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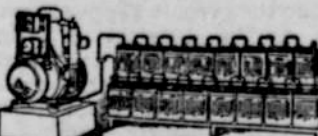
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**GOVERNOR WITHCOMBE OF
OREGON IS DEAD.**
End Comes After Illness of Two
Weeks.

Salem, Or., March 3.—James Withcombe, fifteenth governor of Oregon, passed away peacefully at his home, 895 Chemeketa street, this city, at 8:45 o'clock tonight. He was 64 years old. His death was due to a general breakdown in health that had been coming on him for months and he had visibly weakened since the strain of work had fallen away from him, leaving in its place a decided reaction.

His death came peacefully after a day which had been spent in the service of the state as far as his weakened condition would allow. He passed on a number of bills and vetoed one.

Wife at Bedside.

At his home at the time of death were Mrs. Withcombe, his daughter, Miss Babel Withcombe, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harry Withcombe of Harve, Mont., and his son, Earl Withcombe. His other sons, Harry, of Harve, Mont., and Robert, of Union, are now on their way to Salem.

The governor had not been at the state capitol for about two weeks, meeting a few people at his home as the end of the legislature grew near. While it was generally known that he was in poor health, his end coming so quickly was entirely unexpected even in his own family.

With the death of Governor Withcombe, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state, automatically becomes governor and remains also as secretary of state.

James Withcombe has been a resident of Oregon since 1871. He was born at Tavistock, Devonshire county, England, on a tenant farm, March 21 1854, the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Withcombe and lived there until he was seventeen years old.

Boyhood Spent on Farm.

Although he attended the public school and later the preparatory school, to which he traveled three miles each day on a saddle horse provided for him by his father, it was as a boy on the farm that he learned the agricultural lessons which stood him in such good stead during his later life, and which aided him in placing his impress for generations to come on the agricultural develop-



Ben W. Olcott
Oregon's New Governor.

ment of his adopted state. At the preparatory school which he attended in England he also took a special course under a tutor in veterinary science.

His first actual plowing was done in 1872, a year after he had settled with his parents on a farm near Hillsboro. In 1873, however, he branched out on his own accord and purchased a farm in Washington county which he operated for about fifteen years, also practicing as a veterinarian, at that time, and going into Portland once a week where he cared for horses brought from as far away as Astoria, The Dalles and Albany.

Portland Once Home.

Eventually he gave up the farm for his practice in Portland and in 1889 he received appointment as state veterinarian, which position he held for nine years, resigning that to become director of the Oregon Agricultural experiment station.

During his directorship he devoted a great share of his time to the development of dairying, the growing of clover and general farming. When he took the directorship the dairy output of the state was \$3,500,000 annually, and when he left it had mounted to \$20,000,000; and he had also lived to see clover generally grown throughout western Oregon as one of the reliable crops. During the time of his directorship he estimated that he had traveled over the state carrying the word of better farming and a higher grade of livestock to 280,000 people in his addresses at numerous functions.

Bad Taste in Your Mouth.

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct this disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.—Paid Adv.

Atrocities in the Army.

(From The Weekly)

The pacifist Secretary of War is stern indeed when it comes to strict interpretation of military law and rigid enforcement of court martial sentences. Judge Advocate General S. T. Ansell, shocked beyond measure at the barbaric severity of these army sentences, uncovered the old law of 1862 under which sentences might be reviewed by the Judge Advocate. Secretary Baker refused to recognize the validity of this merciful avenue of escape from brutal cruelty. He insisted that court martial cases are not so reviewable. He relentlessly held young boys fresh from home to punishments for trivial offenses that would have been excessive for manslaughter. He repeatedly turned down recommendations for review in court martial cases. When it came to the brave young fellows eager to offer life and limb for their country, the pacifist autocrat had no mercy, no matter how trivial the offense.

And what were these offenses and the court martial punishments imposed on the mere boys convicted of them? For refusing to stop smoking and for refusing to give up a package of cigarettes to a consequential squirt of a lieutenant, a young boy, ignorant of the very meaning of military discipline, was sentenced to forty years imprisonment at hard labor. Another private who went without leave to see his dying father was sentenced to thirty years in prison, although he had conscientiously hurried back to report for duty, not even staying to attend his father's funeral. In France a private who was sick and refused to drill was sentenced to death and was only saved by executive clemency. Another young soldier here in this country who went without leave to the bedside of his dying father was sentenced to death. He, like the one mentioned above, had voluntarily returned to duty as soon as his father died. Executive clemency alone saved his life. A private who went home without leave to see his sick and destitute wife and child was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Another soldier absent without leave was sentenced to forty years imprisonment. And so on through the whole list of thousands of cases of infamy so outrageous in their brutality as to be fairly grotesque.

That is what the pacifist Secretary of War stood for when it came to punishing the peccadillos of real men wearing their country's uniform and ready to lay down their lives that their country might live. But when it came to the contemptible cowards who saved their cur hides by sneaking under winning pleas that they were "conscientious objectors"—when it came to these vermin the pacifist Secretary was all tenderness and consideration.

For a real soldier caught smoking a cigarette and refusing to obey a petty order, forty years at hard labor and no appeal to a reviewing court. For a cowardly cur openly refusing to wear a uniform, refusing to obey any military orders, openly defying the whole authority of military law—for such as these considerate treatment—and no punishment until the Secretary of War had passed upon the case!

That is what happens under our pacifist Secretary of War, the most efficient public servant President Wilson has ever known!

Solving the Labor Problem.

(From the New York Commercial)

Corporations are the chief employers of labor. The manufacturer who begins at the bottom of the ladder and builds up a great industry is usually obliged to incorporate it for the purpose of insuring its stability and continuity after his death. The inventor of some important device, the introduction and manufacture of which call for a large amount of capital, must form a corporation to secure the money. Investors will not buy the securities of new industrial corporations unless they have a chance to receive a fair return in case of success. Small investors are always the hungriest for big dividends and run risks that millionaires would not dream of taking.

Charles Edward Russell, a prominent Socialist, who is regarded as an authority on Socialism, says: "Employers must be content to take less and labor must have more." That is a good catch phrase, but will it stand analysis? Thousands of employers have lost money instead of making any. The records of our bankruptcy courts prove that manufacturing, mining, contracting and building are extra hazardous occupations, in which labor receives high wages while more than half of the employers fail in business. This is true of corporations as well as individuals. In the Congressional report published last year it was shown that more than nine-tenths of the American corporations in existence paid no dividends. In the case of large corporations whose securities have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, an examination of the trading lists of the last thirty years will disclose an astonishing business mortality, yet everyone of them possessed large assets and were going concerns at the time the governors of the stock exchange admitted their securities to the list.

Corporations being the chief em-

ployers of industrial labor, it follows that no new industrial corporations can be floated if their earnings are to be reduced to a minimum, as Mr. Russell says, so that labor can have more. Labor refuses to share the risks of industrial enterprises. The railroad crew unions and other labor organizations categorically repudiated the idea two or three years ago. In a few instances, such as copper mining and cotton weaving, wages have been raised as the selling price of the product advanced, but that is not a division of the risks of operation.

Labor can engage in business on a large as well as a small scale. When workmen invest their savings in the securities of their incorporated employers they realize what business means. Skilled workmen in a good trade can run a factory of their own. Those who have tried it have found what "overhead" means and how important are the services of executives, buyers and salesmen. Some cooperative enterprises have been successful but the original toilers who organized them became case-hardened capitalists when they succeeded.

Capital cannot be compelled to enter the industrial field any more than labor can be driven into the mills against its will. Both demand a fair return. If labor would accept some profit sharing plan that would divide losses as well as profits it would find that manufacturing was not all plain sailing. Well a mechanic who has saved a thousand dollars and is a capitalist to that extent invest it in a new factory, whose future is uncertain, if the law says that he shall never receive more than five per cent if the enterprise succeeds, but makes him take the risk of losing all of it? Mr. Russell's idea of the rights of capital and labor would destroy large-scale industrialism and lower the earnings of the toilers.

Why Not a Head Tax for Unnaturalized Aliens?

There are ten million unnaturalized aliens in the United States.

A head tax of \$100 a year on every alien not naturalized or in process of naturalization would yield a billion dollars.

Why not? These people received the benefits of American citizenship without assuming any of the burdens or responsibilities of citizenship. They are not required to render military service in case of war. In many instances their property holdings are in foreign lands. In many others they send their savings abroad.

Why should not those who profit by the protection of the American flag, and share in American prosperity, pay something into the public treasury for the privilege?

Such a system would serve two purposes: It would yield a large revenue; it would locate definitely, for the benefit of the national government all unnaturalized aliens; it would bring about the naturalization of many who would otherwise remain aliens both legally and morally. Such a law need not, of course, apply to foreigners only temporary in the United States, but to those who make their residence here for a given period. It could not cause international complications if universal in its application.

Plant More Berries.

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Arrange to plant some acreage this spring. For particulars write.
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Can't Do the Work.

It's too much to try to work every day against a constant, dull backache or sudden darting pain in the small of the back. Be rid of it. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Your neighbors recommend them.

Mrs. H. Lidyard, 4th Ave., Forest Grove, Ore., says: "Three years ago my kidneys were in a bad way. My back nearly killed me, it ached so. For several days at a time, I couldn't get about to do my work, my kidneys were also congested and my limbs began to swell. My head felt dull and at times I was so dizzy I could hardly stand. All sorts of spots and objects seemed to appear before my eyes. I felt so miserable I didn't care if I did anything or not. I had taken only two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills when I began to feel better in every way. I used four boxes in all and they cured me of the backache and put my kidneys in a normal condition."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co. Mfgs., Buffalo N. Y.—Pd. Adv.

GOOD WIFE FOR BLIND SOLDIER.

English Woman Writes Sir Arthur Pearson of Her Desire to Marry

How Sergeant Jackson of the British army, a barber before the war, returned from the battle field totally blind, but resumed his craft in spite of it, and how he now does a bigger business than ever before in his little shop, was told quite recently by Sir Arthur Pearson, the sightless author and publisher, whose work for the blinded soldiers of Great Britain at St. Dunstan's Hotel in London had gained him even more fame than did his magazine and newspaper activities in the past.

When Sir Arthur related this instance of the wonders performed at St. Dunstan's, a gasp of surprise went up in the audience that filled the Academy of Music. Here the distinguished Englishman spoke to a gathering consisting chiefly of sightless men and women. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania council of national defense and the British relief committee of the emergency aid.

"I know it sounds unbelievable," said Sir Arthur, "but it is absolutely true. Jackson came to me complaining that he could not return to his old profession.

"And why not?" I asked him for I have unbounded faith in what blind men can do.

"Because I can't cut hair" he answered.

"Well that should not prevent you from shaving!" I replied, and I told him to try it on me right then and there. I assure you he gave me one of the finest, closest shaves I ever had. And he has been doing it ever since—with a good old fashioned open razor!"

Says Blind Can "See."

Sir Arthur told this story as an illustration of the fact that blind people can "see."

"Don't ever think we do not see," he said. "I am looking at you now just as I suppose you are looking at me. A blind man knows the color of the carpet on the floor of his room, the pattern of the wall paper, the shape of the chairs and the table. He sees them."

In this connection, it was noted that Sir Arthur, toward the end of his lecture, repeatedly pulled out a handsome watch and looked at it.

Sir Arthur's talk was replete with humor, and only a few times he touched upon the pathetic side of blind life.

"The most touching figure in St. Dunstan's," he said, is Drummer Dow, the doorkeeper. He is not only blind, but he also lost one hand and all of the other except the little finger. I think he is pathetic, because I realize how perty and proudly he must have swung the sticks over his head when he was in the kilty band at the front.

"But Drummer Dow is not dependent and neither is he helpless. Not a bit. I have known him to take a cigarette case out of his pocket, put a cigarette in his lips and strike a match, squeezing the match box between his upper and under arm. The only thing he cannot do is button his collar!"

Two-fifths of the men at St. Dunstan's, Sir Arthur said, were married since they entered the place. Some of them married their old sweethearts, and others were wedded to girls they met after their misfortune befell them.

Plain Women Seeks Marriage.

A hearty round of laughter greeted his reading of a letter he received from a young woman. It ran as follows:

"Dear Sir Arthur: I have heard of your blinded soldiers, and I would like to marry one of them. I am a good cook, a good housekeeper. I am very even-tempered and—exceedingly plain."

The majority of the men who leave St. Dunstan's Sir Arthur said, make more money than they did before the war. The best profession for a sightless man, he added, is massage. Then come poultry farming, stenography and carpentering.

"They make fine carpenters and cabinet makers" he continued, "and the remarkable part of it is, they refuse to work with specially made, protected tools. They just use the ordinary, sharp open utensils."

Sports are a great feature in the life of St. Dunstan's Sir Arthur said. The men, and especially the younger ones, swim, box, wrestle, hold running races and even do horseback riding and dancing!

"There is nothing a blind man cannot do—except see" he declared.

"New lives for old!—that is the principal idea of the training, and the new life is just as normal, interesting and fascinating as the former.

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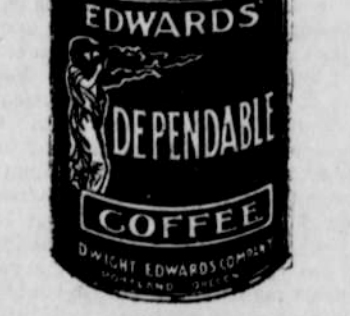
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