. 388—Highway commission bill.
- H. B. 287—County bonding bill.
- H. B. 224—State aid bill.

- H. B. 199—County prisoner's road bill.
- S. B. 169—Publishing time tables.
- S. B. 273—Quieting title to lands.
- H. B. 34—Unknown heirs bill.
- H. B. 116—County prosecuting attorneys.
- H. B. 402—Second choice bill.
- S. B. 303—Raising salaries judges.
- S. B. 54—Preventing officials from selling goods to state.
- S. B. 136—Salary raise for prosecuting attorney Fifth district.
- S. B. 217—Bringing actions against corporations.
- S. B. 216—Service of summons.
- H. B. 232—Warner valley land bill.
- S. B. 43—Eradication of disease among cattle.
- H. B. 157—New fair grounds building.
- H. B. 208—Protecting ducks in Coos county.
- H. B. 260, 315—Game laws.
- S. B. 77, 261—Game laws.
- H. B. 196—Protection of trout.
- H. B. 68—Protection of ducks.
- S. B. 296—Protecting game in Baker county.
- S. B. 15—Yamhill county fair.
- S. B. 184—Amending cemetery law.
- S. B. 236—Fourth district prosecuting attorney salary increase.
- S. B. 300—Protecting China pheasants.
- H. B. 415—Fishing in Tillamook Co.
- H. B. 305—Bee inspector.
- S. B. 132—Fare for Normal students.
- S. B. 264—Spring creek trout hatchery.
- H. B. 33—Eastern Oregon fair appropriation.
- H. B. 121—Clackamas county fair.
- S. B. 83—Southern Oregon county fairs.
- H. B. 80, 407, 214, 387, 189, 200—Gilliam, Columbia, Lincoln, Washington, Tillamook county fair and Gresham fair.
- H. B. 119—Keeping highway free from woods.
- H. B. 159—Additional justice for Portland.
- S. B. 6—Announcing arrival trains.
- H. B. 368—Morrow county experiment station.
- H. B. 173—Additional judge for Portland.
- H. B. 75—Salary increase for judge in Thirteenth district.
- H. B. 27—Enabling spouse of insane person to sell land.
- S. B. 1—Securing tidelands by ports.
- S. B. 127—Making deficiencies in state departments unlawful.
- S. B. 168—Authorizing reclamation of certain lands covered by lakes.

- H. B. 386—Relating to loaning of public funds.
- S. B. 179—Requiring bonds of contractors.
- H. B. 409—For election of one member of railroad commission from eastern Oregon.
- H. B. 218—Rogue river fish bill.

BOURNE ASSAILS PATRONAGE EVIL

Brings Taft Within Scope of Criticism and Uses Ugly Terms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Bourne of Oregon made a thinly veiled attack on President Taft last night, when he brought out the Beverly letter, in which Secretary Norton said the president had withheld federal patronage from certain senators and representatives, but would discontinue that practice.

Bourne said the use of the presidential powers to coerce members of congress would be either bribery or intimidation—bribery if patronage was used as a reward and intimidation if withheld as a punishment. He said further:

“The natural inference from the Norton letter, is that the president of the United States used federal patronage to influence the action of members of congress. This is a charge which no citizen can discuss without regret, yet the whole subject is of such vital importance in the preservation of representative government that I would feel remiss in my duty if I failed to call it to the attention of the country and place before the country such information relating thereto as may come to my attention. The undenied statement makes a deplorable and despicable subservience on the part of the legislative branch and a dangerous and demoralizing usurpation on the part of the executive.”

“I would have as much respect for a common earthshaker who buys votes at the polls as for a president of the United States who uses his appointive power as a means of forcing or persuading members of congress to determine or change their course of action. One transaction is as dishonest, as depraving, as the other, but the latter is more dangerous,

more insidious, more corrupt, more pernicious than the former because it strikes at the very foundation of free institutions, sets a precedent for corrupt methods in all official life, and marks the beginning of dictatorship and decadence of the nation.”

“But, Mr. President, the use of appointive power to influence the election of members of congress is only one means by which this power may be abused. Federal patronage is also an elective and dangerous power when wielded for the creation or maintenance of forcing the nomination of an executive, or the nomination of a man of his choice.”

MARITIME EXPRESSIONS.

Used In a Metaphorical Sense They Are Quite Common.

Maritime expressions used metaphorically are, in fact, very common. We say a couple are “spliced,” a young man is the “mainstay” of his family, an intruder “puts his oar in,” a man is “hard up,” sometimes “taken aback” or has “the wind taken out of his sails,” a toper is “slewed,” a loafer “spins a yarn,” sometimes “tries the other tack,” and a ruler “steers the ship of state” through troublesome times.

This last metaphor is extremely ancient, by the way. Horace refers to Rome as a ship at sea, and Plutarch says the Delphic oracle referred to Athens in the same way. A Tamil saying embodies a like metaphor. “The soul is the ship, reason is the helm, the oars are the soul's thoughts, and truth is the port.” An old collection of English proverbs contains this one: “The tongue is the rudder of our ship.” A Malyn maxim says, “The boat which is swamped at sea may be bailed out, but the shipwreck of the affections is final.”

Aristophanes, Plautus and others use an expression which comes down to us as an English saw. “To row one way and look another.” An old English proverb (614) was, “It is not good to have an oar in every one's boat.”

Not Idle Curiosity.

Mrs. Wanterknowe—I should like to know, Mr. W., why you are so cross when I ask questions. Surely you don't think I have idle curiosity?

“Greet Scott, no! Yours is the most perniciously active, wide awake, sleepless, energetic curiosity it ever met my fate to encounter.”

Another Version.

The latest rendering of the Burns lines, “Oh, wad some power,” etc., is given in a London evening paper thus: “Oh, wad some power the giffie gie us to see some folk before they see us.”

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