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GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE GIVES BIENNIAL MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

tence and the law on the subject has never been amended. To be sure, offenses of this kind come more properly within federal jurisdiction, but the atmosphere of Oregon is too purely American to tolerate such an omission, and I feel that this legislature would be justified in taking up this and kindred subjects of legislation.

Circumstances might arise where the federal law could not reach the traitor or the defamer and it would be unfortunate to allow failure of justice because the state itself had been remiss. Now, while the poisonous influences of sedition and sabotage are fresh in our minds, it might be well to set down the statutes Oregon's appraisal of I. W. W. and other forms of disloyalty, so that there may never be any misunderstanding as to the degree of punishment Oregon courts and Oregon juries would mete out to disloyal persons.

Trade Development.

Now that the war will soon be history our minds naturally turn again toward a study of the possibilities of trade development. We must look squarely toward the horizon with a large vision for the development of Oregon. Our constant aim and ideal should be to determine how the tremendous natural resources of Oregon can most effectively be placed to the uses of the hand of man.

This state has been extravagantly endowed by nature with an abundance of natural wealth awaiting development. The latent potential wealth of Oregon defies calculation, but we do know that there are at least 420,000,000 board feet of timber and at least 3,500,000 hydro-electric horsepower undeveloped, enough energy to operate the industrial plants of all New England. There are also approximately 2,900,000 acres of arid land that should be reclaimed.

The whole Pacific Northwest territory is tributary to Oregon, representing 250,000 square miles of the finest timber, agricultural and mineral lands in the world, and not only is this vast domain tributary to the ports of Oregon but it literally gravitates toward these ports.

This situation, in its true essence, demands a strong Merchant Marine managed by Oregon men and manned by Oregonians. If we are to harvest Oregon's full crop we must look toward a development of commercial as well as industrial and agricultural resources.

Our great problem today is to create stable markets for the products of Oregon forests and mines and of Oregon farms, gardens and orchards. We must decide how raw materials can be most advantageously assembled, manufactured and shipped in the form of finished products to the markets of the world. Only by proper expenditure of thought and effort can we hope to retain and properly promote all of our present industries and bring new industries that will furnish wholesome and profitable employment for a greater population of busy and contented people.

After painstaking consideration of the entire problem of development I have come to the conclusion that the prime factor in shipping, carriers being virtually the only important trade essential with which Oregon is not already endowed.

Merchant Marine.

Therefore I earnestly recommend that this legislature dispatch a joint memorial to the congress of the United States strongly urging upon the federal government the advisability of building a large number of ships that could be chartered readily to the business men in coast states on terms that would enable them to compete successfully with any shippers in the world. I am satisfied that such a plan would be the means of establishing a magnificent national merchant marine system.

In support of this memorial every loyal citizen should direct his best effort

toward the accomplishment of the desired end which all of us have in mind. If it is impossible to gain the proper co-operation with the federal government no time should be lost in devising such other ways and means as may prove to be the quickest and the surest to bring maximum results.

Tax Limitation.

Due entirely to the exigencies of an unforced war and the accomplishment of the unprecedented high prices the cost of maintenance of state institutions has been greatly increased, thus demanding expenditures much larger than would have been required under normal conditions. In this connection I frankly reiterate my conscientious conviction that the 6 per cent limitation is wrong in principle, as it restricts legitimate state activities in periods of unusual emergencies. On the other hand, it is really not economical as it will inevitably result in a higher general level of taxation than is frequently necessary, due to the arbitrary practice of adding the 6 per cent regardless of merit. Taxation should be flexible, capable of reasonable expansion to meet unusual emergencies and of severe restriction when an increased fund is not needed.

A capitalization of assets is not waste fulness; it is good business. If we are to mine the rich ore of undeveloped resources we must spend at least enough to put the shafts of production into operation.

State Finances.

The financial situation in Oregon is uncertain but it is by no means hopeless and I have faith in the ability of this legislature to solve the problem. We have just passed through a period marked by a severe drain on the treasury but we have learned, as never before, how to save and conserve and do without. Perhaps this idea of conservation has been stretched almost to the point of uniqueness has become somewhat of a habit. If so its wholesome benefits will continue, forming what might be called a blessing in disguise. In any event, let us be business-like and as equitable as possible in our financing.

As a matter of business expediency permit me to invite attention toward the advisability of establishing the end of the fiscal year at July 1 rather than January 1, thus running the state ledger concurrently with the books of the federal government. Inasmuch as the working out of highway construction programs and the prospective land settlement arrangement between the state and federal governments involves the element of financial cooperation, the possible advantages of the suggested amendment are manifest.

Industrial Accident Commission.

In passing from the subject of finance to a cursory preview of the departments of state coming indirectly within the jurisdiction of the executive department a ray of bright sunshine confronts us as we touch upon the largest and most important department, the industrial accident commission, which has grown amazingly since its establishment five years ago.

Under the law at present the state is required to contribute one-seventh of the funds received by the commission from employers and employees and, to suit this provision, an estimated contribution of \$680,000.00 has been fixed in the 1919-1920 state budget. It has been suggested and will be recommended officially by the commission, I believe, that the law be changed so that the state be required to contribute only enough to defray the expenses of operating the commission, which are estimated at \$300,000.00. It occurs to me that the financial affairs of the commission are now in such flourishing condition that it would be advisable, as well as altogether proper, to suspend state aid to the industrial accident commission fund entirely for the coming biennium and to authorize the commission to meet the administrative expenses during that period from the large unexpended surplus now lying in the fund.

Great Saving Possible.

Such a step would not only reduce the

budget \$680,000.00 by a single legislative stroke but would result in additional economy of approximately \$30,000.00 a month for every month prior to July 1, 1919, that such an amendment to the law became effective. In other words, if the legislature passes the law which I most earnestly recommend and fortifies it with the emergency clause, making it operative as early as February 1, 1919, a saving to the state of about \$830,000.00 would result without curtailing in any way the effectiveness of the commission. The suggested appropriation of \$680,000.00 would be spent commencing July 1, 1919. Prior to that time state aid would probably average \$30,000.00 monthly over the five months' period between February 1 and July 1. Hence there would be an additional saving of about \$150,000.00, providing an emergency is declared in passing the amendment.

The industrial accident fund on December 31, 1918, the date of the last financial statement, showed a balance of \$1,326,374.19. There was also due the fund, as of that date, the one-seventh state aid accruing since July 1, 1918, \$98,498.45, making a total of \$1,424,872.64 available in the general accident fund as of that date.

The estimated undetermined liability on December 31 was \$467,879.00. The thirty per cent additional, as provided by section 19 of the compensation law, is \$140,363.70, a total liability against the industrial accident fund of \$608,242.70. The condition of the industrial accident fund as of December 31, therefore, was as follows:

Balance in fund.....	\$1,326,374.19
Due from state.....	168,498.45
Less liability and 30 per cent.....	608,242.70
Surplus.....	\$886,629.94

The state has paid into the industrial accident fund since the compensation law became effective a total of \$606,867.70 as its one-seventh. The amount paid by the state during the calendar year exceeded \$620,000.00. The estimated contribution to the fund during the next biennium by employer and employee will amount to \$1,800,000.00, and the state's contribution of one-seventh would amount to \$680,000.00. Administrative expense alone would amount to approximately \$300,000.00 for the two years.

The heavy unexpended surplus in the fund has resulted from the abnormal industrial conditions during the past two years. The amount of money paid into the industrial accident fund by the state, being established by statute at a sum equal to one-seventh of the amount paid into the fund by employer and employee, has been disproportionately large and excessive.

Compulsory Compensation.

It would perhaps be unwise to eliminate the state aid feature of the law permanently. For one thing a return to normal conditions might create a new situation. Then again there is strong likelihood that the workmen's compensation law will be made compulsory for all classes of employment rather than elective for a limited class of employments, as at present, and I am frank to say that I earnestly favor an extension of the law. Such a measure would have to be submitted by your legislature or through the initiative to the people and it would therefore require probably two years' time to make the innovation effective.

Other important matters suggest themselves in connection with the industrial accident commission. The department, employing as it does some twenty-one persons, is badly in need of larger quarters than are available in the Capitol building.

Industrial Hospital.

To my mind it would be well for the legislature to consider very seriously the advisability of erecting under the supervision of the commission a hospital for industrial cripples. At present large sums are expended by the commission for hospital care and this attention could, without doubt, be given more economically and more efficiently through a special building adapted particularly for handling accident cases. Portland being the industrial center, where a large proportion of the accidents occur, I believe the proposed hospital should be located there, in conjunction with the buildings of the University of Oregon medical school.

I strongly urge that a branch of the accident commission hospital should be devoted to the care of indigent and crippled children, as well as other unfortunate meriting state assistance.

The increase in the number of accidents sustained in industrial establishments is little short of alarming. It is not enough for us to say that compensation is made for the loss of life and limb. Our workmen must be accorded every protection and comfort possible. In the last four years there have been 58,894 accidents in Oregon, 50 per cent of these occurring during the past year. Often as many as 100 accidents are reported in a day, the logging camps and shipbuilding establishments being the most prolific accident producers.

I am glad to be able to say that the elimination of state aid from the accident fund for the two-year period would still leave an adequate amount to finance the construction of a magnificent hospital building.

Military.

Oregon's proud war record is traceable in part to the constant alertness and efficiency of the state military establishment. For the speed and accuracy with which the draft law was administered in this state the selective service department of the state adjutant general's office deserves special praise, as do all the loyal-hearted Oregonians who worked hard and long assisting in the registration, classification and mobilization of the men of draft age.

I feel that the official thanks of the state are also due the thousands of men, women and children, of every rank and station in life, who gave willingly and generously of their time and effort in contributing to the success of the countless war drives, rallies, receptions, fireworks and similar war activities. But for this unanimity of patriotic spirit Oregon could not have maintained her place at the forefront of the nation.

Nor can too much praise be accorded the members of the state guard units, the

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nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness.

Thinness and weakness are usually due to starved nerves. Our bodies need more phosphate than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing.

This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

CAUTION—Although bitro-phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

latter being composed for the most part of business men who rendered valiant emergency service under the supervision of the respective county sheriffs.

National Guard.

Because both the state military code and the National defense act forbid the existence in times of peace of military organizations which do not come within the jurisdiction of the war department, I deem it advisable to proceed with the organization of the Oregon national guard so that this establishment may be perfected by the time the prospective treaty of peace is signed. There are many arguments in support of co-operation with the federal government in military matters and the element of financial assistance is by no means the least of these considerations.

State Constabulary.

On the advice and specific recommendation of the state council of defense the Oregon military police force of approximately 200 experienced men was organized on the unanimous authority of the state emergency board in March, 1918. Despite the vicious criticism leveled against this organization by the lawless element, whose habits were rather rudely interrupted by the activities of the state police, and by many well-meaning citizens, who were not informed truthfully, the Oregon military police performed an excellent service which fully justified the appeal of the state council of defense initiating the organization.

I recommend the establishment of a state constabulary of ten of fifteen men as a small mobile force for state police duty. Such an organization could render valuable enforcement of the prohibition and game laws, and could materially aid in preventing forest fires.

Council of Defense.

The thanks of the entire commonwealth are due the state council of defense for its patriotic leadership in public duty during the recent emergency. The meetings arranged through this organization encouraged the people of this state to do their full share in the program of war activities and served to invigorate their patriotism with increasing zeal. Because of the distressing status of state finances the executive officials of the state council determined upon their own initiative some time ago that the council should cease to function on an active, paid basis after January 1, 1919, but I feel that the personnel of the state and county organizations should be kept intact and the activities continued on a voluntary basis at least until after conditions have returned to their normal state.

Educational Institutions.

The University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College have earned warm praise for the splendid work of their military departments in fitting the youth of the state for honorable and efficient participation in the war and for similar work related to the war program. The Oregon Normal School at Monmouth has done good work in preparing teachers and is entitled to continued support. Education is the foundation of our citizenship, therefore, appropriation to support these most worthy institutions is money well invested.

Vocational Training.

In company with all other states, Oregon is invited to cooperate with the federal government in what I consider a most worthy plan for the teaching of vocational training in Oregon schools. The government offers to appropriate \$40,813.15 for this purpose during the next two years if Oregon will expend a like amount. This plan is being administered under what is known as the Smith-Hughes act through the federal board for vocational education. The board appointed by me to represent Oregon in consideration of this subject will make its report to your body.

Literary.

I also recommend that this legislature study the provisions of an educational bill now pending in congress, known as Senate Bill 4987. This measure contemplates state cooperation in banishing illiteracy and in spreading



Liniments, Vibrators and Massage

As well as hot-water bottles, produce heat and stimulate the nerves, causing an increased circulation of the blood throughout the parts treated. This heat, however, is not uniform and constant.

For external application of heat, IN ANY DEGREE up to 112 degrees and where a constant, UNIFORM heat is essential and beneficial, the

ROBINSON ELECTRIC BLANKET

is far superior, more practical, labor-saving and just as economical.

The blanket is 50x72 inches and is pinned to the mattress and then covered with a sheet. With the ordinary amount of bed clothes IT IS POSSIBLE to get up a sweat in thirty minutes by simply turning on the switch to the highest heat--112 degrees.

A medium heat of 102 degrees and a comfortable warmth of 82 degrees, just a trifle above normal heat, may also be had at will by turning the switch to the temperature desired.

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the benefits of Americanization among foreign born.

The administration of the selective service law revealed a distressingly large number of illiterates in the United States. Under the 1917 draft alone 100,000 men registered by marking X's for their names. It is a pleasure for me to remark that a recent federal report announced Oregon's rank among the 48 states as third in the scale of illiteracy, only two states, Iowa and Nebraska, ranking above her. Nevertheless the last federal census disclosed Oregon with 10,504 illiterates and the fact that a new official ranking will be determined in the 1920 census, suggests the importance of the subject.

Because most illiterates are beyond the school age the problem is admitted difficult. A number of Oregon judges now require that men appearing before them for examination looking toward citizenship submit their wives also for educational test and this custom will not lead to beneficial results in reaching those adults inclined to illiteracy. At the inspiration of the state department of education the teachers of the states are being encouraged to aid all residents who seek assistance in special subjects of education. Their generosity in this direction should be recognized.

Simply because our thoughts of late years have been concerned more or less exclusively with wartime and world-wide efforts we should not abate our efforts toward desired educational ends and should not lose sight of the fact that our schools constitute the best recruiting ground for patriotism as well as citizenship, and that they have a direct, almost decisive bearing on the future destiny of our state.

Two years ago I recommended the establishment of facilities for military training in the high schools, and intermediate events end to strengthen the arguments in favor of this innovation.

Child Welfare.

I feel that commendation is due the child welfare commission, which has been performing excellent work in conjunction with the extension department of the University of Oregon. I respectfully suggest that a small appropriation be set aside to take care of the expenses of this welfare work. You have before you a very able and exhaustive report upon the Russell-Sage Foundation, for which the state is deeply grateful.

Experimental Work.

Since agriculture is our basic wealth and experimental data form the foundation of sound farm practices, it is very important that we support as liberally as possible the experimental stations and extension department of our agricultural college, which are doing most excellent work. These activities are supported largely by the federal government and the state should cooperate generously in cultivating this great field of agricultural activity.

The prestige of Oregon as the most immaculate state of the nation in respect to the physical cleanliness of its selective service men speaks well for the efficiency of the state board of

health and more particularly for the Oregon Social Hygiene Society, which seven years ago commenced to pioneer in its persistent fight against the venereal disease menace. This enviable showing not only proves the effectiveness of wholesome, dignified education on health subjects, but suggests increased benefits which may be expected from continued effort. It rests with us whether or not Oregon will continue to lead the nation.

Penitentiary.

I am hopeful that fair-minded committees of this legislature will make a careful examination of the state penitentiary and learn the real truth about a situation which has been made the football for politics, spiteful vengeance and deceiving manipulations. Although the physical status of the penitentiary property leaves much to be desired, I am well pleased with the administration of the institution under the first management of my own individual choosing. In a month the warden has been amazingly effective in his work and I am confident that any one conversant with the actual conditions will concede readily that this penal institution is now being administered on a most satisfactory basis. Considering the responsible and exacting nature of his work, I feel that the warden is underpaid as an official.

Above everything else the penitentiary needs a new cell house to correct deplorable sanitary conditions to prevent possible disaster through fire and to permit a segregation of the inmates on a practical basis. If funds were available the construction of such a cell house would be a splendid investment, but because of the present dire straits of state finances it may be necessary to defer for another two years this almost imperative improvement.

Flax Industry.

The past two seasons have been the most unfavorable, climatically, of the last forty years for the growing of flax, and for that reason the showing made by the state flax industry, operated in conjunction with the penitentiary, has not been as favorable as might have been expected under average conditions. Nevertheless the outlook is yet encouraging and the demonstration has been sufficient to satisfy those familiar with the industry that flax can be made a profitable crop.

Despite the unfavorable climatic conditions, the flax industry is now in good, healthy shape, as evidenced by its assets at the time of the biennial report, September 30, 1918, as follows:

Estimated value of materials on hand, including seed, fiber and tow..... \$7,920.00

It is to be remembered that over \$10,000.00 of the original appropriation was expended on the state rock crushing plant, through which a large amount of road building was done for the several state institutions.

From the time the flax industry came under state encouragement following the act passed by the 1915 legislature, up to September 30, 1918, farmers growing flax were paid \$12,230.98 from the flax fund, and the prisoners working in the flax were paid \$17,451.65 under the plan devised for providing employment for prisoners in the state penitentiary. During the month before my inauguration four years ago there were 160 men in the penitentiary without occupation. It has been my aim to keep the men regularly at work following those tasks for which they are best equipped. In the past four years virtually all prisoners physically able to work have been regularly employed.

Prison Labor.

In connection with this problem of keeping all prisoners employed regularly, I am frank to express my doubt as to the wisdom of the laws which prevent the sale of prison-made articles in competition with those manufactured by free labor. The population of the Oregon prison is so small that the effect of removing this restriction would at most have but a negligible influence on the labor market. When we consider that the taxpayers of Oregon are paying for the sustenance of the penitentiary inmates it seems shortsightedness to erect legal obstructions which serve to prevent them from earning their own way as nearly as possible.

(Continued on page four)

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"Pape's Cold Compound" Ends Colds And Grippe In A Few Hours.

Take "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until you have taken three doses, then all gripe misery goes, and your cold will be broken. It prompts by opens your clogged-up nostrils and air passages of the head; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling. Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.