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Forty-five residents of the county have been called for jury service next month, when several criminal cases will be heard.

Prosecuting Attorney Geo. F. Yantis this week filed an information against Fred Kusah, charging him with stealing belting from a Tenino mill.

The State Board of Control

By W. H. Cochran, Member State Board of Control.

(First of a series of twelve articles on the state's institutions.)

In March, 1897, the legislature of this state abolished the board of trustees, respectively, of the state reform school, the western hospital for the insane, the eastern hospital for the insane, the state soldiers' home and the board of directors of the state penitentiary, and created a state board of audit and control for the government, control and maintenance of the said institutions.

This board was to consist of five citizens of the state, four of whom were to serve without compensation, and the fifth to be specially appointed and to be known as the commissioner of public institutions. The governor was to appoint the members of this board and to himself act as ex-officio chairman. The board was instructed to visit the institutions whenever necessary, but the commissioner of public institutions was compelled to visit each institution at least once in every quarter. His salary was to be \$1,500 per annum.

Governor John R. Rogers thus became the first ex-officio chairman of this board, and Ernest Lister, the present governor, became the first commissioner of public institutions. The other four members appointed by the governor were W. M. Ridpath of Spokane, Henry J. Shiveley of North Yakima, John C. Stallcup of Tacoma, and Dr. Eugene Jordan of Seattle.

At that time there were but the five state institutions which the board had control over. The total population of the institutions then was 1,457, and the expenditure for maintenance was \$439,768.10 for the biennium.

Work of the First Board.

This board in its first report recommended that a small library be furnished for each institution. They then proceeded to systematize the work of the institutions and to adopt records and reports in nearly the same general style for all of the institutions. Stock books of a similar style were made; monthly reports were ordered forwarded to the board from each superintendent; duplicate copies of every voucher were ordered kept on file in the office of the board; and immediately after the first of every month the vouchers for the expenses of the month previous were prepared at the institutions and forwarded to the office of the board, and if found correct, were approved. After being approved they were forwarded to the state auditor for the issuance of warrants and when issued the warrants were mailed to the persons in whose favor they were drawn.

In the second biennial report of this board, John B. Slater of Colville and Thomas F. Dougherty of Tacoma had succeeded Messrs. Stallcup and Ridpath as members. The population of the institutions in the two years had increased to 1,591 and the cost for maintenance to \$488,868.37. During the biennium a new wing for male patients had been erected at the western hospital at a cost of \$40,000, a new greenhouse built and a new ice machine installed at the same institution. At the eastern hospital a new infirmary was built and at the state penitentiary a new dining hall and kitchen were erected, also a new cell wing, the latter being paid for by the federal government. A dormitory and amusement hall were erected at the state soldiers' home. The legislature of 1901 also did away with the state board of audit and control and created an act establishing the present system of a state board of control, and added the institution at Vancouver, known as the school for defective youth to the control of this board.

The new law made the board bipartisan, to consist of but three members, not more than two to be members of the dominant party in politics, and this is the law today.

Unless he is appointed to fill a vacancy, each member of the board of control is appointed for a term of six years, but any member can be removed by the governor in his discretion. The chairman of the board for each year shall be the member whose term of office first expires. At the time of the creation of the board the salary was fixed at \$2,000 per annum for each member, but that has since been increased to \$3,000. Each member must furnish a bond in the sum of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. Two members of the board constitute a quorum and have power at any time to transact any business of the board.

What the Board Does.

The board has full power to manage and govern the several state institutions, and keeps at its office in Olympia a complete set of books and accounts of each institution which clearly shows every expenditure authorized and made. Any member of the board has the power to examine and check the records of any institution at any time. The board must visit, at least once each three months, each of the public institutions under its control. During such visits they must inspect all of the departments and investigate the management of the institution. For the purpose of aiding in any investigation the board has the power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath, which any member of the board has the power to administer. The board shall have access to all books or papers and may order them produced. Witnesses are entitled to the same fees as in civil cases in a superior court. Any person refusing or failing to obey the orders of the board to give or produce evidence when required shall be reported to the superior court and dealt with by that court as for contempt of court.

The board of control also has the custody and control of the state capitol and grounds, with power to designate the rooms therein to be occupied by the various state officials. The board has power to employ or discharge any superintendent of any institution under its control, and has power to order the discharge of any other officer or employe thereof. The board fixes the salaries of the officers and employes of each institution on April first of each year and they cannot be changed during that year. The board has the power to adopt rules and regulations for the government of the public institutions under its control and makes the purchases for the different institutions. No superintendent has power to purchase anything for any institution without authority from the board.

The board of control is empowered and required to purchase all of the supplies needed for the proper support and maintenance of the institutions placed in its charge. The supplies, whenever practicable, are purchased under contract. The power is also vested in the board to employ the services of competent architects for the preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings, and to employ competent persons to superintend the construction of same, and to call for bids and to award contracts for the construction of same.

Lister First Chairman.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act creating the state board of control, the governor appointed as members of said board, Ernest Lister for the term of two years; Henry Drum for term of four years, and Charles S. Reed for the term of six years. Ernest Lister, now governor, thus became the first chairman of the board. On February 10, 1902, Grant Neal succeeded Henry Drum as a member of the board.

In its report to the 1903 legislature the new board reported a population of 2,184, which was an increase in two years of 593. The school for defective youth, which management had come under the jurisdiction of the board, added 167 of this number. The expenditures for maintenance had increased to \$599,505.88.

On April 1st, 1903, H. T. Jones succeeded Ernest Lister, whose term had expired, and, according to the law, Grant Neal became chairman. On July 1st, 1903, C. S. Reed resigned and was succeeded by Jesse T. Mills.

In the two years from 1903 to 1905 the increase in population was very small, the report showing 2,264 inmates, an increase of but 80, and the cost of maintenance had increased to \$638,722.21.

During this biennium the water main connecting Clear Lake with the eastern hospital was completed at a cost of \$6,373.92, and a ranch for the same institution was purchased, consisting of 159 acres, for the sum of \$3,095.85. A new dining hall, kitchen and dormitory were built at the soldiers' home at a cost of \$4,688.

On April 1st, 1905, J. H. Davis succeeded Grant Neal, whose term had expired as a member of the board, and Jesse Mills became chairman. On June 1st, 1905, Jesse T. Mills resigned and was succeeded by M. F. Kincaid, who became chairman. On October 29th, 1906, M. F. Kincaid resigned and was succeeded by Matt L. Piles, who became chairman.

The legislature of 1905 provided a division of the state school for defective youth, and renamed the institution at Vancouver the state school for the deaf and blind. A new institution, to be known as the state institution for the feeble minded, was directed to be established at Medical Lake. The latter institution was opened in May, 1906. This increased the number of institutions directly under the jurisdiction of the board from six to seven.

During the years 1905 to 1907 the population of the several institutions

increased from 2,264 to 2,774, a gain of 510, and the cost of maintenance increased from \$638,722.21 to \$688,000.61, an increase of \$49,278.40. During this biennium two separate ward buildings were constructed at the western hospital at a cost of \$109,830.40, and 92 acres of land adjoining the hospital grounds on the west were purchased. A new ward building was erected at the eastern hospital at a cost of \$54,327.36, and a building for the institution for feeble minded at Medical Lake built at a cost of \$49,210.91. New cell rooms were added at the state penitentiary at a cost of \$20,000; a new hospital built at the soldiers' home at a cost of \$9,941.65; and a new heating system installed there at a cost of \$4,818.29. Additional land was purchased at the state reform school which cost \$10,000.

Board's Duties Increased.

On April 1st, 1907, Matt L. Piles was appointed to succeed himself on the board, his term having expired, and H. T. Jones became chairman. On June 29th, 1907, Matt L. Piles, J. H. Davis and H. T. Jones were reappointed members of the board to succeed themselves under the act of the Tenth legislature. This was the act which increased the salary of the board members from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum. The name of the state reform school was changed to the state training school. Increased duties were placed upon the board by giving them the care, custody and control of the state capitol building and grounds; provided that the board should visit the following named educational institutions, investigate their system of accounts and bookkeeping and report the condition thereof and the needs of the institutions and appropriations deemed advisable therefor: the University of Washington at Seattle, the State Normal School at Cheney, the State Normal School at Ellensburg, the State Normal School at Bellingham, and the State College of Washington at Pullman.

This legislature also authorized the construction of armories at Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, and provided that the chairman of the board of control should be a member of the board in charge of the construction. The same legislature also created the "indeterminate sentence" act at the penal institutions and provided that the board, with the warden of the penitentiary, should constitute the prison board, to terminate sentences and release all prisoners hereafter confined in the penitentiary.

In 1907 the legislature created a new institution, to be known as the Washington Veterans' home, and also created the Washington state reformatory. This brought the institutions under the jurisdiction of the board to nine in number.

From 1907 to 1909 the population of the different institutions under the management of the board had increased to 3,216, a gain in the two years of 442, and the cost of maintenance had increased from \$688,000.61 to the sum of \$1,066,499.66, or an increase in the two years of \$378,499.05.

During the two years preceding 1909, two large buildings for sleeping quarters, dining-rooms, a new power house and a new bakery were constructed at the state training school; a new dormitory was erected at the school for deaf and blind; a new administration building completed, a new hospital built and equipped, and a woman's ward completed at the state penitentiary; the Washington veterans' home, located near Port Orchard, and a water and sewer system installed, and a dining-room and cottage building built there; the new reformatory located near Monroe and temporary quarters erected there.

January 12th, 1909, J. H. Davis resigned as a member of the board and was succeeded by Eugene Lorton of Walla Walla, and on the 28th of the same month H. E. Gilham of King county succeeded Matt L. Piles. On July 10th, 1909, A. E. Cagwin of Cowlitz county succeeded Eugene Lorton and became chairman, and on February 1st, 1910, E. D. Cowen of King county succeeded H. E. Gilham.

From 1909 to 1911 the population of the institutions had increased 757, the total being 3,973 as against 3,216 in 1909. The cost of maintenance for this biennium was \$1,413,663.45, an increase of \$347,213.79.

The 1909 legislature made the initial appropriation for the purchase of a site for the establishment of a third insane hospital. The site was located near Sedro-Woolley, in Skagit county.

Many Buildings Erected.

During the biennium ending prior to the session of the 1911 legislature, a cow barn was built and thoroughly equipped at the western hospital, a refrigerating plant was constructed, three new greenhouses and a kitchen built at the same institution; a new steel portable oven installed, an ice-house, a bathhouse for patients and many farm buildings built at the eastern hospital; temporary buildings built at the new hospital site at Sedro-Woolley; two ward buildings constructed and a new boiler house erected at the institution for the feeble minded; a dining hall with a seating capacity for 500, two cottages of eight rooms each, a large dormitory, store building, steam laundry and stable built, and an electric light plant, gravity water system and sewer system installed at the veterans' home; a new jute mill, 1,400 feet of stockade, a warehouse, three brick cottages and a new shop row constructed at the state penitentiary, and a new cow stable and shop row built at the state training school.

At the end of the biennium in 1912 the population was 4,411, an increase of 438 during the past two years, while the maintenance for this biennium had increased to \$2,100,407.16, an increase of \$686,743.71. The membership of the board had not changed in two years, except that E. D. Cowen had succeeded to the chairmanship, A. E. Cagwin and H. T. Jones being the other two members. During this biennium two ward buildings were built at the eastern hospital; two dormitories erected at the school for the blind; one dormitory at the school for the deaf; a hospital at the veterans' home; a hospital at the state training school, chapel and auditorium at the state penitentiary and a main building at the northern hospital.

The 1913 legislature established a new institution, known as the state school for girls, divorced the deaf from the blind, and created a school for the deaf and a school for the blind, and established the northern state hospital, which had heretofore been but a branch of the western hospital. This made 12 state institutions directly under the control of the board. The school for girls was located at Grand Mound, in Thurston county. The same legislature also removed the educational institutions from the control of the board.

First Reduction in Expenses.

On May 10th, 1913, H. W. Ross was appointed to succeed E. D. Cowen, whose term as a member of the board had expired. On June 1st, 1913, Frank C. Morse was appointed to fill the unexpired term of A. E. Cagwin. H. T. Jones became chairman of the board on April 1st, 1913. The population on September 30th, 1914, was 5,352, and the maintenance for the years 1913 and 1914 was \$1,955,880.27, a decrease of \$144,526.89. During this biennium the value of the farm, dairy and garden products was increased from \$172,192.35 to \$234,821.29, an increase of \$62,628.94 in two years. Five modern, fireproof buildings had been built at the institution for feeble minded, three cottages and superintendent's residence were built at the veterans' home; four concrete fireproof buildings were added to the northern hospital; a fireproof cell wing was erected at the state reformatory and two fireproof buildings were constructed at the school for girls.

On December 1st, 1914, T. E. Skaggs of Everett was appointed on the board to succeed H. W. Ross, resigned, and on May 1st, 1915, W. H. Cochran of Spokane was appointed to succeed H. T. Jones, whose term had expired. F. C. Morse became chairman.

Under the present board there are under erection a new administration building at the school for the blind; a new administration building at the school for girls; a new concrete storehouse at the state training school; a new laundry, assembly hall, and two fireproof ward buildings at the Northern hospital, and also a dairy barn, hay barn, horse barn and several smaller farm buildings, all of concrete, at the same institution; a new store building at the state reformatory; a new greenhouse at the eastern hospital; a new dairy barn at the state penitentiary, and an administration building, custodial building, two ward cottages, a laundry and a dairy barn at the institution for the feeble minded. A new heating system is also being installed at the latter place.

The value of the state property under supervision of the board of control on September 30, 1914, amounted to \$5,771,250.97. No fire insurance is carried on any of the buildings, except upon the boilers. Contracts for supplies for the several institutions are let twice each year, March 15 and September 15. A state dentist is employed to travel from one institution to another and is kept constantly busy.

Within the life of the board of control has been witnessed a gratifying change of attitude in the successive legislatures towards those unfortunate who become charges upon the taxpayers. Sentiments of humanity of late years have prevailed in the consideration of appropriations recommended by the board, as against arguments for economy that would impoverish the dietary of the insti-