

MARION

DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

STATE OF OREGON

OREGON
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A Pamphlet Containing Cuts and Statements of
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

Who have duly filed their petitions for election or nomination with
the Secretary of State not later than the forty-first day before

APRIL 19, 1912

The date of the Primary Nominating Election

To be submitted to the Republican Voters of the State of Oregon

at the

PRIMARY NOMINATING ELECTION

to be held

On the nineteenth day of April, 1912

**TOGETHER WITH THE ARGUMENTS FILED FAVORING AND
OPPOSING CERTAIN OF SAID CANDIDATES**

IN THE COUNTY OF MARION

Compiled and issued by
BEN W. OLCOTT, SECRETARY OF STATE

(Publication authorized under Chapter 3, Laws of 1909)



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SALEM, OREGON
WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, STATE PRINTER
1912

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DR. HENRY WALDO COE,

For Delegate to the National Republican Convention.

"Roosevelt, Prosperity and a Square Deal."

I will support the Republican Primary choice for President.

Today the country is again where it was when the same influences now opposing Roosevelt forced the nomination of Harrison and brought Republican defeat and free soup houses. The masses are wiser now.

Roosevelt stands for a square deal to all. Rich and poor, white or black, native or foreign born. Especially for the weaker man, and the man to whom big business is inflexibly closing the door of opportunity.

Young man, you want work, and should have it. You want a chance such as the older men had to gain a place. Roosevelt has always stood for your kind.

Ingratitude—After Roosevelt had done for Taft the greatest kindness any man in America ever did for another man, the Taft managers cannot say things too bad against Roosevelt. Although they deny space in their papers for Roosevelt news, they publish pages denouncing him.

Roosevelt is the friend of the West. As a cowboy, sleeping out on the open prairie under the same blanket with another cowboy, with the thermometer at 30 below zero, he warmed the other common man and the other common man warmed him. The common man has ever since been close to Roosevelt.

Twice during the past five years with letters from Theodore Roosevelt, my old neighbor and friend of 30 years, I have visited the Panama Canal. This project means seven cents a bushel more to the Oregon farmer for his wheat; \$1.00 more on timber stumpage. Large increase in land values. Town growth in Oregon. Work. Special prosperity for Oregon in every line.

It is Roosevelt's job. Over night he organized the Canal Zone. A man more "judicial" would to this day have been "arbitrating" this question, with today still a hundred complications. The Roosevelt kind of action was imperative. He knew. He acted. Oregon and the whole country won. He is for free American ships, and free toll for American products. Oregon needs him on the job.

Prosperity for seven years, the greatest the republic has ever known, were with Roosevelt and the country when he was in office.

"Teddy," we call him with warm-hearted affection. "Old Hickory," "Old Abe" and "Teddy" have been the three men to whom the people felt close enough to give each a nickname, as they would do with any close neighbor. Let's take care of "Teddy" in Oregon. The plain people, of whom "Old Abe" said, "God must have loved them, He made so many of them," want "Teddy." Let the politicians for once stand back. Let the people express their choice. Don't be deceived by padded reports of weakness of Roosevelt "over yonder." Poll your own plain neighbors, cutting out the professional politician, and be guided by that. Look out for a great publicity campaign, canards and wild stories along the last and don't be moved. Remember you have few papers to fight for you.

To be abused, to be maligned, to be attacked by the papers, to be lawed, even to lose the start, is not the test. Otherwise many of us would now be in the ash barrel. The end of the race is in coming under the wire. The quiet booth. The free man's ballot.

We will surely win for Roosevelt. It will, in any event, be a triumph for Oregon, and tell the world that in Oregon the people themselves rule.

HENRY WALDO COE.

(This information furnished by Henry Waldo Coe.)

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, of Wisconsin,
 Candidate of Progressive Republicans for President of the
 United States.



Robert M. La Follette in a recent address, said, "In a quarter of a century of political struggle, I have found one great issue overshadowing and including all others,—THE ENCROACHMENT OF THE POWERFUL FEW ON THE RIGHTS OF THE MANY."

It has been said, "La Follette and his followers do not set their hands to the plow and then turn back. They go through to the end of the furrow. * * He and his followers do not seem to regard the issues their leader is forever raising as mere expedients to win with. They seem to regard them as principles, to win with if possible, to get beaten for if necessary, and to fight for always."

This is the secret of La Follette's record as a builder. He has never compromised or surrendered a principle or an issue for the sake of temporary success.

He was still a young man when, in 1891, after having served four years as district attorney and six years as member of Congress, to both of which offices he was elected in spite of the opposition of the boss and the machine, he began single-handed an aggressive campaign to free the State of Wisconsin from the corrupt rule of the political machine and its corporation allies. To accomplish this end he originated the direct primary system, which placed the nomination of all candidates in the hands of the people and abolished the corrupt caucus and convention system. After a seven-year struggle, his plan became a law.

La Follette was elected Governor three terms on a reform platform. When the legislature, dominated by the interests, refused to carry out its pledges, he began what is now his famous "roll call." He went to the people and read the records of those members of the legislature who betrayed their platform pledges. Of one of these campaigns La Follette has written:

"For 48 days I was on the stump, with only Sundays out, and averaged eight hours and a half on my feet, and then there were 30 counties that I didn't go into at all from choice. You see, I was campaigning for members of the legislature. I went into those counties only where I thought bad men ought to be beaten or good men elected. I was determined to get a legislature of the right kind. It was nothing to me to be Governor of Wisconsin without being able to accomplish something."

It is not possible here to give each step in La Follette's fight, and the progressive measures he has advocated and has written into law can only be suggested.

In a definite, scientific and practical way the people of Wisconsin now enjoy, largely through his efforts, model laws—railroad regulation,

(This information furnished by Thos. McCusker.)

control of public utilities, corrupt practices act, civil service law, workmen's compensation act, insurance legislation, state forest reserves, graduated income and inheritance tax, pure food, taxation of public service corporations, primary elections including United States Senators and President, industrial commission to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of employees, and a comparative negligence law for railroad employees.

Summarized generally may be also noted: The free pass prohibited; the lobby controlled, stock-jobbing and stock gambling stopped; two-cent fare for passengers; lowered freight rates for shippers; excessive hours for railroad employees and women workers prohibited; amendments to state constitution adopted by legislature providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall.

Every reform law with which La Follette has had anything to do, is the product of painstaking study. He levies upon the best thought and experience of this and every other country. Wisconsin business men now declare: Legitimate business interests have no better friend. All of his laws have been accepted by the business men of his State, and none of them would be repealed with the consent of any legitimate business interest.

La Follette carried with him to the Senate the same purpose which characterized his work in Wisconsin. His defiance of Aldrich rule and his opposition to system control of the Senate made him a solitary but conspicuous figure. When he proposed legislation in the public interest and it was voted down, he went out into the states and read the roll call from the Congressional Record. Many reactionary senators were retired and replaced by better men.

Alone in the beginning—and later joined by a small group of insurgents—La Follette fought steadily to perfect the Hepburn railway bill; against the grain elevator monopoly; to conserve the coal fields in the public domain; against overpayment to railroads for transportation of mail; against the Aldrich emergency-currency bill; for the co-employee and 16-hour bills; to eliminate jokers in the Wickersham railroad bill and give the Interstate Commerce Commission adequate powers of control; against the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure; against the Canadian reciprocity sham; for the farmers' free list bills; for a revision of the wool schedule; for making public tariff conferences which have heretofore been secret.

All these represent not only extraordinary capacity as a statesman, but intense fidelity to the best interests of the American people.

There are now pending in the Senate constructive measures proposed by Senator La Follette on various phases of progressive legislation.

When he first entered the Senate, and every session since, he has introduced and advocated a bill for the reasonable valuation of the physical property of railroads, justly inventoried and determined as the true basis of fixing transportation rates and charges, and for the extension of the powers and the administrative control of the Interstate Commerce

(This information furnished by Thos. McCusker.)

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Commission. He would have the nation know how much of the \$18,000,000,000 capitalization was contributed by those who own the railroads and how much by the people themselves.

After the revolutionary decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard oil and tobacco cases, he called to his aid leading experts, drafted and introduced a bill to make definite and plain the "rule of reason" of the Sherman anti-trust law. He has also drawn a bill modeled largely upon the effective laws of Wisconsin providing for regulation of trusts and exemption of unions. This bill permits reasonable agreements that prevent the abuses of cut-throat competition where they do not injure the public by tending toward extortion. Instead of Federal incorporation, that would put the stamp of congressional approval on over-capitalized values, La Follette believes in the creation of a commission with power to investigate and ascertain the illegal acts of all trusts and combinations; and with power to ascertain the reasonable valuation—not the monopoly valuation—of the physical properties of the great monopolies, beginning with those that control natural resources, such as coal, oil, and iron.

He also has pending in the Senate a bill for the creation of a tariff commission of experts clothed with real power to determine the valuation of all the elements of production, costs and profits, which will make it possible to reduce tariff rates to the basis of the ascertained difference between the cost of labor in this country and abroad.

The La Follette bill for the control of the natural resources of Alaska will prevent their further exploitation by monopoly, and save them for all the people of the United States. He favors a policy of government ownership and operation of Alaskan railways and coal mines and of Alaskan steamship lines, by way of Pacific ports to Panama and New York.

The conference of progressive Republicans from 30 states October 16, 1911, at Chicago unanimously endorsed Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin for the Republican nomination for President, and urged that in all the states organizations be formed to promote his nomination.

It was not generally believed at that time that President Taft's renomination could be defeated. Senator La Follette willingly led the fight when no one else would.

A speaking campaign conducted by him in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, disclosed deep enthusiasm among the people for his candidacy and the progressive policies he represented.

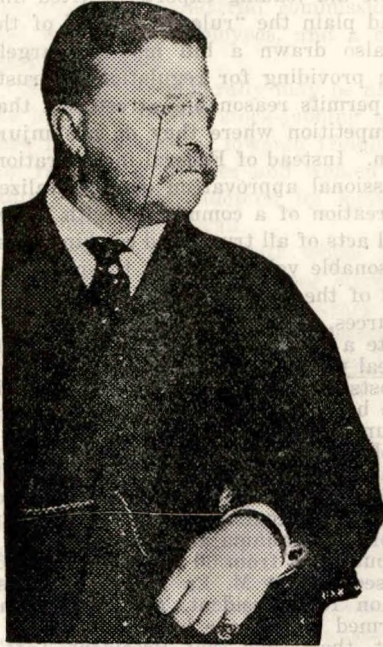
When other candidates entered the field Senator La Follette was urged to make a combination or withdraw. This he declined to do. He had promised his followers if he became a candidate he would stay to the end, and would stand uncompromisingly for a platform of principles and measures for which he has unswervingly stood during his quarter of a century of public service.

A platform, however strong and progressive, is not enough. The citizens should ask what the candidate has actually done toward solving the problems that confront us—whether his course of action gives assurance of profound conviction; whether he is equipped with patience, determination and experience to deal with government problems constructively in the public interest.

Robert M. La Follette, as Governor, Representative, and United States Senator, during a 20-year struggle for popular government, has to his credit more constructive progressive legislation than any other living American statesman; and, by reason of his record, he is the progressive pioneer and leader, and as such is the logical progressive candidate for President of the United States. (Signed) THOS. McCUSKER.

(This information furnished by Thos. McCusker.)

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SELECTION OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS THE NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR PRESIDENT.



The sovereignty of the people is no where better exemplified than in Oregon. Popular government is a fact—not a theory. To the people of Oregon, therefore, the expressions of three Presidents of the United States come home with peculiar significance, for these sentiments relate to the predominant issue of the hour—

Are the people fitted for self-government?

President Lincoln said: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

Taking issue with Lincoln, President Taft says:

"There are those of us who do not believe that all people are fitted for popular government. The fact is, we know they are not. Some of us do not dare say so, but I do. We are called upon now, we of the bar, to say whether we are going to protect the institution of the judiciary, and continue it independent of the majority, or of all the people."

Theodore Roosevelt says:

"With Lincoln I hold that 'this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it.'

"Many eminent lawyers believe, and sometimes assert, that the American people are not fitted for popular government, and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary 'independent of the majority or of all the people' I take absolute issue with all who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government. I believe with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self-government."

(This information furnished by F. W. Mulkey.)

The superstructure of the Republic is built on two great principles—recognition of the rights of man and the absolute sovereignty of the people. Foremost among the rights of the citizens is the right to a voice in the government at all times—in the selection of candidates as well as their election to office.

The rebellion of a boss-ridden constituency against the dictatorship of a few individuals has resulted in a progressive movement for popular government. Freedom of choice through the direct primaries will bring about representative government, and will sound the death knell of the present convention system, where everything is cut and dried and the strings are pulled by political bosses.

Under the convention system the voters of a party delegate their power of selection of candidates to the members of a convention. The system is most pernicious. Thereby the selection of public servants becomes centralized in a few, and the opportunity is afforded to selfish individuals and the special interests to use public servants for ulterior purposes. Influences adverse to the general welfare are immediately brought to bear upon the delegates.

It is this antiquated, un-American system of misrepresentative government that the opponents of Theodore Roosevelt are attempting to perpetuate in this country. On the other hand, the movement to call Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency is essentially a popular movement and its success must depend upon the free expression of the popular will.

The campaign to select the Presidential nominee of the Republican party is not "a game," as Mr. Taft's political manager has called it. The campaign is not carried on for the purpose of winning prizes for the contestants or with a view to the personal wishes or welfare of any one man. Rather, as Theodore Roosevelt says:

"We hold that it should be carried on for the purpose of ascertaining and putting into effect the will of the people so that the people may jointly do for themselves what no man can do so well for them.

"We hold that the laws that govern elections and govern party organizations should not be treated as rules which are fit subjects for tricky manipulation by contestants for a prize.

"We hold that as far as possible these laws should be treated as rules to ascertain the will of those whom the public officials and party officials are supposed to represent. In sum, we hold that the object of this contest is not to secure rewards for individuals, but to secure the more effective government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

ROOSEVELT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Public morality was the cornerstone of the Roosevelt administration. In public and private life Theodore Roosevelt has ever demanded that the servants of the people be honest. He has never countenanced fraud or wrong-doing. At his instance Congress enacted a law prohibiting contributions by corporations and national banks to campaign funds.

(This information furnished by F. W. Mulkey.)

Honesty, honesty, honesty has been and is Theodore Roosevelt's unceasing demand, and it has reverberated in all sections, giving impetus to that great moral regeneration which has been felt both at home and in foreign lands. Theodore Roosevelt is a constructive statesman. His administration witnessed the organization of a new executive department—commerce and labor; the reorganization of the consular service, and the establishment of the foundation of industrial peace, which is intended to facilitate the settlement of disputes between labor and capital. This foundation was made possible through the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to President Roosevelt for his services in terminating the Russo-Japanese war.

President Roosevelt enforced the law against railroad rebating, and he brought about the passage of a new law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate railroad rates, and thereby insured equal treatment for the small with the large shippers.

He is not responsible for the commerce court, which is the creation of the present administration and the operation of which is nullifying the acts of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These are some of the notable achievements of the Roosevelt administration:

1. Dolliver Hepburn railroad act.
2. Pure food and drugs act.
3. Federal meat inspection.
4. Employers' liability act.
5. Safety appliance act.
6. Regulation of railroad employees' hours of labor.
7. Establishment of department of commerce and labor.
8. Forestry development.
9. National irrigation act.
10. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water power sites.
11. Navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency.
12. Battleship fleet sent around the world.
13. State militia brought into co-ordination with army.
14. Building of Panama Canal undertaken and work of excavation pushed with the greatest energy.
15. Development of civil self-government in insular possessions.
16. Second intervention in Cuba; Cuba restored to the Cubans.
17. Finances of Santo Domingo straightened out.
18. Alaska boundary dispute settled.
19. Reorganization of the consular service.
20. Settlement of the coal strike of 1902.
21. The Government upheld in northern securities decision.
22. Conviction of post office grafters and public land thieves.
23. Directed investigation of the sugar trust customs frauds, and the resultant prosecutions.
24. Suits for forfeiture of the Oregon-California land grants.
25. Uncompromising enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law.
26. Corporations forbidden to contribute to political campaign funds.
27. Keeping the door of China open to American commerce.
28. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war, by the Treaty of Portsmouth.
29. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific Coast prejudice against Japanese immigration.
30. Negotiating 24 treaties of general arbitration.

(This information furnished by F. W. Mulkey.)

31. Reduction of the interest-bearing debt by more than \$90,000,000.
32. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources.
33. Inauguration of the annual conference of Governors of States.
34. Inauguration of movement for improvement of conditions of country life.

Policies recommended by President Roosevelt.

1. Reform of the banking and currency system.
2. Inheritance tax.
3. Income tax.
4. Passage of a new employers' liability act to meet objections raised by the Supreme Court.
5. Postal savings banks.
6. Parcels post.
7. Revision of the Sherman anti-trust act.
8. Legislation compelling incorporation under Federal laws of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Theodore Roosevelt is the people's candidate. His position in this popular contest he has stated, in answer to Secretary Stimson's charge that he was being forced by certain persons into the arena. "The statement," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is correct only in the sense that it would be correct to make the same statement as to my advocacy of Mr. Stimson for Governor of New York in 1910. In that contest, as in this, I was exceedingly reluctant to be drawn into the contest. In that contest, as in this, I acted only from a sense of duty to the people as a whole, and in that contest I was assailed with precisely the same arguments by the great majority of those who are now assailing me. If I had considered only my own personal interests and personal preference, I should of course have kept out of the 1910 campaign, have let the machine remain in control at Saratoga and seen the State go Democratic by 300,000 majority, as under those circumstances it certainly would have gone. I went in because I conscientiously felt that it was my duty to take part in the fight for honest government, for genuine self-government by the people, without regard to the consequences to myself; and I am in this fight on precisely the same basis, and for practically the same reasons. Let me add, in view of the questions of certain friends, that neither Mr. Stimson nor any other man whom I have supported for public office owes me any gratitude for doing so; I support a man not to get his gratitude, but because I believe he will render good service to the people; and I ask nothing from any man in return except that he render such service to the people, and I judge him accordingly."

With Senator Bourne, Colonel Roosevelt believes that demonstrated efficiency should be the acid test applied by the people to candidates for public office.

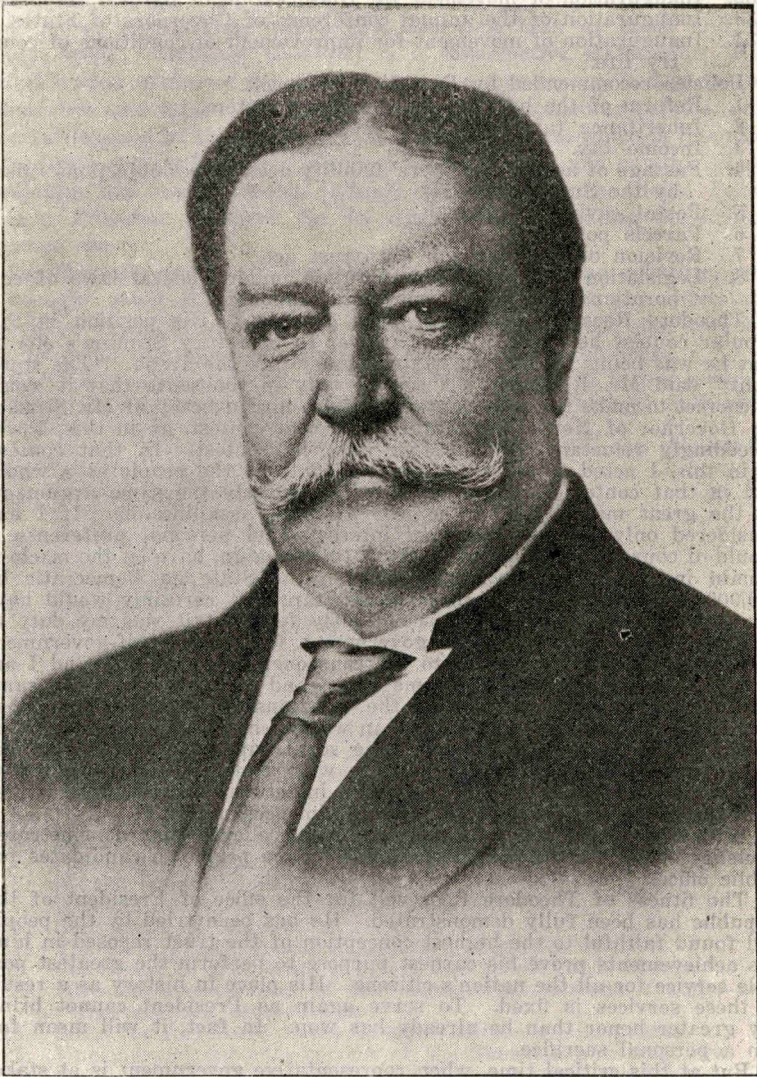
The fitness of Theodore Roosevelt for the office of President of the Republic has been fully demonstrated. He has been tried by the people and found faithful to the highest conception of the trust reposed in him. His achievements prove his earnest purpose to perform the greatest possible service for all the nation's citizens. His place in history as a result of these services is fixed. To serve again as President cannot bring any greater honor than he already has won. In fact, it will mean for him a personal sacrifice.

But at this critical time, when representative government is at stake, the needs and interests of the people are paramount. They require the sacrifice of the citizen, and Colonel Roosevelt, patriot to the core, is prepared to comply with their will. It is now for the people of Oregon to lend their aid to bring about the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, the man best qualified, as his record demonstrates, to serve them in the responsible office of chief magistrate.

This statement is made at the request of Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the National Roosevelt Committee. (Signed) F. W. MULKEY.

(This information furnished by F. W. Mulkey.)

"PEACE, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY"—TAFT.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The voice of the people is nearer to the voice of God than any other human decision."—President Taft's speech at Chicago, March 9, 1912.

(This information furnished by Taft Campaign Committee of Multnomah County.—W. B. Ayer, chairman.)

WHAT ROOSEVELT HAS SAID OF TAFT.

Theodore Roosevelt wrote from the White House to William H. Taft on March 15, 1906:

"My belief is that of all the men that have appeared so far, you are the man who is most likely to receive the Republican nomination and who is, I think, the best man to receive it."

Theodore Roosevelt said on June 18, 1908, after Mr. Taft had been nominated for President:

"I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the Nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse, to appeal to class hatred of any kind."

Theodore Roosevelt said in an interview published in Success Magazine on September 18, 1908:

"Taft invariably does do the ordinary things, and he does them exceptionally well. That is why I say he will make one of our greatest Presidents."

In a letter to William B. McKinley, made public on September 20, 1908, Theodore Roosevelt said:

"It is urgently necessary from the standpoint of the public interest to elect Mr. Taft and a Republican Congress which will support him."

In a statement on the Foraker disclosures, made September 21, 1908, Theodore Roosevelt said of Mr. Taft:

"His attitude on this question, as well as on countless other questions, convinced me that of all the men in this Union, he was the man pre-eminently fit in point of uprightness and character, of fearless and aggressive honesty and of fitness for championing the rights of the people as a whole, to be President."

Theodore Roosevelt wrote to Konrad Kohrs, of Helena, Mont., on September 9, 1908:

"In Mr. Taft we have a clean man who combines all these qualities to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed. * * * * * The honest wage worker, the honest laboring man, the honest farmer, the honest mechanic or small trader, or man of small means, can feel that in a peculiar sense Mr. Taft will be his representative because of the very fact that he has the same scorn of the demagogue that he has for the corruptionist, and that he would front threats of personal violence from a mob with the unquailing and lofty indifference with which he would front the bitter anger of the wealthiest and most powerful corporations. * * * * * No consideration of personal interests, any more than fear for his personal safety, could make him swerve a hair's breadth from the course which he regards as right in the interests of the whole people."

(This information furnished by Taft Campaign Committee of Multnomah County.—W. B. Ayer, chairman.)

THIRD TERM DOCTRINE IS UN-AMERICAN.

Theodore Roosevelt, upon his election to what he declared to be his second term in 1904, said:

"The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and *under no circumstances* will I be a candidate for another nomination."

Again, after serving four years more and upon his return to America from his African hunting trip, he wrote to a Philadelphia editor as follows:

"I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men in this matter, always to the same effect; telling you, for instance, personally, and those who were with you at lunch at my house, and telling Gifford Pinchot, Jim Garfield and Congressman Madison and Billy Loeb and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always—that I would not be a candidate in 1912 myself, and that I had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate."

President William McKinley, when the subject was brought up after his second election, said:

"I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me."

Those who urge the candidacy of ex-President Roosevelt for a third term say the admonitions of the fathers of the Republic refer only to three consecutive terms and that after an interval in private life, he may be "drafted" to serve a third term.

Not only did Washington and Jefferson declare against a third term, consecutive or otherwise, but Jefferson met just such a contingency in his own case. He refused to consider re-election to a third term in 1808 and retired to private life. After four years in retirement, friends called upon him in 1812 to become a candidate for re-election. He resolutely declined and cited many instances from history of elective offices having become life or hereditary through re-election. He then said:

"The example of our presidents voluntarily retiring at the end of their eighth year and the progress of public opinion that the principle is salutary have given it in practice the form of precedent and usage, inasmuch as, should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

A no less solemn obligation rests upon this generation to preserve the traditions of the Republic than Washington felt upon his shoulders when, declining to become President for a third term, he warned against it in his Farewell Address, and in reply, the House of Representatives made this striking declaration:

"For our country's sake, for the sake of Republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors, and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants."

(This information furnished by Taft Campaign Committee of Multnomah County.—W. B. Ayer, chairman.)

WHAT TAFT HAS DONE.

- 1.—Made Sherman Anti-Trust Act an effective weapon.
- 2.—Dissolved Standard Oil Company and Tobacco Trust.
- 3.—Secured conviction of Sugar Trust.
- 4.—Steel, Coal, Harvester, Whiskey and Beef Trusts brought to court.
- 5.—Has prosecutions of over two-score corporations pending.
- 6.—Created a Tariff Board.
- 7.—Has secured scientific tariff revision.
- 8.—Signed general tariff act reducing duties 8 per cent.
- 9.—Secured a corporation tax; annual revenue \$30,000,000.
- 10.—Established a court of Customs Appeals.
- 11.—Wiped out postal deficit.
- 12.—Established Postal Savings Bank.
- 13.—Earnestly at work for Parcels Post.
- 14.—Extended free delivery of Rural mail.
- 15.—Reduced expenses; put Government on business basis.
- 16.—Conducted inquiry into economy and efficiency.
- 17.—Contemplates further savings by Economy Commission.
- 18.—Admitted New Mexico and Arizona as States.
- 19.—Reorganized the Navy, increasing efficiency.
- 20.—Raised battleship Maine, honoring American sailors.
- 21.—Established Bureau of Mines.
- 22.—Prevented insurrection in Cuba.
- 23.—Kept peace on the Mexican border.
- 24.—Extended merit system in Civil Service.
- 25.—Took judicial appointments out of politics.
- 26.—Made thirteenth census non-political.
- 27.—Favored Pacific Coast for Panama Exposition.
- 28.—Recommended a national corrupt practices act.
- 29.—Secured income tax amendment to be submitted to States.
- 30.—Secured continuing contracts in river and harbor work.
- 31.—Prevented railroads from raising rates.
- 32.—Extended powers of Interstate Commerce Commission.
- 33.—Enforced Employers' Liability Law.
- 34.—Protected workmen by safety appliance and boiler inspection acts.
- 35.—Avoided serious strikes by mediation.
- 36.—Asks investigation of high cost of living.
- 37.—Extended work of Agricultural Department.
- 38.—Hastened completion of Panama Canal.
- 39.—Is at work to release farm lands from forest reserves.
- 40.—Recommended commission government for Alaska.
- 41.—Would build government railway to develop Alaska.
- 42.—Abrogated Russian treaty because of insults to Americans.
- 43.—Framed arbitration treaties with leading nations.
- 44.—Maintained peace in South and Central America.
- 45.—Rehabilitated customs service, eliminating frauds.
- 46.—Imprisoned get-rich-quick operators throughout country.

TAFT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY.
 W. B. AYER, *Chairman.*

(This information furnished by Taft Campaign Committee of Multnomah County.—W. B. Ayer, chairman.)

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.



To the People of Oregon:

You are now on trial, not I. My method of making no campaign for re-election to the U. S. Senate is entirely new in the popular government movement. It is up to you to demonstrate whether you have the intelligence to recognize and appreciate good public service by retaining public servants who make good, or whether you prefer to return to the old campaign system—use of money, character assassination, personal contracts, sophistry, misleading statements and skillful straddling of leading questions.

At the expiration of my present term, the Government will have expended \$50,000 for my salary and mileage during six years' service. I personally will have expended several times that amount in trying to increase my efficiency. Cer-

tainly my efficiency for accomplishment has greatly increased with six years' service. That you, the people, would substitute a new man for me when I have been honest and have capably and faithfully attended to my duties is inconceivable to my mind.

Now, my friends, this may sound egotistical, but it is not. It is a plain statement of facts. I feel my method of making no campaign to be the most important event of the year. The result, not because of me, but because of the method, is of more importance to the future of this country than the coming Presidential election. If I am re-elected without making a campaign, the victory is yours, not mine. If I am defeated, the defeat is yours, not mine. Friends and enemies of popular government are watching the result with great interest, not because of me, but because of the method. The demonstration made of the success of the plan will revolutionize politics in this country—its failure will retard the growth of popular government many years.

Nearly six years ago the Republicans of Oregon nominated, the people selected, and the Legislative Assembly elected me to the U. S. Senate. I became a candidate, not as a matter of ambition, but at the urgent solicitation of friends of popular government who believed my candidacy and leadership would enforce Statement No. 1 of our primary law. These friends, as well as I myself, expected I would be defeated,

(This information furnished by Jonathan Bourne, Jr.)

but hoped that by my aggressive leadership the spirit as well as the letter of the Oregon method of popular election of Senators would be established. I issued a platform pledging my honor that if elected, I would favor the principles enunciated in the platform. A bitter and most contemptible campaign was made against me. The State was flooded with anonymous literature accusing me of nearly every crime in the calendar. I was the most misrepresented man in the State, but because of my platform and my leadership for Statement No. 1, the people took me on trial, evidently believing that the things for which I stood gave the lie direct to the accusations of the would-be character assassins. As soon as I received the popular vote and without waiting for the threatened contest in the legislature in January, I came to Washington in November to form acquaintances among public men and to familiarize myself with the duties of U. S. Senator.

I was anxious to make good, not only because of the high office of Senator, but because of the method of my election, Hon. Fred W. Mulkey and I being, through Statement No. 1, the first Senators ever elected by popular vote. I believed that my success was of the greatest importance to the perpetuation of the Oregon system and its adoption by other states. Hence, I have given the best there is in me in the way of service, have neglected my own personal affairs and interests so that I am not worth one-half what I was when elected; have devoted my time, energy, and whatever ability I possess, to official duties; have kept every pledge I made to the people, in fact, have gone much further than I promised I would.

My thirty-two years' residence in Oregon and my record for work and results in the way of helping develop her natural resources by the expenditure of over a million dollars of my own money, and securing federal appropriations and co-operation, should demonstrate conclusively my loyalty to the State and her interests. It is true I have been in Oregon but three times since elected. Why? Because we have had two extra sessions of Congress during my term, and because I felt I could do the nation, and especially the people of Oregon, more good by remaining at the National Capital ready to respond promptly to any call from commercial bodies or individual citizens rather than going to Oregon to look after political fences.

Three years ago, as Chairman of the sub-committee on Expenditures, I spent my summer vacation evolving a plan by which better methods would be adopted in government operations. The plan was adopted by the Senate, but was killed in the House. The ideas I suggested have been partially adopted by the government economy commission. My research convinces me that by elimination of duplications, proper standardization and better co-operation between administrative departments of government, at least \$100,000,000 annually could be saved.

I have for many years favored a parcel post, including rural delivery. As chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, I secured the passage of a resolution authorizing a special inquiry into the subject and spent my vacation in 1911 gathering data from foreign countries and holding hearings on the subject. I have collected the most comprehensive information on the subject ever secured and expect favorable legislation during this Congress.

Important committee assignments vastly increase the efficiency of members and their power to secure legislation; hence, I have made every

(This information furnished by Jonathan Bourne, Jr.)

effort to secure positions on committees in which Oregon is most interested, with the result that I now have the best committee assignments ever held by an Oregon Senator.

I am chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, carrying the largest appropriations of any department of the Government, amounting to over \$250,000,000 annually.

Am fourth in rank on the Committee on Commerce, before which all river and harbor appropriations must come; am on the Committee on Appropriations, considered the most powerful committee in the Senate, and I am the first Oregon Senator to be a member of this committee; am a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, before which all public building appropriations must come; and am on Committees on Fisheries, Railroads, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and on Woman Suffrage.

Largely through my advantageous committee appointments, I have been instrumental along with other members of the Oregon delegation, in securing the largest appropriations Oregon has ever had. Limited space prevents specific enumeration of appropriations that I have been instrumental in securing, but because newspapers and individuals have failed to give me credit for the Willamette Locks appropriation, I desire to state that I alone am entitled to all credit as far as congressional action is concerned in this appropriation, meaning a saving to the Willamette Valley of \$500,000 per annum in freight rates when the project is completed. Appropriations, however, I deem of minor importance, as I would consider my service a failure if I secured large local appropriations at the sacrifice of the principles upon which I was elected. To my mind, principles are far more important than the pork barrel.

Believing that the Oregon laws constitute the best system of popular government in the world, I delivered in the Senate, on May 5, 1910, an extended address describing and discussing the Oregon system and advocating its adoption in other states. I have received requests for over 6,000,000 copies of that speech. During the past two years, by speeches, the printing I alone have paid for, and magazine articles, I feel sure I have reached over 10,000,000 people, thus, in my opinion, better advertising Oregon through her laws than all the railroads and commercial organizations of the State combined, for I believe her laws are her greatest asset.

I have delivered many public addresses and furnished information and material for other speakers and lecturers, with the result that Oregon is today the most talked of State in the Union and recognized to have the best system of popular government in the world, her laws being copied by other states and advocated in other nations. Because of my advocacy of popular government, I am attacked by reactionary influences and my defeat would be heralded as a great victory by the opponents of popular government.

I worked for and spoke for the adoption of the net earnings tax on corporations, now providing nearly \$30,000,000 of revenue annually.

Having seen the manner in which the President was able to dictate the nomination of his successor, by the control of Southern delegates through the influence of Federal patronage, I originated the idea of a Presidential Primary, and in 1910 caused a bill for that purpose to be proposed and submitted under the initiative to the people of Oregon. I donated \$1,000 to cover the expense incident to the circulation of petitions and of the preliminary argument, and because the leading papers and machine politicians of the State opposed the bill, I also paid about \$600 for the printing and circulation of my argument in favor of its adoption. The people adopted this law. But for my work, the bill would not have been adopted. Aside from the Constitution of

(This information furnished by Jonathan Bourne, Jr.)

the United States and the Initiative and Referendum, I deem this the most important measure ever enacted in this country. Five other states have enacted the Oregon plan and the Governor of Michigan has called the legislature together for the purpose of adopting a similar law. I believe that inside of 10 years every State in the Union will adopt this principle, and thereby destroy the possibility of any President renominating himself or selecting his successor through misuse of Federal patronage. All Republican Presidential candidates, except President Taft, have indorsed this law, as has also Woodrow Wilson of the Democratic candidates.

In my petition for nomination, I pledge my honor that if nominated and elected I will advocate:

The Oregon system of popular government, giving equal opportunity to all and special privilege to none; popular election of United States Senators; Parcel Post, including rural delivery; Federal control interstate corporations; rigid exclusion Coolie labor; good wages make good citizens; permanent non-partisan tariff commission; liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvement; free tolls for American shipping through Panama Canal; enforcement pure food laws; liberal pensions for deserving veterans; fair share irrigation funds for Oregon; increased efficiency rather than false economy in governmental operations; national good roads legislation; use of public resources with intelligent conservation; honest government, service and business.

And have designated the following 12 words to be printed after my name on the nominating ballot:

"Advocates substitution of General Welfare for Selfish Interest in all governmental operations."

Some Oregon papers have persistently misrepresented me and my work, hence I have felt the necessity, even at the risk of the charge of egotism or self-laudation, of writing thus frankly to you. I appreciated when elected, the trust you placed upon me. I now feel I have more than repaid the obligation and that you owe me more than I owe you. I was elected on my platform and the principles for which you and I stand. I have expended out of my own pocket over \$50,000 in helping retain our laws in Oregon and fighting for their adoption in other states.

I am not a candidate for re-election as a matter of ambition, but because I believe it to be my duty. Selfishness would prompt me to get out of public life and devote my time to personal affairs. During the past 16 months I have worked at my official duties every day—holidays included—with the exception of one week. I am making no campaign for re-election. other than placing my name on the primary ballot and taking these four pages in the publicity pamphlet, for which I pay \$100 a page.

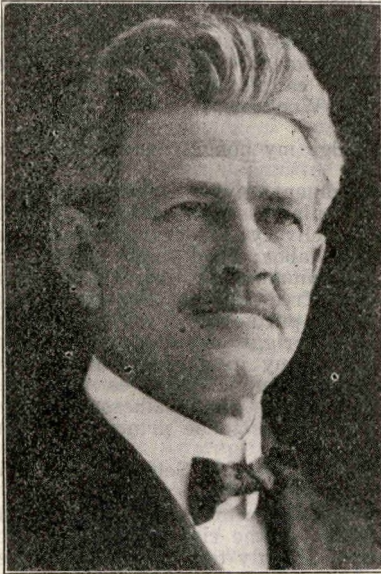
I am leaving the matter to you. Am giving you an opportunity of demonstrating your intelligence and appreciation of good service, realizing that if re-elected without making a campaign, as I expect to be by an overwhelming majority, you will have furnished an example of making demonstrated efficiency the sole measure of retention of the public servant, in contrast with the old method of debauchery, selfishness and subservience. The result must have a tremendous influence on other states and the future politics of this country.

In business, demonstrated efficiency is the sole measure of retention or promotion of the employee. Thus it should be in government. I am giving you the opportunity of demonstrating that in Oregon such is the case, and your failure to so demonstrate will be your loss, not mine. You are on trial, not I. If elected, I shall continue to the best of my ability to faithfully serve you and the people of the United States.

(Signed) JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.

(This information furnished by Jonathan Bourne, Jr.)

STEPHEN A. LOWELL, Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.
 Republican Candidate for United States Senator.



BIOGRAPHICAL.—Born in Maine in 1859. Resident of Oregon for 21 years. Formerly judge of the Circuit Court of the State. Always a progressive Republican. A pioneer in the battle for the initiative and referendum, direct primary and political decency. Throughout years of manhood have labored with voice and pen for improved conditions, material, moral, social, and industrial.

OREGON'S INTEREST.—It should be remembered that the vast territory east of the Cascades has had but one United States Senator in the entire history of Oregon—James H. Slater, of Union County, more than a quarter of a century ago. The whole State is interested in the proper solution of the many

problems peculiar to that section of the commonwealth, mining, public lands, forestry, livestock, transportation and irrigation.

PRINCIPLES.—I favor gradual governmental assumption of the whole express business of the nation, beginning with the parcels post, and assuring ultimate relief to our mercantile and industrial interests as well; maintenance of the principle of conservation, but with reasonable present use of natural resources, to the end that the settlement and development of the West may not be retarded; immediate improvement of Pacific rivers and harbors that the benefits of a completed Panama Canal may not be delayed; such administration of canal affairs as will assure to the American people the rewards of their enterprise; such reasonable readjustment of tariff laws as will promise cessation of agitation, that manufacturers and producers, as well as consumers, may find relief in settled conditions; and generally I support the following propositions: Nation-wide presidential primaries; imprisonment of offenders against anti-trust laws; government operation of Alaskan coal fields in the interest of cheap fuel for the people; popular senatorial elections; modernized public land laws; banking system free from Wall Street domination; reformed court procedure; Government coasting vessels operated in connection with the Panama Canal, if attempts be made to throttle free private competition; equal legislative consideration to labor and capital; graduated income tax; prohibition of alien landlordism; just and effective transportation regulation; ample navy in Pacific waters; telegraph lines under control of the Postoffice Department; a square deal for Oregon in irrigation funds, and in all Federal appropriations.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

(This information furnished by Stephen A. Lowell.)

J. W. MORTON

Republican Candidate for Nomination for United States Senator.



"A PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST."

I was born in Henry County, Iowa, January 23, 1865, and came to Oregon May 1, 1875, being a resident of Oregon for 36 years, living in Washington, Yamhill, Wasco, Multnomah, Tillamook, Hood River, and Marion counties. I was elected a member of the Oregon Legislature from Sherman and Wasco counties in 1898, and served at a special session thereof and at a regular session in 1899, and was the author of the law for the protection of the silver-grey squirrel, also for the protection of the fruit and hop industry of the State.

A portion of the report of the legislative committee of the Oregon State Grange in 38th annual

session, assembled at Corvallis, May 9, 1911, reads as follows:

"This report would be incomplete without mentioning Brother J. W. Morton, an attorney from Hood River, who was with us a great deal of the time, and by his quick discernment and wise counsel aided us very materially."

If nominated and elected, I will, during my term of office favor: Progressive Republican policies; amending federal constitution for people's election United States Senators; federal incorporation law as to corporations transacting interstate business; income tax; limitation labor hours for safety on railroads; parcels post; pure food law; good roads; liberal appropriations for improvement of all Oregon ports and navigable rivers including Columbia; free locks at Oregon City; proper share of irrigation fund for Oregon; enforcement Statement One; upbuilding American marine; removal excessive tariff duties; government control of trusts; enforced arbitration between capital and labor; conservation of natural resources; reforestation of burned over ranges; commission to pass upon value of corporate stock. I will also favor exclusion of Asiatic coolie labor.

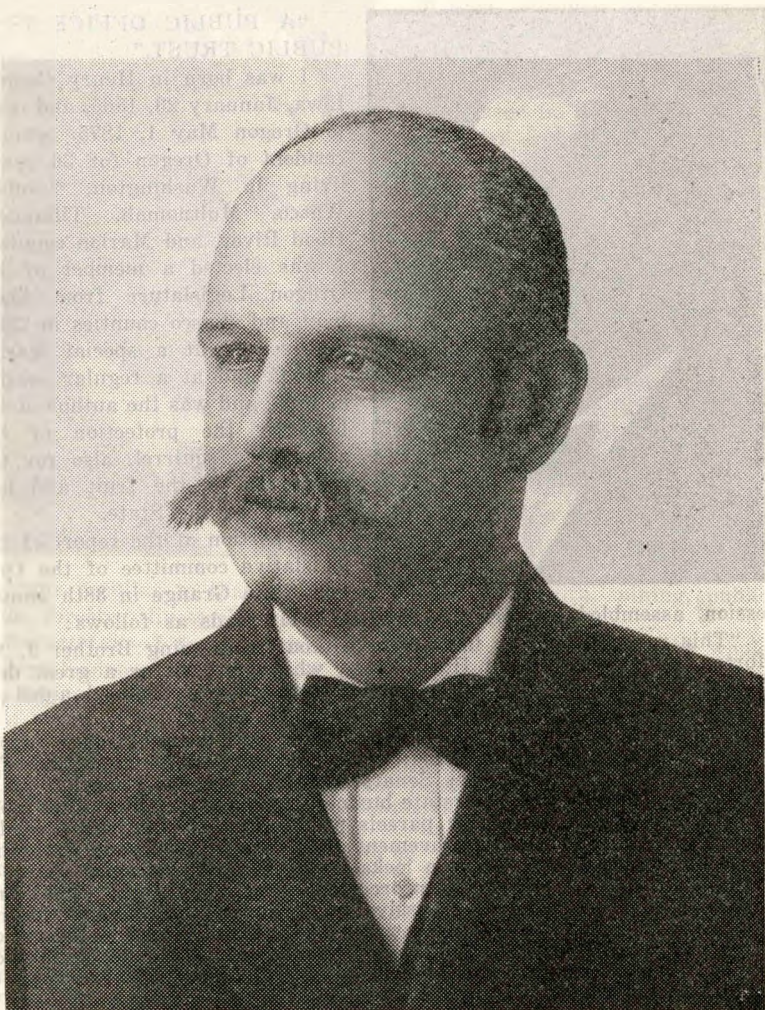
I will support the great principle, "Justice be done to all men."

I am not a millionaire, but one among the plain, common people, and would have no interests to serve in the Senate but those of the people of the State and Nation.

(Marion County.)

J. W. MORTON.

(This information furnished by J. W. Morton and Legislative Committee of Oregon State Grange.)



BEN SELLING.

(This information furnished by Mark Woodruff.)

BEN SELLING,**Candidate for Republican Nomination for United States Senator.**

Ben Selling was born in San Francisco, California, in 1852, removing to Oregon at the age of ten years, where *for forty years he has engaged in active business.* To him there is no State but Oregon. As a member of the Port of Portland Commission he learned what was needed for our waterways to develop river transportation; as a member of the Portland Dock Commission he has full knowledge of what is necessary to promote Oregon's international commerce; and as a member of the Oregon State Senate for eight years he has become familiar with the needs of the State at large.

VALUE OF LONG AND PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

A United States Senator for Oregon should know the history and growth of the State from personal contact with the people, and not by hearsay. The constant advancement and progress, development of new sections and increased immigration to Oregon causes important questions to continually arise. The Federal Government has many duties to fulfill here which have direct bearing on our future. Ben Selling's long residence, his active business career, his interest in public affairs equips him with this qualification.

SHALL A BUSINESS MAN OF OREGON REPRESENT US?

The widespread sentiment to have business men in Congress is well seated in Oregon. The Nation and State are but large business enterprises, needing successful business men at their heads. Mr. Selling has made a success of his business. *Every dollar he owns has been made by himself in Oregon, and every dollar is invested in this State.* He has always paid the full wage scale for labor. The Selling Building in Portland is one of the two large structures in that city which were erected wholly by Union labor, *hence the friendly attitude of labor circles.* For the last 14 years Ben Selling's large number of employees have shared with him in the profits of his business.

A PIONEER IN PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

In his candidacy for State Senator from Multnomah County in 1896, Mr. Selling enthusiastically advocated "A Registry Law and the Australian ballot applied to Primary elections." This law enacted and the safeguards thereby obtained which now surround every ballot box in Oregon are largely due to the untiring efforts of this man who believes the government should be wholly in the hands of the people, not dom-

(This information furnished by Mark Woodruff.)

inated by an organized few. These two laws, the Registration law and the Australian Ballot law applied to Primary elections, were the first real progressive measures to see the light of day in this State. Then followed *the Primary law, including Statement No. 1, the Initiative and Referendum and other progressive laws.* In the critical period of the establishment of Statement No. 1, in 1908,

BEN SELLING HEADED STATEMENT NO. 1 TICKET IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

His forceful character and the *confidence and esteem* in which his neighbors and associates held him was the greatest influence in the success of the Statement No. 1 ticket in 1908.

DOWNWARD REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

A downward revision of the tariff on commodities of general use is essential to reduce the present high cost of living. As a business man Ben Selling knows the tariff question in a practical, every-day way. He knows where it pinches the farmer, the business man and the wage-earner; and will work unceasingly for an equitable tariff revision.

OUR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Extensive work must be done on Oregon's rivers and harbors in order that this State may take her rightful place in the commercial world. This fact has added importance when the completion of the Panama Canal, which is not far distant, is considered. A man should be elected Senator who knows the practical needs. At Coos Bay, Tillamook, Siuslaw, Coquille, Nehalem, Yaquina and the Columbia Federal attention is needed at once. Ben Selling will give loyal support to this work, for he realizes fully what it means to the business of this State to have river and harbor improvement. He will also demand free locks at Oregon City and activity of government work on the Celilo canal.

THE HOMESTEADER AND LAND LAWS.

Oregon's growth is now retarded by the Interior Department's attitude toward the homeseeker. Special agents are sent out who harass the settler and bring on litigation, thus the man who is battling with nature to bring acres of land under cultivation is given so much trouble he frequently becomes discouraged and gives up the fight, or his land, after several years of hard work in developing it, is taken from him upon some technicality. Ben Selling is pledged to work for the Federal land courts which will not only expedite the adjustment of all contentions between the Government and settler, but will insure trial by a jury of Oregon men all cases within this State. Public highways through forest

(This information furnished by Mark Woodruff.)

reserves are greatly needed to insure the stockman and the settler needed protection, and Mr. Selling will endeavor to obtain them. He will also endeavor to regain \$8,000,000, our part of the reclamation fund due from the Government, which, through lack of attention at Washington, was lost to Oregon.

PENSIONS FOR NATION'S PROTECTORS.

Ben Selling believes in sufficient pensions for deserving veterans, so that at least a portion of the debt which this country owes to such men may be paid.

CORPORATIONS MUST BE REGULATED.

Each day the need of Federal regulation of corporations becomes more apparent. The special interests must be curbed even if drastic laws are necessary. Ben Selling unreservedly believes in and will labor for Federal regulation and is opposed to consuming time in bringing this about.

ADVANTAGE OF PARCELS POST.

The Parcels Post is nothing more nor less than the extension and cheapening of mail deliveries, thus permitting individuals to receive parcels of reasonable weight and size at lowest possible cost. This is strongly advocated by Mr. Selling, for he claims it will benefit the many.

CONCLUSION.

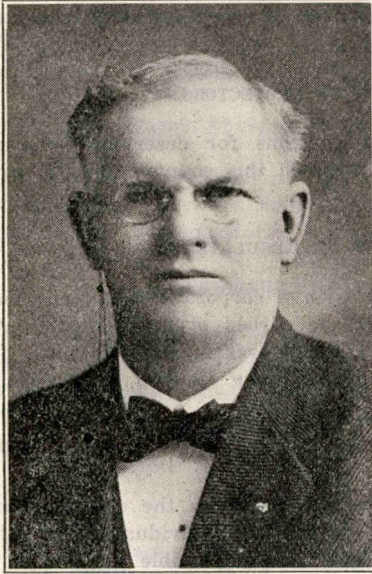
Without entering into exhaustive argument of Ben Selling's attitude on every public question which might be of interest to the voters, this article is concluded with the statement that it all comes back to a question of confidence of the people in their representatives; confidence in their honesty and intentions; confidence in the sincerity of their claims and representations; confidence in their promises; confidence in their beliefs and ability. When the people have such confidence in a candidate for the high office of United States Senator they should vote for him and urge his election, spread the doctrine he advocates, for such doctrine is their own. Having men of this kind in Congress insures protection of the rights and privileges of the people. The one man in the present senatorial contest whose every act has been to inspire this needed confidence is the plain, unassuming business man, Ben Selling.

Respectfully submitted,

MARK WOODRUFF.

(This information furnished by Mark Woodruff.)

FRANK S. FIELDS, of Multnomah County.
 Republican Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State.



In seeking the office of Secretary of State, I want to say that I am leaving an office of far greater responsibility and a much harder position to fill. I have been urged by friends, so I have consented to place myself in their hands.

I dislike politics and do not believe in buying an office.

I think so long as I have consented to be a candidate it is my duty to advertise the fact legitimately, and after that is done to abide by the result.

I want to tell you right here that a candidate who sends a letter to every voter violates the corrupt practices act. It costs about \$3,000 for one letter. The law allows me to spend \$675, and I am going to stay within that

limit. I also want to tell you that the candidate who says the money is being spent by a friend in his behalf is juggling with the truth. I am blessed with several good friends but I do not know any who would go into their pockets to any considerable extent for me.

I am qualified for this office and I will make a showing that will surprise you. I made this kind of a promise 10 years ago. I have kept it.

My record: Ten years County Clerk Multnomah County. Profit of office, \$30,000 annually; under former administration loss was \$6,000 annually. I have worked hard and paid close attention to every detail. I have treated all alike that have dealings with the office. I have established many labor-saving devices which improve the service and save time and money. Have always been a staunch believer in progression and the Oregon system. My promise: To give the State of Oregon the benefit of my training as County Clerk. To devote all my time and energy to the duties. To strive for needed legislation affecting the clerical work of the State. To be fair to all sections of the State while acting on boards. Guarantee to reduce the running expenses of all departments controlled by me. With needed laws to eclipse my record as County Clerk.

Mr. Republican Voter: If my qualifications are sufficient politically, should I not have your support? (The following paragraph is just for the Marion County voters to read.)

Do you think it fair for the rest of the State that all three members of the Board should be from Salem? Do you think an officer should work for your best interest? I will do it.

(Signed) FRANK S. FIELDS.

(This information furnished by Frank S. Fields.)

BEN W. OLCOTT

Republican Candidate for Nomination for Office of Secretary of State.



To the Republicans of Oregon:

I am a candidate for Secretary of State.

I have been a Republican all my life.

I feel that I am fitted, by long training and experience, to continue to give the people efficient service—having had many years' experience in bank work and as a public accountant.

In 1907, after the Title Guarantee & Trust Company failure in Portland, I was designated by Governor Chamberlain to represent the State in the investigation that followed, and which resulted in the recovery of nearly a half million dollars of State funds that had been on deposit with that bank.

In April, 1911, I was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. West.

I am not a politician, but a business man, and when I entered upon

my duties determined that I would conduct the affairs of the office just as if it were a big private business concern.

The payroll of the office was immediately reduced; discounts on law books, previously allowed wholesalers, were discontinued; claims of State officials for "tips" were cut out; stricter compliance with the laws by corporations was insisted upon, resulting in a large increase in revenues; time and money-saving devices were installed, and in many other instances expenses have been reduced and revenues increased.

This office disburses between two and three million dollars annually and many hundreds of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers by a rigid inspection of each claim before payment.

By active and harmonious co-operation with the other members of the State boards have been instrumental in helping to place the State institutions on a more economical basis and higher plane of efficiency.

As a member of the Desert Land Board, having charge of the "Carey Act" irrigation projects of Eastern Oregon, have always insisted on a square deal for the settler.

My loyalty to the Oregon system has never been questioned.

The newspapers of the State very generally concede that I have attended strictly to business as Secretary of State, and that I have done everything possible to reduce the burden of the taxpayers.

I have conducted this office on strict business principles, in the interest of all the people and without regard to political effect, and if you want that kind of a Secretary of State for the succeeding term I will be very grateful for your influence and your vote on April 19th.

BEN W. OLCOTT.

(This information furnished by Ben W. Olcott.)

ARTHUR T. EDWARDS.

Candidate for Republican Nomination for Oregon Dairy and Food Commissioner.



Mr. Taxpayer and Voter, Gentlemen:

How many of you have seriously and conscientiously considered the great importance that the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner is to every man, woman and child of this great State? This office, if properly conducted in the interest of the general public, should and can be made, one of the most important offices within our State.

How many of you voters stop to think what the duties of this office comprise? Virtually it should be the guardian of every man, woman and child; inasmuch as it pertains to the health, wealth and comfort of every individual of our State. All the commodities essential to the maintenance of life are under the supervision of this office; relative to their purity and as to their full weights and measures.

How often do the toilers who work for their daily living stroll down to their markets and grocery stores to purchase their groceries for the coming day only to find when they bring them to their good wives that the meat and butter are tainted, and are short in weight; and that the milk is not the kind that they used to get "down on the farm."

The time is at hand NOW, when such evils can be remedied, and NOW is the time to do it, by placing a man in office who is unincumbered in any way, and who is prepared to devote four years of faithful service to the advancement of our dairy and farming industries; and who will fearlessly enforce the pure food laws, especially those pertaining to *pure foods with full weights and measures.*

With your greatest weapons, the ballot and your vote, you can accomplish this, by casting your vote on April 19, 1912, for a man of my caliber; a native of our sister State, Washington. I am thirty-one years of age, with college education. Several years a resident of Oregon, and 10 years on a farm in a dairying and farming community.

Trusting that each and every voter will see the great importance this office is to the interest of the State and the general public, and that they will make it their duty to cast their vote for the office which so vitally concerns each and every man, woman and child of our State and Nation, I thank you.

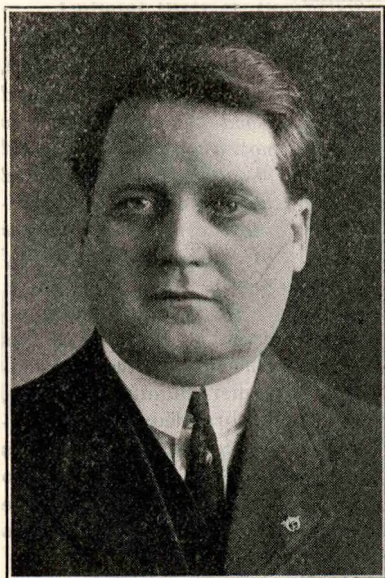
Words to be printed after my name on the ballot: "Honest and intelligent administration in the interest of the general public."

(Signed) ARTHUR T. EDWARDS.

(This information furnished by Arthur T. Edwards.)

A. H. LEA

Candidate for Dairy and Food Commissioner.



In presenting the name of A. H. Lea to the voters of Oregon for Dairy and Food Commissioner, I have one thought in mind, the development of dairying in Oregon, and the protection of Oregon butter against the thousands of tons of eastern packed butter annually shipped into Oregon and sold to innocent consumers as Oregon creamery butter. This practice is increasing and threatens the existence of our great dairy industry. Mr. Lea has promised if elected to stamp out this practice, and he is a big enough man to do it. I personally have read over one thousand letters from prominent dairymen and grange officers all over Oregon, pleading with him to accept this nomination and to put the dairy industry of our favored State

where it belongs, not by prosecution and interference with the dairymen's rights, but by assistance and education, which we have a right to expect from this office.

Qualifications: A. H. Lea was raised on a Wisconsin dairy farm, graduated from the Wisconsin Agricultural College with highest honors, working his way through college caring for the college dairy herd. among his instructors were Ex-Governor Hoard, Prof. Henry, Dr. Babcock, inventor of the Babcock Test, and others. After spending several years in dairy and creamery work in Wisconsin and Minnesota, he entered the Agricultural College of Iowa where he received instruction under Dr. Keith, the pure food expert from Boston, Prof. G. L. McKay, etc. Later he went to Columbus, Ohio, and assisted as one of the instructors of the short course for two terms. For the past ten years he has been actively engaged in dairy and creamery work in Oregon, each winter delivering lectures before the Agricultural College at Corvallis, and assisting with farmers' institute and dairy work in all sections of the State. He has always been a member and active supporter of the State Dairy Association. He is a strong advocate of co-operation and holds the confidence of his large acquaintance.

He should be elected because his qualifications fit him for the office, he will lift it out of the rut and make it what it should be—the most important office in Oregon. He is not after the salary because he can earn in private life twice as much, and he will carry out his platform pledges.

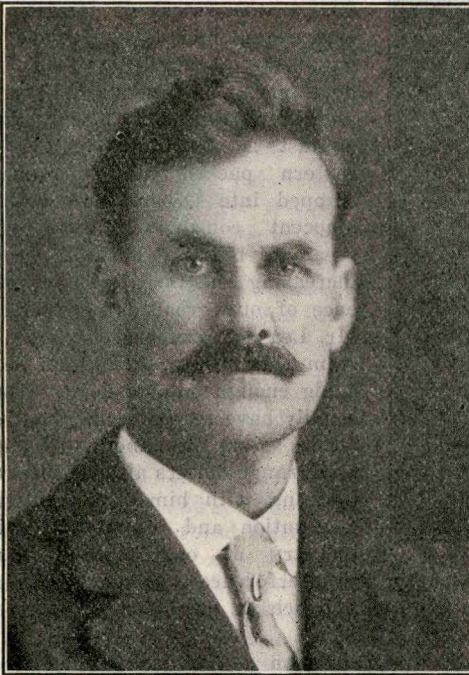
We need him for this office in Oregon.

CARLE ABRAMS.

(This information furnished by Carle Abrams.)

J. D. MICKLE,

Republican Candidate for Nomination for Oregon Dairy and Food Commissioner.



(In the truest sense, the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner is not a political one, and should not be conducted with a view of forwarding the political fortunes of any man or set of men.)

As Food Commissioner, it is the duty of this officer to protect the consumer against impure, misbranded and imitation food products. As Dairy Commissioner, to foster and encourage one of the greatest industries of the State.

During his 25 years' residence in Oregon, Mr. Mickle has become noted for honesty and fearlessness, and his 14 years' experience as a

consumer in Portland, most of this time in work wherein executive ability was required, well qualifies him for an impartial enforcement of the food laws. His experience on the dairy farm since 1904 gives him practical knowledge of the details of the dairyman's problems. This experience, as both producer and consumer, qualifies him far better for the office, than had he been a middle man all his life.

He has always been a moving factor for the betterment of conditions among dairymen, and has earned a reputation as a tireless worker in the cause of justice, and as a natural leader of men.

He was honored with the vice-presidency of the Oregon Dairymen's Association in 1909; was instrumental in organizing Oregon's first Co-Operative Cow-Testing Association; and was twice elected its president.

He was the leader in organizing the only Co-Operative Cream Shippers' Association in his county and is now its secretary.

(Signed) W. K. NEWELL,
M. S. SHROCK,
AUSTIN T. BUXTON.

(This information furnished by W. K. Newell, et al.)

GALE S. HILL

Candidate for Republican Nomination for District Attorney of Third Judicial District, Comprising Marion, Linn, Polk, Yamhill, and Tillamook Counties.



By their petition to the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Direct Primary law, more than the required number of registered Republican voters have endorsed me as candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney of the Third Judicial District, comprising the counties of Marion, Linn, Polk, Yamhill and Tillamook. I have never held or been a candidate for any elective office and in aspiring to this office, which has been held by so many eminent men, whose history has become the history of the State of Oregon, I feel that I am seeking an important office which should be conducted in the interest of public justice and all the people.

I was born in Linn County, Oregon, thirty-five years ago and have spent my entire life there, with the exception of one year in California in completing my legal education. I have been actively engaged in the practice of law for the past twelve years and during the last eight years have continuously acted as deputy district attorney for Linn County, having charge of the large criminal and civil business connected with the office. By reason of my experience and training, I believe I am justified in claiming to be qualified for the office and because of efficient service in the past now entitled to promotion.

The platform which I have adopted as expressing my principle and which I pledge myself to carry out is as follows:

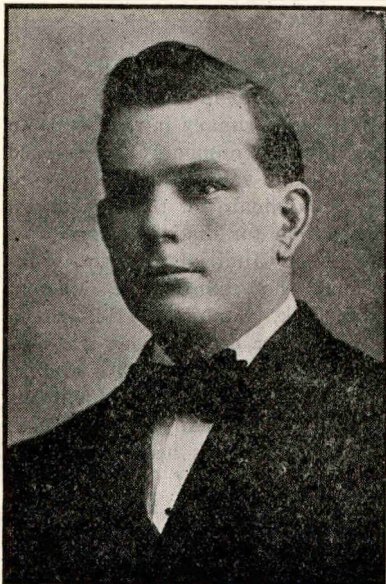
"If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office perform the duties of said office to the best of my ability; impartially prosecute all offenders against the criminal laws of the State of Oregon; promptly and carefully transact all civil business of the different counties; make a special effort to carefully and diligently investigate all cases and save the taxpayers the burden of paying for ill advised and spite work prosecution. I will at all times give prompt and courteous attention to people having business with the office, but at no time or under any circumstances be dictated to or controlled by any person, faction, or interest whatsoever."

Respectfully submitted,

GALE S. HILL.

(This information furnished by Gale S. Hill.)

W. C. WINSLOW, of Salem, Marion County, Oregon,
 Candidate for District Attorney for Third Judicial District, Com-
 prising Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill and Tillamook Counties.



Born in Polk County, Oregon, in 1882 (I am older than I look); received my early education in the public schools of Polk County, afterwards graduating from the University of Oregon and Willamette University Law School. During my college work I specialized in political and social science, making a special and careful study of our economic and social conditions; was also an active debater, winning the alumni medal debate as the best individual debater in the University of Oregon during my junior year. For the past four years I have been actively engaged in the practice of law at Salem, directly associated with John H. McNary, your present district attorney, and Chas. L. McNary; during which time I have been deputy district attorney

for Marion County. I have also represented John H. McNary as acting district attorney in every county in the district, having full charge of the work of district attorney in Linn County for one term; in Polk County for one term; in Yamhill County for two terms; in Tillamook County for two terms; and at numerous times in Marion County. I have also appeared in the Supreme Court in nineteen cases, winning thirteen out of that number; and am fully acquainted throughout the whole district, with the work of the office to which I aspire.

If nominated and elected, I will put forth my best efforts to give you an honest, economic and efficient administration. I will vigorously and impartially prosecute all violations of all the laws of the State of Oregon without fear or favor. Lax laws make poor citizens. I believe in the principle that good laws should be enforced, that bad laws should be repealed, and that the quickest and best way to repeal bad laws is to enforce them. My motto is "A fearless and impartial prosecution of all violations of the law."

I have served my apprenticeship, and am only asking at your hands that promotion which I hope you will feel I am justly entitled to. If you are satisfied with my record, and believe in promoting those of experience, I ask your support, and assure you that I shall esteem the honor of such promotion most highly.

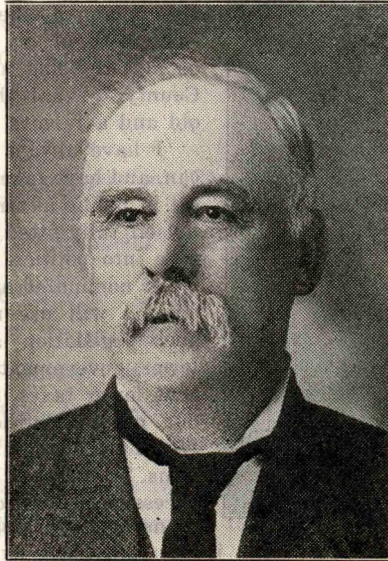
Very truly yours, W. C. WINSLOW.

(This information furnished by W. C. Winslow.)

LEWIS E. JUDSON

GEO. W. JOHNSON, Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

Republican Direct Primary Candidate for Representative.



Having spent 65 years of my life in this county I naturally have a great interest in its upbuilding and in the welfare of its people.

I served as a member of the House in the last Legislature, doing the best that I knew, but that one term has been a great schooling and I feel that I am thereby better prepared to work in the interest of my constituents.

I am a staunch believer in the right of the people to suggest what they want, and require the legislature to carry out their wishes.

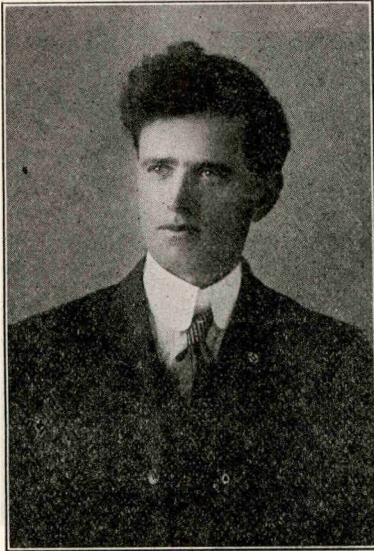
In asking the voters of Marion County for their suffrage I promise at all times to work for the very best interests of Marion County and the whole State of Oregon.

(Signed) GEO. W. JOHNSON.

(This information furnished by Geo. W. Johnson.)

LEWIS E. JUDSON

Candidate for Republican Nomination for Representative from
Marion County.



In coming before you asking your vote I will state that I am an Oregonian of the second generation; both of my parents as well as myself being natives of Marion County. I am thirty-three years old and a farmer.

I have always been a Republican, and have taken an active interest in public affairs. So I consider myself fully fitted for this first venture into politics.

If nominated and elected to this office I will use my influence for such legislation as will tend to lower governmental expenses and thus lower taxes. Some relief from our present burden would be effected by cutting down appropriations. To this end I will oppose any excessive or unnecessary appropriations by the legislature.

But I believe that more still is to be gained by better business methods in some of the State and county offices. To this end I will advocate making clerkships of several of the lesser elective offices, thus reducing the election expenses of the State and doing away with those of the candidate which in the end are borne by the taxpayer. The expense of the State and county offices can also be lessened by establishing a strong civil service so that employees must depend on their own competence rather than on political friendship and fortune. I think also that much in efficiency and economy can be gained in the matter of road expenditures. I would place all road taxes raised in a district, whether by State or local authority, in the hands of a supervisor who shall be elected by and accountable to the taxpayers of that district at an annual road meeting which shall have control of all matters for the district.

I favor Statement Number One.

LEWIS E. JUDSON.

(This information furnished by Lewis E. Judson.)

INDEX.

NAME	PAGE
Bourne, Jr., Jonathan, United States Senator.....	14
Coe, Henry Waldo, Delegate to National Convention.....	2
Dairy and Food Commissioner—	
Edwards, Arthur T.	26
Lea, A. H.	27
Mickle, J. D.	28
Delegate to National Republican Convention—	
Coe, Henry Waldo	2
District Attorney, 3rd Judicial District—	
Hill, Gale S.	29
Winslow, W. C.	30
Edwards, Arthur T., Dairy and Food Commissioner.....	26
Fields, Frank S., Secretary of State	24
Hill, Gale S., District Attorney, 3rd Judicial District	29
Johnson, Geo. W., Representative, 1st District.....	31
Judson, Lewis E., Representative, 1st District.....	32
La Follette, Robert M., President of the United States.....	3
Lea, A. H., Dairy and Food Commissioner.....	27
Lowell, Stephen A., United States Senator.....	18
Mickle, J. D., Dairy and Food Commissioner.....	28
Morton, J. W., United States Senator	19
Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	25
Oregon Dairy and Food Commissioner—	
Edwards, Arthur T.	26
Lea, A. H.	27
Mickle, J. D.	28
President of the United States—	
La Follette, Robert M.	3
Roosevelt, Theodore	6
Taft, William H.	10
Representative (State) 1st District—	
Johnson, Geo. W.	31
Judson, Lewis E.	32
Roosevelt, Theodore, President of the United States.....	6

NAME	PAGE
Secretary of State—	
Fields, Frank S.	24
Olcott, Ben W.	25
Selling, Ben, United States Senator.....	20
State Representative, 1st District—	
Johnson, Geo. W.	31
Judson, Lewis E.	32
Taft, William H., President of the United States.....	10
United States Senator in Congress—	
Bourne, Jr., Jonathan 14	14
Lowell, Stephen A. 18	18
Morton, J. W. 19	19
Selling, Ben 20	20
Winslow, W. C., District Attorney, 3rd Judicial District.....	30

