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STATE OF OREGON

Statements of Democratic Candidates

FOR NOMINATION OR
ELECTION AT THE

Primary Election
May 18, 1928

Published by Authority

Compiled and Issued by
SAM A. KOZER
Secretary of State

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

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FOREWORD

This publication is authorized by section 4116, Oregon Laws.

It contains only the names of those candidates for nomination or election for the various offices to be made at the primary election, May 18, 1928, who have submitted statements and portrait cuts for publication and paid the prescribed charges therefor.

Many candidates have not availed themselves of the use of the pamphlet.

Statements of candidates for each office are, under the law, printed in this pamphlet in the order in which their names are grouped under the title to their offices on the official ballots—that is, alphabetically.

As required by law, it is mailed only to registered Democratic voters whose names have been furnished to the secretary of state by the county clerks of the several counties of Oregon.

A complete list of the names of all Democratic candidates for nomination or election for the several offices will be found on the official primary election ballots of that party.

The official ballots for the several counties are prepared and printed by the respective county clerks, who also assign the candidate's ballot number.

SAM A. KOZER,

Secretary of State.

ASHBY C. DICKSON**Democrat, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention**

Ashby C. Dickson is in the race for delegate to the National Democratic convention to be held in June at Houston, Texas.

Judge Dickson was born in southwest Texas, where he lived until he attained the age of about 14, when he moved with his parents to Cleburne in the northern part of the state where he attended the public schools.

After moving to Portland, Oregon, in 1911, he entered the law department of the University of Oregon and was graduated in 1915 and engaged in the practice of law in 1916 and has continued in his profession since that time, except for a period during the world war when he served in the ordnance bureau of the war department at Washington, D. C., and as judge of the district court and circuit court in Multnomah county.

In December, 1923, Judge Dickson was appointed judge of the district court by Governor Pierce, and when a candidate to succeed himself he was endorsed by several newspapers, and among comments on his record the Oregon Voter said:

"Judge Dickson should be retained. During the 10 months since his appointment Judge Dickson, according to the records of the clerk of the district court, has not been reversed in a single civil case, and only five liquor cases have been appealed. Judge Dickson is endorsed on account of his uniform fairness and efficiency in court procedure." (Oregon Voter, November 1, 1924.)

Judge Dickson made such a splendid record in the district court that he was elevated to the circuit court in 1925 by Governor Pierce when the legislature created department number eight of that court, and when a candidate to succeed himself he ran 18,000 votes ahead of his ticket, which was the best evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the people.

His private life has been as clean and dependable as his conduct while in office. He has always been interested and active in the civic and political life of his city and state, and is a member of several civic and fraternal organizations.

Judge Dickson believes the people should preserve the government with its few remaining natural resources for themselves and future generations, promote industry, and develop friendly foreign relations and to this end elect a man president qualified by experience and training, and he favors the nomination and election of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York for president, but will support the people's choice.

His slogan on the official ballot will be: "Ideals and democracy of Woodrow Wilson in government; Alfred E. Smith for president."

OGLESBY YOUNG,
HALL S. LUSK,

JOHN D. MANN,
W. C. CULBERTSON.

(This information furnished by Oglesby Young and others.)

BERT E. HANEY**Democrat, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention**

I favor the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith for president, but will vote for the choice of the Democratic primary.

BERT E. HANEY.

(This information furnished by Bert E. Haney.)

R. R. TURNER**Democrat, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention.**

Born and reared at Staunton, Virginia, the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson—a Wilson Democrat. Have always taken an active part in the affairs of my party.

Came to Oregon 24 years ago; superintendent of city schools at Grants Pass, Oregon, for 10 years; receiver United States land office, Roseburg, Oregon, for seven years, during Wilson administration; superintendent city schools, Dallas, Oregon, for past seven years; state superintendent of public instruction during 1926; member state textbook commission, until removed by Governor Pierce; reappointed by Governor Patterson.

I will support for president the candidate receiving the endorsement in the Oregon Democratic primary. However, I am personally in favor of the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York.

Governor Smith is an able executive; he is honest, impartial, fearless in the enforcement of all laws. He is a man of the people, a man of temperance, exemplary in his personal habits and in his life as husband and father.

I am a Mason, a Protestant, and a prohibitionist. As such I have no fear of Governor Smith being other than impartial in his appointments and fearless in his enforcement of all laws. His four terms as governor in the greatest state in the nation prove his worthiness in every regard. Moreover, he can be elected; and there would be no Teapot Dome scandal in his administration.

My slogan: "As governor, Smith has proven honest, able, fearless, impartial. I'm for him."

R. R. TURNER.

LOUISE PALMER WEBER**Democrat, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention**

Mrs. Weber is well known as a leader in Democratic circles of Oregon and the United States, having been a national speaker in two campaigns, and has been active in all welfare work for women and children.

She believes in the need of intelligent participation in civic affairs.

Mrs. Weber is a national lecturer both on platform and by radio on dietetics; is a university woman and an author of books on organic chemistry.

The need of the woman's view-point in politics has made Mrs. Weber's friends among the party insist on her entrance in this contest, that Oregon may be represented by one of the forceful characters among her women.

PLATFORM

Foster respect for law; eliminate hypocrisy in high places. For federal law making child abandonment a felony. Federal laws for the protection of women and children in industry. If elected, will represent the Democratic party of Oregon, in the National Democratic convention, in a way that will add dignity to the participation of women in civic affairs.

Mrs. CHAS. NEWMAN,
The Prince of Wales Hotel, Portland.

(This information furnished by Mrs. Chas. Newman.)

ALFRED E. SMITH OF NEW YORK**Democrat, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States****"AL FOR ALL—ALL FOR AL"**

Alfred Emanuel Smith was born in New York December 30, 1873. Married Cathrine A. Dunn, May 6, 1900. They have five children. His public career began in 1903 when he was elected a member of the New York state assembly, serving twelve successive terms. He became majority leader of the assembly, and then speaker; served as vice-chairman of the Factory Investigating Commission which resulted in the enactment of the greatest number of humanitarian laws ever placed on the statutes of New York. In 1915 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention and the same year was elected sheriff of New York county; in 1917 he was elected president of the New York city board of aldermen and elected governor of the state in 1918. He was defeated for reelection in 1920 but ran ahead of the Democratic presidential candidate by over a million votes. He entered business in 1921 as chairman of the United States Trucking Corporation and was elected

governor again in 1922, being reelected in 1924 and 1926.

During his term as governor he has supported and secured the following legislation and reforms:

Consolidation of 187 boards, commissions and bureaus into 20 state departments; executive budget system; reduction of personal income and direct taxes; commercial arbitration; equal pay for women in the teaching profession; equal representation for women in party affairs; removal of discrimination against women in civil service rules; the child welfare act providing for pensions for widowed mothers so that they could keep their children at home; children's courts, treating juvenile delinquents as wards of the court and not as criminals; standards of sanitation and fire prevention regulations; workmen's compensation; permanent establishment of a department of labor; extension of public health laboratories; federal appropriations for maternity and infant care; control of the use and sale of narcotics and sanitariums for drug addicts; legislation prohibiting profiteering of landlords during housing shortage; state-wide

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(This information furnished by Oregon Smith-for-President Association, John C. Veatch, chairman, and others.)

program of parks and parkways and permanent development of recreation grounds; direct primary and corrupt practice act; bonus for veterans of the World War; appropriations for extermination of tubercular cattle and protection of the milk supply; acquisition of forest reserves and prevention of water pollution.

He has consistently advocated adequate pay for teachers and the development of the public school system and appropriations for public education have increased from \$11,554,597 to \$83,332,826 during his administrations. He advocates a minimum wage board and secured the passage of the 48-hour week in 1927. He is responsible for placing on the statute books of New York the most humanitarian labor code to be found in any state. He has put forward a plan for state ownership of water power for the development of hydro-electric energy and has opposed all attempts at private leasing or ownership of water power.

Governor Smith's election four times as chief executive of New York is a distinction conferred on a governor only once in the history of the Empire state and bespeaks the esteem in which he is held by its citizens irrespective of party.

We submit that his record of achievement in the administration of the duties of the office has clearly demonstrated that he is a man of unusual executive ability, a master of the problems of government, state and national, and a statesman well qualified for the high office of president of the United States.

After twenty-five years in public life Governor Smith remains untouched by either public or private reproach. Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, former associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, secretary of state and Republican candidate for president, refers to Governor Smith as "one who represents to us the expert in government, and I might say as master in the science of politics * * * he treads his path with perfect familiarity, for to him the administration of government is not a study but a life."

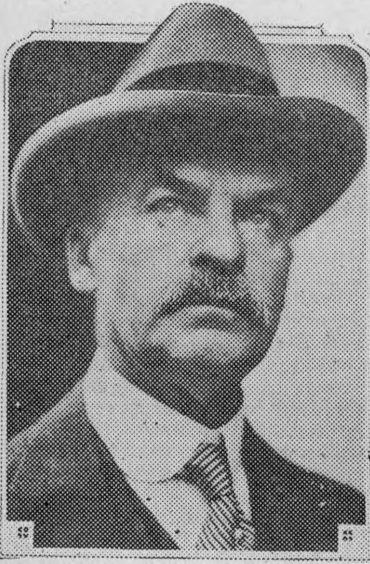
In the New York constitutional convention Elihu Root said of Al Smith: "He is the brainiest member of the convention, remarkable and brilliant." Wickersham declared he was "the most useful." Woodrow Wilson, writing to a friend, said: "I do not think you need have any fears for Governor Smith. He seems to be a man who has responded in an extraordinary manner to the awakening forces of a new day and the compulsion of changing circumstances." McAdoo went on record as saying: "His public career has qualified him by training and experience for great office, and his ability and character fit him admirably for the discharge of responsible duties."

OREGON SMITH-FOR-PRESIDENT ASSOCIATION,
JOHN C. VEATCH, Chairman.

Executive Committee—

W. C. CULBERTSON,	Mrs. DAISY STOTT BULLOCK,
CHAS. V. GALLOWAY,	E. J. GRIFFITH,
LESTER W. HUMPHREYS,	A. B. WINFREE,
Mrs. NANNY WOOD HONEYMAN.	

(This information furnished by Oregon Smith-for-President Association, John C. Veatch, chairman, and others.)

THOMAS J. WALSH**Democrat, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States.**

Our presidential candidate started at the bottom of the ladder. He was born at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. His parents were poor, and in this particular his life has much in common with the average man. To the casual observer, romance seems to have turned aside at sight of him. Yet it is romance enough that little Tommy Walsh, poverty stricken Irish-American boy born in a little western town, should grow up to be in dignity of personality the equal of any man.

Educated in the common schools, he supplemented his schooling with night study and became a country school teacher at the age of 16 and a high school principal at the age of 23. In one year he took the law course in the University of Wisconsin and was graduated. The first five years of his law practice were in South Dakota in the little town of Redfield. He was married to Eleanor McClements at Chicago in 1889. She died in 1917. He has one daughter from this union. In his early practice in South Dakota like most young attorneys he barely earned a living. In these years Mrs. Walsh helped her

husband to establish himself. They moved to Helena, Montana, in 1890, where he has resided ever since.

Who better than Walsh knows the problems of the farmers of the West? Through poverty and hardship he came to maturity in the agricultural states of the West. As president he would bring his great talents to bear upon the problem of farm relief and solve it to the satisfaction of the nation.

His political career started in 1906 when he sought a seat in congress. He was defeated, but four years later tried for a seat in the senate. At this time the legislatures elected the United States senators. Walsh had offended some of the powerful corporate interests and a deadlock ensued in the legislature which was ended by the election of Henry L. Myers, a Democrat. In 1912 Walsh was elected to the United States senate. Acting under the old Oregon law then adopted in Montana, he won the statewide popular primary and was then unanimously elected by the legislature. He was reelected in 1918 and again in 1924.

In 1916 Walsh was western manager of the Wilson campaign. The success of his efforts is a matter of history. While the East was sympathetic to Wilson, the West went to him in almost a landslide under Walsh's leadership.

Wilson had him help lead the great League of Nations fight. Walsh defended the compact against the assaults on the constitutionality of some of its main provisions, but the senate refused American adherence.

In Wilson's second term Walsh helped to draft the resolution submitting the 18th amendment to the people. He voted for it. Walsh is dry. Walsh is sober. He practices what he preaches. He is no hypocrite. He indulges in no cant and his life is a daily vindication of his high principles and virtues. If he were elected president of the United States he would demonstrate that the 18th amendment can be enforced, because he would enforce it. He would neither nullify the constitution nor submit to nullifications.

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(This information furnished by Walsh-for-President Club, Harvey G. Starkweather, president, 602 Broadway bldg., Portland.)

McAdoo said "It was Walsh who obtained exemption of farm and labor organizations from the unjust provisions of the Sherman antitrust act," pictured him as a champion of the rights of women, and pointed to his fight to have Louis D. Brandies confirmed as an associate justice of the supreme court "when President Wilson, as proof of his tolerance, named this great Jew for one of the highest positions in the land." Walsh helped draft the resolution submitting the woman suffrage amendment to the people.

The following editorial, taken from the Lewistown (Montana) Democrat, an independent daily newspaper of that state, shows how Walsh is esteemed by those who know him best:

"Montana is and should be proud of Senator Walsh. From the day that the voters of our commonwealth sent him to represent us in the senate, 16 years ago, he has been a marked man. Always forceful, a wonderfully convincing speaker, acknowledged by his colleagues to be the best lawyer in the senate, conscientious, honest and of bulldog tenacity, he has made a place for himself in the hearts and minds of the people held by few men in public life.

"His work in connection with the Teapot Dome scandal, whereby he saved the country hundreds of millions of dollars worth of oil lands for the use of our navy and at the same time driving from high office a former cabinet member, who had disgraced and polluted the office he held, has demonstrated to the voters that nothing can swerve or discourage him no matter how powerful and influential the guilty parties may be. And he is still pursuing this investigation. Only recently he forced another former member of the Republican president's cabinet to admit that he, representing the chairman of the Republican national committee, had accepted nearly \$300,000 worth of tainted money from Sinclair, after his exposure and indictment by the courts. If our guess is right, Senator Walsh will expose still further robbery in high places before he completes the work.

"Four years ago Senator Walsh was given the great honor of presiding over the most turbulent national Democratic convention that has ever been held in the United States. At the close of the convention, which lasted for two weeks, he had conducted matters so ably and fairly that the convention rose en masse and begged him to accept the nomination for the vice presidency, but, mindful of the unfinished work which was before him, he preferred to remain in the senate."

When the Republicans came back to power, Walsh helped to lead the fight to unseat Truman H. Newberry of Michigan in the initial slush fund case. Newberry's resignation ended this fight. This and more recent scandals in United States senatorial elections have demonstrated the need of men of the Walsh type.

An ex-cabinet officer referred to Senator Walsh as "the implacable foe of corruption in government, through whose efforts," he declared, "oil reserves, worth perhaps \$1,000,000,000, had been restored to the people."

The salutary influence of the vigorous administration he would give the country would have an immeasurably beneficial effect in the suppression of crime and in the restoration of that respect for law which is vital to the perpetuity of democratic institutions.

Recent senate investigations too voluminous for detailed mention here have proved the need of men of sterling worth in the councils of the nation. The wholesale looting of the nation's resources and the brazen effrontery with which a part of the stolen goods have been transferred to the Republican national campaign fund would seem to call for a courageous leader to carry a banner on which should be inscribed the eighth commandment "Thou shalt not steal!" proclaiming to the world that though nullified by recent Republican administration, this ancient statute enacted on Mount Sinai has never been repealed.

WALSH-FOR-PRESIDENT CLUB OF OREGON,

By HARVEY G. STARKWEATHER, President.

602 Broadway bldg., Portland, Oregon.

(This information furnished by Walsh-for-President Club, Harvey G. Starkweather, president, 602 Broadway bldg., Portland.)

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