

BENTON, CLACKAMAS, CLATSOP, COLUMBIA, COOS, CURRY,
DOUGLAS, JACKSON, JOSEPHINE, LANE, LINCOLN, LINN,
MARION, MULTNOMAH, POLK, TILLAMOOK, WASHINGTON,
YAMHILL.

OREGON
COLLECTION.

STATE OF OREGON

A Pamphlet Containing Cuts and Statements of
DEMOCRATIC 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 Democratic 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 Counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry,
Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Mult-
nomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill.

Compiled and issued by

BEN W. OLCOTT, SECRETARY OF STATE

(Publication authorized under Chapter 3, Laws of 1909)



SALEM, OREGON

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, STATE PRINTER

1912

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DANIEL W. SHEAHAN,

Candidate for Delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

*To the Democratic Voters:*

My name having been placed on the primary nominating ballot as a candidate for delegate as above named, by the petition of more than the number of registered members of our party required by the direct primary law, I wish to say for the information of those who do not know me personally, that I am a native of Mason County, Illinois; was raised on a farm, but am a lawyer by profession; have resided since 1888 at Enterprise, Wallowa County, in the celebrated Wallowa Valley of Eastern Oregon, and am therefore distinctly an Eastern Oregon candidate; since settling there have devoted most all my time to

the practice of law, and am principally known throughout the State as a lawyer, but have always taken an active interest in political and public affairs; have never held lucrative office, but have been at different times mayor, city attorney, and president of the commercial club of my home city; have been a delegate to several Oregon Democratic State Conventions; have always been a Democrat and always supported the state and national platforms and candidates of the Democratic party.

If chosen as a delegate to the National Convention, I will endeavor to procure the nomination of the choice of our party for President as expressed at the primary election, as long as there may be any probability of his nomination; and after that, I will support the strongest available aspirant having the progressive western ideas. I will also endeavor to procure the adoption in the national platform of planks—

1. Indorsing the Oregon system;
2. Indorsing direct Presidential primaries;
3. Indorsing Federal regulation of interstate public service corporations;
4. Demanding free tolls for American shipping through the Panama Canal;
5. Demanding codification of the public land laws; more liberal homestead laws for actual settlers; repeal of laws which permit speculation in public lands; establishment of land courts for the adjudication of public land controversies;
6. Demanding such legislation as will promote the settlement, reclamation and development of the arid lands in this State; and,
7. Demanding Federal guarantee of deposits in national banks.

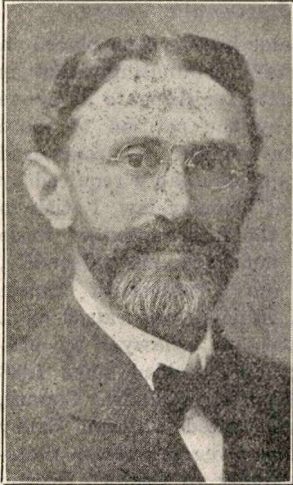
Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL W. SHEAHAN.

(This information furnished by Daniel W. Sheahan.)

EX-MAYOR HERMAN WISE, of Astoria.

Candidate for Delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

**STANDS FOR**

"More wool in woolen garments,
More leather in our shoes;
And on our bread more butter—
Less tax on what we use.

"More Democrats, good trust laws,
Less promises, more deeds;
I want to go to Baltimore
To argue for these needs."

"Herman Wise, for the past four years mayor of Astoria, returned to private life Monday with the record of placing a new Astoria on the map. The Astoria that was known all over the Pacific Coast when he assumed office had a bad record for dance halls, gambling houses, and many low dives. The Astoria which will not soon cease to honor him for the change he has wrought is a decent, orderly city, and neither the fishing season nor any other season brings with it the rabble of gamblers, thieves and other disreputables that in the old days

flocked to the city by the sea. It was, of course, impossible for Mayor Wise to accomplish this great reform without the hearty support of the best people in the city. The firm stand he took for decency and morality means much for the future welfare of Astoria, and the effect of his policy will be felt through many continuing administrations."—Oregonian, January 6, 1909.

Mr. Voter: I have earned your support!

Your attention is respectfully called to the above editorial from the Oregonian, as being one of the many similar kindly expressions from the newspaper fraternity in the State, which shows: That as a public servant I labored fearlessly, faithfully, and at great sacrifice, to better the conditions of my fellow man; thereby not only proving my own fitness but also vindicating the judgment of the people who honored me by an unanimous re-election to the mayoralty of Astoria.

Upon the actions of the several delegations at Baltimore, largely depends the result of the Presidential election.

Our candidates and our platform must be progressive; to achieve this much-desired result, the Democratic voters must send progressive delegates to the National Convention.

I am a born progressive, and never could walk backwards.

If nominated as a delegate, I pledge upon my honor to vote for that candidate for President of the United States who receives the highest Democratic vote at the ensuing primary election, and "For a progressive platform."

That I will keep my promise, let my conduct in the past stand as a pledge for the future.

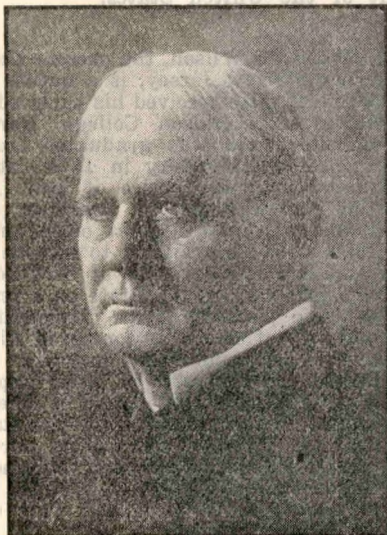
Faithfully yours,

HERMAN WISE.

(This information furnished by Herman Wise.)

CHAMP CLARK,

Democratic Candidate for Nomination for President of United States.



Champ Clark was born in Kentucky in March, 1850. As a young man, imbued with the Western spirit, he moved to Missouri and has represented his district in Congress for the past 20 years. Like many a poor boy he commenced life as a farm hand and by dint of personal effort has attained the distinguished position he occupies. His election as Speaker of the House of Representatives by the unanimous vote of his party is without precedent, and is the most exalted position in the government next to the Presidency. In his private and public life he has proceeded on the theory that "all the world loves a lover." He has been a living exponent of the Pauline philosophy, "I persuade men." The secret of his great leadership is best comprehended by his love for humanity

and his consideration for its faults and frailties.

HIS AVAILABILITY.

As minority leader he united his party and brought order out of chaos. He joined issue with the President and his administration in 1910 and won a signal victory for his party and the country. If the issues in 1912 be the same as they were in 1910, and from that there is no escape, the availability of Champ Clark as the Democratic nominee is the natural solution of the problem. With him the party can make an aggressive campaign for progressive government and the candidate will not be on the defensive. There will be no necessity for apologies or explanation.

A PROGRESSIVE.

His public record; his undivided support of W. J. Bryan in three campaigns, and his close and intimate relationship with the great Commoner; his public acts and utterances have always been for progressive government. His acknowledged and pledged support of the irrigation schemes of the West and of Senator Borah's three-year residence home-stead law, show him to be in thorough sympathy with western needs and, while others may talk and debate, Mr. Clark is in a position to deliver the goods.

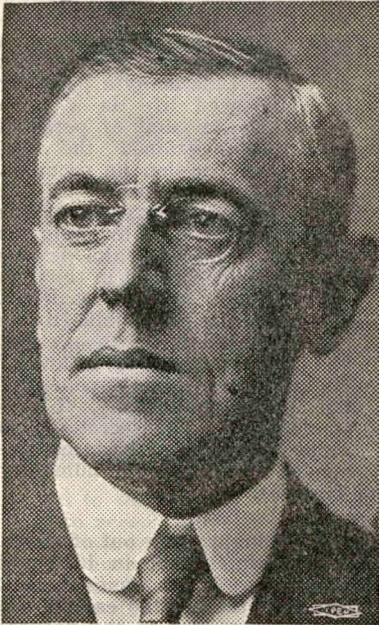
HIS MANLINESS.

His uniform courtesy to others, his unflinching sense of inherent justice, his good-natured candor and sincerity, have commended him, even to the respect and admiration of the opposition. He loves his country, its flag and its institutions, and his constant solicitation for the welfare of its people is best expressed in his own words in the House of Representatives when he said: "*No man is fit to be the law-giver for a mighty people, who yields to the demands and solicitations of the few who have access to his ear, and is forgetful of the vast multitude who may never hear his voice or look into his face.*"

(This information furnished by the Clark State Campaign Committee—James T. Barbee, Chairman; A. W. Cauthorn, Secretary; Oglesby Young, Treasurer.)

WOODROW WILSON,

Candidate for President of the United States.



Woodrow Wilson, the present Governor of New Jersey, is a native of Virginia. He received his early education in Davidson College, North Carolina, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1879, later taking up the practice of law. In 1902 he was elected President of Princeton and held that office until 1910 when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He carried the State on a progressive platform by a Democratic majority of 49,056 as compared with a normal Republican majority of 80,000. In the teeth of bitter opposition and chiefly by means of direct appeal to the people from the star chamber methods of hostile party leaders, Governor Wilson obtained the passage of legislation included in his ante-election program, part of which is as follows:

Direct primaries for all elective state and local offices; direct primaries for U. S. Senator and Presidential primaries similar to those in Oregon; a drastic corrupt practices act, limiting use of money in elections; regulation of public utilities with power vested in a commission to

make rates and a physical valuation of utilities property; commission government for cities including initiative, referendum, and recall; employers' liability and compensation act; eight-hour day on state, county, and municipal work; elimination of contract labor in penal institutions, and provision for a state-use system; fire escape law and other laws for the better protection of workers in factories, including factory inspection; regulation and limitation of hours and classes of employment for juveniles; Governor Wilson's administration has received the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor in New Jersey.

In his speeches Governor Wilson has put himself on record on national issues as favoring a downward revision of the tariff, drastic action against unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, economy in government administration, and against all secrecy in the affairs of the nation. No man in so short a time has done more to bring about the actual government by the people which is the end and aim of real Democracy.

(This information furnished by Woodrow Wilson Committee—Richard W. Montague, Chairman.)

O. P. COSHOW

Candidate for Nomination for United States Senator.



O. P. Coshow of Roseburg, Oregon, was born of pioneer parents in Brownsville, Oregon, August 14, 1863; was educated in the public schools of Brownsville, Portland, State University at Eugene and studied law under J. K. Weatherford of Albany, Oregon.

Admitted to the bar in October, 1890, by square dealing and honest practice he forged ahead and now is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession, enjoying the confidence of a large clientage and the respect of the courts. Elected to the State Senate in 1904 he discharged his duty to the complete satisfaction of his constituents, and the voters are invited to examine his record there. He is a staunch Democrat of the Jefferson type, hence his slogan, "Equal rights and exact justice to all, special privileges to none."

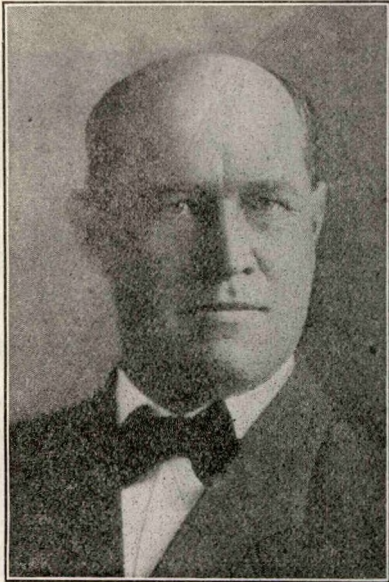
Thoroughly competent, if nominated and elected, Mr. Coshow will always be found supporting the rights of the common people, yet doing exact justice to legitimate business and honest labor. Believing that guilt is personal, he will favor trust laws providing punishment for guilty officers for violations thereof instead of fines for their artificial bodies. He stands for greater river and harbor improvements, our full share of reclamation funds, settlement of agricultural lands in forest reserves, reduction of tariff, the parcels post, and strict control of interstate transportation.

DEXTER RICE.

(This information furnished by Dexter Rice.)

WALTER M. PIERCE.

Democratic Candidate for Nomination for U. S. Senator.



I was born on a farm in Illinois in 1861. Commenced life in Oregon as a farm hand in Umatilla County in 1883. Taught school, and was elected school superintendent of Umatilla County in 1886. Re-elected in 1888. Elected county clerk, Umatilla County in 1890. Re-elected in 1892. Elected State Senator for Umatilla, Union and Morrow counties in 1902. Regent of Oregon Agricultural College since 1905. Admitted to practice law in the State of Oregon in 1895. Graduated from law department North Western University, Chicago, in 1896. Practiced law ten years. Have been engaged in extensive wheat farming and stock raising for twenty years.

MY PLATFORM AND INTERPRETATION.

Walter M. Pierce

No. 1. "Government economically administered."—I would apply the same economy to the administration of government that I would to personal affairs. The government's dollar should purchase as much as the individual's dollar. This government has lost millions of dollars on transportation of mail alone, by allowing excessive charges.

No. 2. "Necessities of life on free list."—I consider the tariff on the necessities of life as the prime cause of the excessive cost of living. All necessities of life should be on the free list.

No. 3. "Liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors."—The approaching commercial importance of greater Oregon demands the immediate improvement of harbors and opening of our rivers.

No. 4. "Income tax."—A graduated income tax will be found to be the most effective way to prevent the growth of a moneyed aristocracy in America.

No. 5. "Liberal policy of conservation."—Conservation should mean intelligent use of nature's gifts.

No. 6. "Rational use of public domain."—Water power development should be encouraged under reasonable government regulation. Ripe forests should be used. Public ranges should be utilized without unnecessary restriction.

(This information furnished by Walter M. Pierce.)

No. 7. "Expenditure in Oregon of Oregon's just proportion of the reclamation fund."—Empires of undeveloped land in our State need only the touch of the farmer's hand and the magic of water to make homes for thousands of people. There should be expended in Oregon with the least possible delay all the money necessary for the development of our great irrigation projects.

No. 8. "Free tolls for American shipping at Panama."—The Panama Canal will cost about \$400,000,000. Every dollar collected in tolls means just that much added in freight by transcontinental railroads. Only sufficient tolls should be collected to maintain the canal. No attempt should be made to make the canal pay off its cost, or even the interest thereon. The entire cost being borne by the government as an improvement. This would increase the price of wheat ten cents a bushel on the Pacific Coast and all other articles which depend upon European markets, in like proportion.

No. 9. "Laws giving Americans the privilege of purchasing foreign ships and sailing them under our flag."—At present only American built ships ply between American ports. Under this law the ship building trust has established an absolute monopoly, enabling it to charge twice as much for American built ships used in trading between American ports as it charges for a ship which it builds for a foreign country. Is it any wonder that our flag has disappeared from the seas? This trust alone has levied a tribute of \$5,000,000 annually upon Oregon.

No. 10. "Alaska coal fields for the people."—God's gift to man, like coal fields, should be for the benefit of all mankind, and not for the specially favored few. Let the government mine Alaskan coal and sell it at cost to the people.

No. 11. "Liberal appropriations for agricultural development."—I favor more liberal appropriations for agricultural schools as well as experimental stations. The movement to induce the people to return from the cities to the land must result in failure if the people are not properly taught how to make a living from the farm. This can be most successfully accomplished by teaching the boys and girls. The farmer today is receiving only one per cent of the billion dollar budget annually appropriated by this government.

No. 12. "Legislation beneficially affecting labor."—The strike at Lawrence teaches us that the time is close at hand when we must have a minimum wage scale. If American institutions are to be maintained, then labor must have a sufficient compensation to allow the ordinary man to care for himself, his wife and children, and enable him to give them not only the necessities of life but a share in a Christian distribution of Nature's luxuries.

No. 13. "Imprisonment of trust officials controlling necessities of life."—I believe that guilt is always personal and that one jail sentence would be far more effective than millions of dollars in fines, and that if the government pursued this course, the criminal control of the necessities of life by the trusts would cease.

No. 14. "For a greater agricultural, commercial and manufacturing Oregon."—Our millions of undeveloped electric horsepower in our rivers: the white coal of the future, coupled with our climate, harbors and resources, will make of our state, if properly protected by law, one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing states in the Union. If elected to the United States Senate, I shall vote and work unceasingly for every measure calculated to develop our wonderful resources.

No. 15. "For the Oregon System."—I am and have been a firm believer in the Oregon System, for the reason that the system has deposed the political boss and has brought government closer to the people.

Walter M. Pierce

Signed,

(This information furnished by Walter M. Pierce.)

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