

STATE OF OREGON

A PAMPHLET

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Containing cuts and statements of Republican candidates who have duly filed their petitions for nomination with the Secretary of State not later than the forty-first day before September 24th, 1910, 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 twenty-fourth day of September, 1910

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

IN THE COUNTY OF MARION.

Compiled and issued by
FRANK W. BENSON, SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Publication authorized under Chapter 3, Laws of 1909)



Salem, Oregon
WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, State Printer
1910

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HON. W. C. HAWLEY, M. C.



HON. W. C. HAWLEY, M. C.

Republican candidate for re-nomination and re-election to Congress from the First Congressional district of Oregon, subject to the decision of the voters at the direct primary nomination election.

He has a record of unquestioned integrity as an aggressive and successful servant of the people of the district, and of Oregon.

SERVICE.—He is an active and influential member of the House of Representatives. During the last session of Congress, he obtained appropriations of over \$880,000.00 for river and harbor improvements, and of over \$630,000.00 for other purposes, in the district, and including Oregon's civil war claim; accomplished defeat of the Lefean apple box bill; aided miners and settlers on the public domain, including the Siletz settlers; also

many other matters of interest and importance to his constituents. Actively supported the railroad rate regulation act, postal savings bank act, \$20,000,000 reclamation certificates act, bureau of mines act, and other acts of great national importance.

He has proven to be a safe and effective legislator of great practical wisdom. His experience and standing in the House of Representatives are of great importance to this district. He should be renominated and re-elected to Congress.

PURPOSES.—He has large plans, already successfully inaugurated, for the adequate improvement of all the rivers and harbors in the district; the erection of public buildings in its cities; improvement and extension of the mail service, especially the rural free delivery, with better pay to employees; the opening of all agricultural public lands to settlement, and of our great natural resources to development; securing active co-operation of the Department of Agriculture in our horticultural and agricultural problems and prosperity; adequate relief for the veterans of our wars; besides many other plans to promote the welfare and prosperity of the district, and of Oregon and her people generally.

He is a candidate on his record of service and his proven ability and fidelity as a representative, and the voters are respectfully requested to vote for him.

He is a candidate on a practical, and not a theoretical, platform.

J. H. Ackerman, Supt. Public Instruction, W. A. Moores, B. F. West, W. H. Byars, R. J. Hendricks.

(This information furnished by J. H. Ackerman *et al.*)

ALBERT ABRAHAM

Candidate for Republican Nomination for Governor.



Born September 10, 1869, at Canyonville, Oregon. Son of Solomon Abraham and Julia Abraham, Oregon pioneers of 1852. Attended the Universities of Oregon and California. Admitted to the bar in 1892. Practiced until 1898 in Portland, Oregon, and since then in Roseburg, Oregon. Referee in bankruptcy from 1898 to 1908. Present State Senator from Fifth Senatorial District.

(This information furnished by Albert Abraham.)

STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE.

The office of Governor is the most important political office in the State. No one should aspire to it unless he is conscious of its dignity and great responsibility, and has some adequate conception of the great fundamental principles of our government.

Governments do not exist of themselves. They are made and unmade by the divine will of Him who is the Author of all creation. They are good or bad only as the people themselves make them. They are punishable for their mistakes and responsive to their virtues.

The influence of the office of Governor is not absolutely controlling, but it is sufficient to turn the scale, or determine the direction of affairs in many instances, and to so affect the character of government in all its departments as to be productive of the most far-reaching results for good or evil.

To be imbued with good impulses and to have an intimate knowledge of men and measures, of the political history and physical condition of the State, its constitution and laws, to have an intelligent and broad conception of the judicial, legislative and executive departments of government, full information in detail concerning the State institutions and their purposes, to have and maintain the confidence of the people, are necessary qualifications to an intelligent and successful administration of this office.

In order to have the people's confidence, it is necessary to have confidence in the people. They expect their officers to do what they honestly think is right, regardless of their opinion as to its popularity, and are ready to forgive honest mistakes; but they despise a fraudulent attempt to win popularity by doing what is believed to be popular, but known to be wrong.

Most people are not politicians and very few want office. The opportunities in business and the absorbing interest in commercial enterprises, which is largely the direct result of the beneficent influence of Republican administration, has made the holding of office unprofitable as compared with other pursuits; and the dominating influence of wealth, measuring the importance of occupations only in dollars and cents, has contributed to the unpopularity of holding office. The people are now awakening to the fact that financial affairs are not the only important ones in government; that they cannot longer hope for permanent prosperity, even in business, if they do not speedily return to an interest in public affairs; and that they must take such interest, although at the expense of time and attention taken from their own private affairs.

The overshadowing issue confronting the party is the question of party organization. Government by party is expressly recognized as the object of the direct primary law, and some form of organization is absolutely necessary to preserve party.

The zeal for party organization has led many well-intending Republicans to favor the Assembly, but the vice and weakness of the Assembly lies in the fact that it was an attempt of but a small portion of the party

(This information furnished by Albert Abraham.)

to act for the whole party, without being authorized in any way to represent them, thus violating the fundamental American doctrine of representation.

The Assembly candidates take the position that the primary law must not be amended or disturbed, but that the Assembly must be perpetuated in order to perfect the workings of the primary law. Many of the opponents of the Assembly declare that the Assembly is so un-American that it must be defeated even at the expense of party defeat.

The direct primary law was intended to correct the defects in the old convention system; but like all other human laws, it is not perfect, and loses sight of party organization altogether.

The great need in legislation is this, as in other matters, in not for more laws, but for the perfection and adjustment of what we have. Especially is this true of complicated laws enacted by the initiative, as there are no means provided for their perfection other than by amendment. Good faith with the people demands that we carry out the spirit of the laws enacted by them, and that we aid in making popular their laws so enacted, by correcting their imperfections so as to carry out their true intent. They expect more than this. If it becomes plain that they have made a mistake, they expect an honest revision, and even repeal if necessary. Legislatures make many mistakes, and it is not to be expected that the people will make none. The possibility of a few mistakes should not condemn a system. At present we have a double system of legislation, which is capable of perfect adjustment, if observed and employed in good faith.

The people of Oregon should take a lesson from the great leaders of the party in New York, who are sincerely in favor of the primary principle and have the interests of the party at heart, and seize the opportunity to harmonize the conflicting factions in the party by amending the primary law, so as to secure true party organization, and at the same time preserve the primary principle, and the present popular method of electing United States Senators; satisfy those of the Assembly advocates who have been led to participate therein from an honest desire to have party organization; effectually prevent a recurrence of the mistakes of the Assembly which are now threatening to disrupt the party; and protect the party against those who would totally destroy it by removing all opportunity and means for party conference and concerted party action.

The amendments to the primary law advocated by me are not original. They are taken almost literally from the New York plan favored by Governor Hughes, President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt.

This plan provides for nominations by direct primary similar to the Oregon plan, but with this difference: In addition to the method of placing names on the primary ballot by petition, as under our system, provision is made for electing at the regular primary election, what are known as "committees." These hold office until the next primary election, and at a convenient time before the primary following their elec-

(This information furnished by Albert Abraham.)

tion, they meet publicly and in a procedure regulated by law, they "designate" candidates who, by reason of such designation, are entitled to have their names go on the primary ballot without the necessity of the petition. This does not preclude any other candidate from getting his name on the ballot by petition. The choice of candidates is thereupon made at the primary election in the same manner as under our system. Several distinct committees are voted on directly at the regular primary election, such as State Committee, County Committee, etc. One committee cannot delegate another committee. The State Committee "designates" candidates for State offices, the County Committee for county offices, etc. The committees correspond in size to conventions. Committees cannot "designate" their successors, but all committeemen must go on the ballot by petition only. A complete public record of the business and procedure of the committees is required to be kept and filed.

Governor Hughes and his followers contend that party organization is essential in our government; that this plan will make party organization representative, responsible and responsive; that it will be easy under this system to chastise any abuse of leadership; and that chastisement can take place within the party. The theory is, that if the organization acts in good faith and has the confidence of the people, there will be no real contest against those "designated," but if there is any attempt to abuse the power, it is made easy for other men to put themselves on the ballot by petition and thus correct the evil.

The limited space allowed in this pamphlet prevents any exhaustive argument, but it may be stated that nothing can be said against the danger of party organization that cannot also be said against our form of government itself. If it is safe to select candidates for offices of the government by the direct primary, it is safe to select party representative by the same method. The same voters who select the candidates, also, in the same manner, and at the same time, select the party representatives. And the fact that the plan was defeated by the combined efforts of the Republican and Democratic bosses in New York, is the best argument that could be made that there could not be a return to the old convention methods through this system.

ALBERT ABRAHAM.

(This information furnished by Albert Abraham.)

HON. JAY BOWERMAN, of Gilliam County,
Candidate for Republican Nomination for Governor.



To the Republican Voters of Oregon: Hon. Jay Bowerman, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is thoroughly qualified for the position to which he aspires and, if elected, will give the State a clean, economical and business-like administration. He is a self-made man, and has worked his way up from humble surroundings by habits of industry, sobriety and economy. His boyhood days were spent on a farm in Marion county, but for the past eleven years he has practiced law successfully in Condon.

Mr. Bowerman has represented Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler counties in the State Senate for the past six years, and was president of the Senate at the session of 1909. By virtue of that office, he is now Acting Governor,—a position which he fills with marked ability. He is, in all respects, the logical man for the Governorship at the coming election. He is a true Republican and has always supported the candidates and principles of the party. As a member of the State Senate, he opposed graft and looting of the public treasury, and has safeguarded the interests of the taxpayers. Recognizing his qualifications and claims to the position, the Republican State Assembly of 1,209 delegates which met at Portland, July 21st, recommended the nomination of Mr. Bowerman for Governor, and he is now before the voters of the party as a candidate under the direct primary law.

We know Mr. Bowerman to be a good man in every sense of the word—a good neighbor, a good husband and father, a worthy son, a loyal friend, and a citizen whose private life is without blemish. His candidacy commends itself to those who have at heart the welfare of the Republican party and best interests of the State.

R. R. Butler, lawyer and at present circuit judge, Condon; P. A. McDonald, farmer, La Grande; T. Cameron, miner, Jacksonville; Lot L. Pearce, merchant, Salem; Sig. Sichel, merchant, Portland; Chas. B. Moores, attorney, Portland; E. M. Lafore, jeweler, Salem; Geo. P. Littlefield, collector, Salem; G. W. Griffin, hardware merchant, Eugene; A. L. Mills, banker, Portland; J. H. Ackerman, Supt. Public Instruction, Portland; T. J. Mahoney, banker, Heppner; Geo. W. Wyatt, banker and merchant, Enterprise; J. A. Laycock, farmer and stock raiser, John Day; David M. Dunne, collector internal revenue, Portland.

(This information furnished by R. R. Butler, *et al.*)

THE ASSEMBLY.

We offer the following statement in support of the candidacy of Senator Bowerman and the other candidates endorsed by the Republican Assembly:

The strange proposition has been advanced that the aspirants for nomination at the Republican Primary, who were endorsed by the Republican Assembly held in Portland on July 21 and 22, should be beaten because they have been endorsed by this Assembly. Under our system of manhood suffrage a candidate for office in order to win is ordinarily required to accept and even seek support wherever it is to be obtained. This proposition is so well understood by the electors that we have never before heard the objection made that a candidate should be beaten because some of his supporters are objectionable to certain persons. It would be equally reasonable to object to a candidate at the direct primary because some of the signers of his petition are objectionable from the point of view of the objectors. The candidates of the Assembly are not seeking to evade the provisions of the direct primary law. These candidates have been recommended by the petitioners residing in many of the Oregon counties, all of the candidates being recommended by upwards of 1,100 petitioners, and Mr. Bowerman leading with upwards of 2,500 names on his petition. If otherwise qualified for office, are these men to be defeated because some exceptions can be taken to the names on their petitions? The suggestion that Assembly candidates should be beaten because they are Assembly candidates is an attempt to evade the issues presented to the voters at the election and to mislead the Republican electors to the disadvantage of the party.

THE PORTLAND JOURNAL A MARPLOT.

The suggestion we have noticed emanates from the Portland "Journal," a daily newspaper owned by a Democrat born and brought up in Virginia and whose political action is controlled by the issues of forty years ago. He desires nothing in politics so much as confusion to the Republican party and defeat to its policies and candidates. Republicans should not look to such a source for guidance in the affairs of their party.

The insincerity of the "Journal" in its attack on the Assembly candidates is manifest from the fact that in 1906 it zealously supported George E. Chamberlain for Governor although he was an avowed assemblyite. If advocacy of the Assembly did not disqualify Chamberlain in 1906, why should it disqualify Bowerman and his associates in 1910?

In 1906 some of the leading Democrats of Umatilla county sent out a call for an Assembly, which call contained the following language:

"The primary election law, although good in itself, has been cleverly misinterpreted by designing and self-seeking persons until there is an idea abroad that any assembly or conferring together by the people would be an illegal usurpation of the rights of the people. If this sentiment is allowed to prevail, the people will have lost all opportunity to present candidates for the primaries. They will have no opportunity, other than to select what may possibly be the least evil, in the bunch handed out to them by the self-elected bosses.

This information furnished by Republican State Committee by M. C. George, chairman, E. V. Littlefield, secretary.

"Neither a county assembly nor a state assembly, even though they were called conventions, if held in advance of the primaries, will take any right from the people. Such assemblies will do nothing outside of the transactions of legitimate party business and the adoption of a platform, other than to invite suitable men to become candidates at the primaries. The party must, under the primary law, make its selection of candidates at the primaries. Such an assembly would be merely advisory to the men aligning with the Democratic party."

Under date of March 8, 1906, a copy of this call was forwarded by A. D. Stillman, chairman of the Democratic county committee for Umatilla county, to Governor Chamberlain. This is Governor Chamberlain's reply:

CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER ON THE ASSEMBLY.

"Hon. A. D. Stillman, County Chairman, Pendleton, Or.

My dear sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., and hasten to thank you and, through you, the county central committee, for the very courteous invitation to be present on the 17th inst. at the meeting of the Democrats to be held in Pendleton.

I deem it proper for me to say that the movement which you have inaugurated meets with my full concurrence. I question the propriety of calling either a county or a State convention for the purpose of enunciating a platform or nominating candidates, for the reason that such a course might be deemed by many as an attempt to thwart the purpose of the primary nominating law. I feel that this law ought now to be given a full, fair and impartial trial, and if in working it out in detail it proves cumbersome or distasteful to the people then such measures may be adopted in the future as will correct any evils which may arise from its operation. I do feel, however, that it would be proper to call an assembly of Democrats, both in the several counties and in the State, to adopt a declaration of principles and to suggest to the voters capable and trustworthy men to be nominated at the direct primary nomination election and to be voted for at the general election.

I wish you would discuss the matter at your meeting of the 17th inst., and, if possible, inaugurate a movement which will bring the Democrats together at some central point from all over the State to take steps along the same lines as those which will be taken by the Democrats of Umatilla county. I think that such action would be salutary and would arouse enthusiasm among our friends everywhere.

It is well understood that it is always difficult, even in convention, to get men to accept places on the ticket, because of the fact that the Republican majority is so large in Oregon as to make every candidate for office on the Democratic ticket feel that he is leading a forlorn hope and his acceptance of a place on the ticket is usually at a sacrifice of inclination and interests as well.

Trusting that the movement which you have inaugurated may meet with abundant success, I have the honor to remain, yours very sincerely,
George E. Chamberlain."

THE ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE.

It is within the personal knowledge of thousands of voters who will participate in the Republican primary that delegates to the various county assemblies were chosen at precinct meetings to which all Republicans were invited. These meetings were free expressions of the will of those present. The county assemblies were large bodies, much larger than county conventions were in the years prior to the adoption of the direct primary. The State Assembly was composed of 1,247 delegates,

(This information furnished by Republican State Committee by M. C. George, chairman, E. V. Littlefield, secretary.)

four times as many as formerly sat in Republican State conventions. The men making up these county assemblies and the Republican State Assembly will compare favorably in character, standing and patriotism with any like number of their fellow citizens who can be found in the State. They deliberated thoughtfully and with a view to the welfare of the party. They have made certain recommendations which are pressed upon the attention of the voters by this argument.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The right of suffrage is of no avail to any elector unless he can associate himself in some manner with other voters. In order that there may be concert of action each man must always yield something of his own desires. This is well understood by all persons who participate in public affairs. Those who are opposing the Assembly are meeting from day to day and conferring as to the ways and means of bringing out candidates in opposition to the Assembly candidates. Some sort of conference, association or assembly is essential in order to secure united action by any considerable number of electors for any purpose. The real question is, whether such conference shall be held in the open and by men who are representative of the electors of one of the political parties and recently chosen by them for such purpose, or whether the conferences shall be held in secret by self-selected leaders who aspire to boss and direct the people in making their choice. The Republican Assembly was representative of the Republican electors. No programme was prepared for it in advance. There was a contest on the floor of the Assembly on the subject of nearly every endorsement, but the endorsement as finally given in each case represented the majority vote of all men entitled to sit in the Assembly. The right to hold an Assembly and deliberate for the public good is guaranteed by the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions. It is a right which is freely exercised by the people in all organizations to which they belong, including churches, lodges, granges, chambers of commerce and development leagues.

LOYALTY TO PRIMARY LAW.

The Assembly ticket is presented for the consideration of the Republican voters in obedience to and harmony with the direct primary law. Every candidate on the ticket will abide by the will of the voters as expressed at the primary election. We pledge all of our candidates to support the Republican ticket when nominated by the people, and the Republican State committee will spare no effort to elect the ticket. Will those who are opposed to the Assembly attest their loyalty to popular rule by making a similar pledge?

We invite a comparison of the candidates on the Assembly ticket with those who are running against them at the primary. We submit that in every case the candidate named by the Assembly is a man of character, well qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office to which he aspires. In most cases these candidates have earned recognition at the hands of the Republican party. We bespeak for them the support of all Republican electors.

E. V. Littlefield, secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
By M. C. George, chairman.

(This information furnished by Republican State Committee by M. C. George, chairman, E. V. Littlefield, secretary.)

COL. E. HOFER, for Governor.**Republican, Direct Primary, Against Assembly, Statement No. 1.**

BIOGRAPHY.—Born in Iowa, 1855; located at Salem, 1889; newspaper publisher since 1876; Republican member Legislature 1895; member of board of regents State normal schools; member city council; publisher



Daily Capital Journal; commander Sons of Veterans two years; member Salem Grange Patrons of Husbandry; never held lucrative office; wrote book advocating direct primary in 1896; served on committee to draft primary law that was rejected by Legislature.

PATRIOTISM.—Have always supported liberal pensions for the defenders of the flag on sea and land, including the Indian War veterans of Oregon who made sacrifices of their lives and property to protect settlers and open the Oregon country for the enjoyment of present generations.

EDUCATION.—Believes in liberal support for public schools, including normal training of public schools teachers.

DEVELOPMENT.—Have devoted many years to cause of development of all Oregon, including railroads into Central Oregon, free locks and canal and general port commission bill and district railroad law.

LABOR.—Oppose admission of Oriental or cooley labor. Oregon could use more of the better class of European immigration. Conducts union labor printing office, paying scale and over on eight hour day. Oppose prison contract labor and favors convict labor on State highways.

VETO.—Believes in use of the veto power to hold down appropriations in every department. Will veto bills to raise salaries or increase grafts of officialism.

PROGRESSIVE POLICIES.—Uphold direct primary, Australian ballot, direct election of Senators on Statement No. One, the recall and proportional representation, favors repeal of poll tax law and favors extension of indirect taxation.

TRANSPORTATION.—Favors liberal policies towards construction of new railroads, but considers strangulation of commerce in harbors like Yaquina Bay as one of the greatest outrages committed against the people of Oregon. The State should do all in its power to make accessible the coal supplies on Coos Bay and open all such harbors to inland commerce.

HIGHWAYS.—The first bill to be put through the State Legislature should be a highway bill under which the State should undertake to improve the main highways and keep them open to travel as the greatest means for the rapid upbuilding and development of the State. While not faultless, I welcome the closest scrutiny of my public and private life.

(This information furnished by E. Hofer.)

E. HOFER.

RALPH W. HOYT

Republican Assembly Recommendation for Nomination for
State Treasurer.



RALPH W. HOYT.

Born in Portland, Oregon, July 9, 1864, and has lived in that city all his life. He has been connected with financial affairs the last 27 years.

He served Multnomah county as county treasurer two terms from 1896 to 1900. He is president of the Portland Rose Festival Association and has been an officer of the association since its organization. This association has been a factor in the development of the State of Oregon.

He will bring a business and financial experience to said office of State Treasurer.

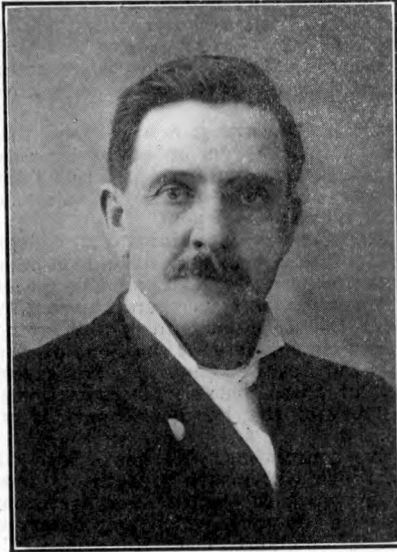
Respectfully submitted,

RALPH W. HOYT.

(This information furnished by Ralph W. Hoyt.)

GEORGE H. BURNETT

Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for One of the Six Year Terms.



GEO. H. BURNETT.

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 a candidate to be nominated with Judge Frank A. Moore for Justice of the Supreme Court, the two of us to fill the two six year terms.

A self constituted assembly of attorneys, composed of less than one-tenth of the lawyers of the State, while ostensibly favoring Judges Moore and McBride for re-election, oppose the election of Wallace McCamant and myself by arguments and candidates of their own and seek to fasten upon the people the permanent policy that lawyers only shall nominate judges and that other citizens shall have nothing to do

with such nominations. The courts are for all the people of every class and the issue is thus presented whether the people shall control the selection of their judges at every stage of the process or whether a few lawyers shall dominate the most important part.

During my eighteen years' service as Judge of the Third Judicial District, a great many cases have come before me involving laws enacted directly by the people through the initiative process. The chairman and secretary of the attorneys' assembly charge that I am not in accord with popular government; but I have so often and constantly decided in favor of the validity of such laws, even when those questions were new, that with all confidence I leave it to the people to determine the truth or error of this baseless charge. I seek the approval of the people as a Republican only, so far as party is concerned; but I consider that I honor my party most when I serve my country best. Hence if I am elected, no person's politics or ought but law and justice will affect my course as a judge. If my judicial service to the State has earned for me promotion to a place in its Supreme Court, I will esteem very highly the honor of such promotion by the people and will ever keep it untarnished.

GEO. H. BURNETT.

(This information furnished by Geo. H. Burnett.)

Argument in Behalf of MR. WALLACE McCAMANT of Multnomah County, Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Although nearly half of the cases that come before the Supreme Court for its consideration are brought from Multnomah county, yet no member of the Supreme Court is from that county. It has had no representation thereon for twenty years. Judge W. W. Thayer is the only person who was ever elected to that position from Multnomah county and that was in 1884 and he returned in 1890. Eastern Oregon is now represented in the Court by Judge Robert Eakin, of Union county, whose term does not expire until January, 1913.

The questions coming before the court are such that it would be a distinct advantage to have on the bench one fresh from an active practice in the principal city of the State. Mr. McCamant has lived in Oregon for twenty years and is one of its leading lawyers. He works for clients who are careful never to employ dishonest or incapable lawyers.

On the score of ability there is no difference of opinion. A college bred man, his tastes are studious. He is in the prime of life and is able to stand the hard work which is required to properly discharge the duties of the office. He is a man of courage, of personal integrity, and thoroughly qualified for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

Mr. McCamant is president of the Oregon society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Loyal Legion. He has given unsparingly of his time in the work of these patriotic organizations, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of the two heroic periods in American history.

Mr. McCamant is a man of positive convictions. He has a love of "fair play" and a hatred of injustice which will insure breadth of view and righteous decisions. He will not go upon the bench as a partisan, but as one who will treat all questions with the merit which they deserve.

H. H. Northup, T. M. Anderson, E. C. Bronaugh, T. D. Honeyman, C. A. Dolph, N. R. Cox, D. M. Dunne, C. F. Beebe, John McCracken.

(This information furnished by H. H. Northup.)

It is charged that I am not in accord with progressive legislation and popular government. It is not the province of a judge to legislate, but to declare the law as it is, and this I will do if elected. It is true that I am not in accord with some legislation which is proposed. There is more of good than of evil in the political institutions which we have inherited from our forefathers, and I am opposed to revolutionary legislation which would wipe out institutions which have stood the test of experience and substitute for them the dreams of visionaries. With real progress and reform I am in hearty accord. I am a believer in popular government. I have always given my support to the candidate of my party nominated at a direct primary. I am willing to submit my candidacy at this time to the primary to be held on the 24th day of September next, and at which all qualified electors are entitled to vote. I will accept the result of this primary and support the ticket whether I am nominated or not. Will those who are fighting me make a similar pledge? If not, which of us is in accord with popular government?

If elected to the bench I will spare no effort to understand the cases coming before me and will decide them without fear and without favor. It will be my ambition to maintain the high standing won for the Oregon Supreme Court by William P. Lord, Robert S. Bean, Chas. E. Wolverton, and Frank A. Moore, all Republican justices and all my personal friends.

There are two Justices of the Supreme Court to be elected for the four years term. One of the names which will appear on the ballot as a candidate for this office is Thomas A. McBride, the present incumbent. I am not running against Judge McBride, but am an aspirant for nomination as his colleague on the ticket. Judge McBride has been on the bench as Circuit Judge and Supreme Court Justice for 18 years. During all that time I have practiced before him. I know him to be able, courageous, courteous, just and well qualified. He should receive every vote at the Republican primary. I hope that every friend of mine will be careful to mark his ballot for Judge McBride.

WALLACE McCAMANT.

VOTERS! NONPOLITICAL JUDICIARY.

At a gathering of electors called by the lawyers of Oregon, without regard to political affiliations, July 19, 1910, to secure, if possible, a non-political judiciary, F. A. Moore and Will R. King were nominated for the six year terms, and Thos. A. McBride and Woodson T. Slater for the four year terms, as nonpolitical judiciary candidates to succeed themselves on the supreme bench. In presenting these candidates, the bar of Oregon are actuated by the desire to take the judiciary out of politics. That the public welfare and public confidence in the judiciary can be best served in this way must be conceded by all. The movement for a nonpolitical judiciary was started by the lawyers because they realize, perhaps more clearly than others, the wisdom and necessity of such a step. Lawyers do not transact their own business before the courts, but the business of others; the business of citizens of the State, whose personal and property rights are confided to their care, and thus they are vitally interested in a judiciary able, fearless and free from political bias. The method of making nonpolitical nominations adopted by the bar is the only present available method authorized by law. We intend to present to the next legislature a bill providing that no party designation shall follow the name of any judicial candidate. If the legislature declines to pass such a law, we shall submit it by initiative. The men thus nominated are the present incumbents. All will agree that judges who have been tried and are experienced should be retained, if they possess the necessary qualifications. Judges Moore and McBride are unopposed and will doubtless be nominated by both leading parties. Judge King is opposed by Geo. H. Burnett, and Judge Slater by Wallace McCamant. Judges King and Slater have served the people of Oregon upon the supreme bench well and faithfully. They possess the judicial temperament together with a high order of legal learning and integrity and should be re-elected. Their decisions indicate a clear grasp of the spirit of progressive legislation and popular government, with which Mr. Burnett and Mr. McCamant, the Republican Assembly nominees, are apparently not in accord, as manifested by the fact that people interested in popular government and progressive legislation had no part in their selection. Because it is the only present method of securing a nonpolitical judiciary, we urge every Republican voter at the coming primaries to write the name of Will R. King for the six-year term (placing an X before his name) in place of Mr. Burnett, and in the same manner the name of Woodson T. Slater for the four-year term. Two years ago the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge was in this manner made the nominee of both parties.

Respectfully submitted,

NONPOLITICAL JUDICIARY ELECTORS,

By A. C. Woodcock, chairman.

N. J. Sinnott, secretary.

(This information furnished by Nonpolitical Judiciary Electors by A. C. Woodcock, chairman, by N. J. Sinnott, secretary.)

STATE OF OREGON,
County of Multnomah } ss.

A. P. Man, being first duly sworn upon oath deposes and says: I am of lawful age, and a citizen and resident of the State of Oregon. Upon the 16th day of August, 1910, in Multnomah county, Oregon, I served the annexed writing and argument upon Wallace McCamant by then and there handing to and leaving with him personally and in person a true, full and correct duplicate original copy thereof.

A. P. MAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1910.

M. H. CLARK,

(NOTARIAL SEAL)

Notary Public for Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON,
County of Marion } ss.

I, W. M. Kaiser, being first duly sworn upon oath deposes and says: I am of lawful age, and a citizen and resident of the State of Oregon. Upon the 16th day of August, 1910, in Marion county, Oregon, I served the annexed writing and argument upon the within named Hon. Geo. H. Burnett by then and there handing to and leaving with his wife, Mrs. Myra Burnett, personally and in person a true, full and correct duplicate original copy thereof, at his residence in Salem, Oregon, said Hon. Geo. H. Burnett being absent from said Marion county on said day.

W. M. KAISER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1910.

H. H. COREY,

(NOTARIAL SEAL)

Notary Public for Oregon.

(This information furnished by Nonpolitical Judiciary Electors by A. C. Woodcock, chairman, by N. J. Sinnot, secretary.)

ARGUMENT AGAINST NON-POLITICAL JUDICIARY.

Certain gentlemen calling themselves "Non-political Judiciary Electors" have contributed to this pamphlet an argument urging Republicans not to nominate George H. Burnett and Wallace McCamant at the direct primary election for Supreme Judges with Judges Moore and McBride, but on the contrary, to nominate as "non-partisans" two men who are widely known as active Democratic partisans, both of whom have filed with the Secretary of State their petition to be placed on the ballot for the general election as Democratic candidates. It is the old scheme of the members of one party meddling with the affairs of another—the very evil which the preamble to the direct primary law explicitly condemns.

At a meeting held in Portland, June 1, 1910, and composed exclusively of lawyers, a resolution was adopted which reads in part as follows: "We favor the nomination of judges for the supreme bench by a proper and legal assembly, called for that purpose only, composed of lawyers representing the bar of every section of the State, without regard to politics."

Pursuant to this resolution, an assembly of lawyers was held in the city of Portland on the 19th day of July, and although there are more than 1,500 lawyers in the State, only 113 of them participated in that assembly. The general public was not admitted to participation in its action, either en masse or by representatives, thus constituting that assembly an example of the most vicious form of convention tactics. It was definitely known long in advance what that assembly was called to do and it did it strictly "according to programme."

Using the names of Judges Moore and McBride as stalking horses to conceal its real purpose, this meeting, acting as an assembly of electors, proceeded to nominate Will R. King and W. T. Slater, and it issued an address to the people in support of its contention that judges should be nominated by the lawyers only, and not by the people, as other officers are nominated. This address contained the following language: "The movement now initiated is not designated as a temporary expedient. It is intended to be urged, and we hope with success, for all time to come."

Under sections 2791 and 2792 of B. & C. Code, the officers of that assembly have filed the certificate of nomination of its candidates with the Secretary of State, thus entitling them to be placed on the ballot at the general election without giving the people an opportunity to pass upon their merits at the direct primary. If this were not a Democratic ruse and its beneficiaries were acting in good faith to secure a non-political court, they would appeal to the people on that issue and that nomination alone; but, on the contrary, they have both filed their petitions with the Secretary of State and are actively seeking the nomination of the Democratic party for those offices, with the hope of filching enough Republican votes to elect them.

More than all this, the action of the lawyers' assembly of 113 members presents the question new in this State, of whether judges should be nominated by the lawyers or the people. The movement designed to lodge the

(This information furnished by William P. Lord *et al.*)

nomination of judges with lawyers alone to the exclusion of the people at large is not in harmony with "the spirit of progressive legislation and popular government" to which the "Non-political Judiciary Electors," so-called, profess to attach so much importance.

Judges should come from the people and the administration of justice should commend itself to the confidence of the people. Lawyers are apt not to be disinterested in the selection of judges. If judges are to be selected exclusively by lawyers, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to displace unfit judges. Lawyers with cases pending in the courts will usually favor the re-election of judges of these courts, even when they know them to be unfit for judicial service.

We believe the electors of this State are unwilling to abdicate their power under the Constitution and the law to nominate and select their judicial officers, and we think they should make this plain by decisively defeating the present movement for the selection of supreme judges by the lawyers' assembly. This will be most effectively accomplished by the nomination and election of Moore and Burnett for the two six-year terms and of McBride and McCamant for the two four-year terms.

William P. Lord, Salem.
 Henry B. Thielsen, Salem.
 B. F. West, Salem.
 Lot L. Pearce, Salem.
 W. C. Hubbard, Salem.
 E. M. Croisan, Salem.
 Robert Treat Platt, Portland.
 Frank M. Warren, Portland.
 Arthur L. Veazie, Portland.
 C. E. Cline, Portland.
 W. H. Chapin, Portland.
 Charles E. Cochran, Union.
 S. H. Friendly, Eugene.
 H. T. Botts, Tillamook.
 James Withycombe, Corvallis.
 Dr. F. W. Van Dyke, Grants Pass.
 W. I. Vawter, Medford.
 A. A. Jayne, Hood River.
 George J. Watson, Hood River.
 Ernest C. Smith, Hood River.
 Dr. J. P. Tamiesie, Hillsboro.
 Dr. William D. Wood, Hillsboro.
 W. N. Barrett, Hillsboro.
 J. W. Goodin, Hillsboro.
 Thos. H. Tongue, Jr., Hillsboro.
 B. W. Barnes, Hillsboro.
 Benton Bowman, Hillsboro.
 Geo. R. Bagley, Hillsboro.
 M. C. Case, Hillsboro.
 R. H. Greer, Hillsboro.
 A. A. Morrill, Hillsboro.
 S. C. Killen, Hillsboro.
 C. W. Barnes, Hillsboro.
 M. B. Bump, Hillsboro.
 Geo. C. Hancock, Hillsboro.
 C. E. Kindt, Hinton.

(This information furnished by William P. Lord *et al.*)

A. M. CRAWFORD



A. M. CRAWFORD.

Attorney-General and Republican candidate for renomination at direct primary election Sept. 24, 1910, has as such official accomplished, among other things, the following:

Secured a decree in the U. S. Court of Claims awarding the State of Oregon over \$193,000 against the United States, which sum goes to the common school fund and aids in the education of the children of Oregon.

Secured a decree in the State Supreme Court establishing the State's interest in the canal and locks at Oregon City to the extent of \$200,000 which also augments the common school fund of the State, the interest of

which is used to support common district schools.

Stopped the paying by the State to timber speculators interest on moneys refunded, thereby saving annually to common school fund interest about \$10,000 to be distributed annually in support of the common schools of the State.

Maintained before the State courts the right of the Railroad Commission to fix reasonable passenger rates, in Milwaukee, Oak Grove, and other cases.

Secured decree in U. S. Supreme Court fixing boundary between Oregon and Washington, saving to Oregon several thousand dollars annually in fishing license fees, which is used in the propagation of salmon and other food fishes.

Secured decree in State Supreme Court establishing right to assess telephone, telegraph, express, and like corporations on their gross earnings, adding large sums to the assessable property of the State, and consequent reduction in taxes.

Secured a decree in the State Supreme Court, the effect of which will be to reinvest the State with title to over 21,000 acres of land of which the State was defrauded many years ago, the proceeds of which go to the common school fund, the interest being used in support of common schools.

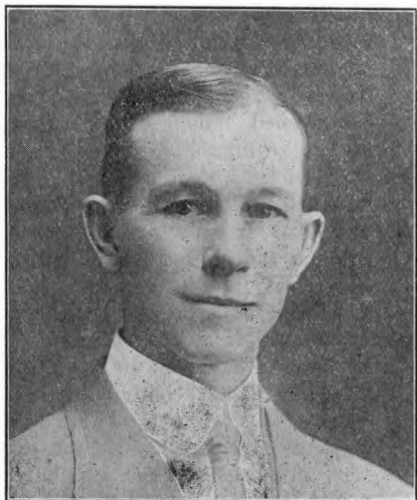
Aggregate saving to the State, over \$500,000.

Some of the above important cases are on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, and Mr. Crawford's knowledge of them will, if re-elected, prove valuable to the State, when the cases are tried in the U. S. Court.

Has written over a thousand pages of official opinions for State officers, published in biennial reports; also as many to county and municipal officers, and tried several hundred civil and criminal actions for the State. If record approved, renomination desired.

A. M. CRAWFORD.

(This information furnished by A. M. Crawford.)

J. N. HART**J. N. HART.**

J. N. Hart, Republican State Assembly's recommendation for Attorney-General, was born in Wayne county, Ill., in 1869, and came to Oregon in 1885. He was brought up on a farm, and always did hard work. His education was obtained at the Monmouth Normal, at La Creole Academy and the law department of our State university. He paid his own way through school by teaching and working as a farm hand. He was admitted to the bar in 1895. He practiced law at Dallas until 1904, and since then at Baker City. He has had a wide and successful experience as a lawyer. He served four years as District Attorney of the Third District, was presidential elector

in 1904 and has been Senator from Baker county since 1906. He made good as a district attorney, and greatly lessened the expenses of that office. In the Senate he is one of the acknowledged leaders and most forceful debaters. He is chairman of the judiciary committee, and on several others. More hard work was required of him than of most other members. He remained in Salem during the entire 1909 session, giving all his time to legislative work. Senator Hart is recognized as a sound and able lawyer, a good thinker, and a man possessed of backbone and good common sense. These, with his untiring energy, scholarly attainments, and high character, guarantee his fitness for the office of attorney-general. The present incumbent is A. M. Crawford, who has held the office two terms, and seeks election to a third.

BAKER COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

By Roy R. Corey, chairman.

O. B. Mount, secretary.

(This information furnished by Baker County Republican Central Committee, by Roy R. Corey, chairman, O. B. Mount, secretary.)

L. R. ALDERMAN

Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.



L. R. ALDERMAN.

If elected, I shall do all in my power to improve all of the schools of the State and especially the rural schools. I will try to make the rural school the means of spiritualizing country life, and to have both town and country schools fit those who attend them for the life they are to live, and also endeavor to make them co-operate more fully with the home, for I believe that every one is happy in proportion to the degree to which he finds his life work, hence, I feel that it should be the province of the school to lend all possible assistance to parents in finding out what children are most capable of doing.

I am a thorough believer in industrial education and shall encourage it in every way possible

and at the same time I believe that every child should have the highest mental development of which he is capable.

As to my qualifications, I quote from the Oregonian of Dec. 31, 1909:

"Mr. Alderman was born in Yamhill county 37 years ago of a pioneer family. He attended the Dayton public school and later was a student at McMinnville college. He entered the University of Oregon in the fall of 1895 and graduated in June, 1898, with an A. B. degree. He was a hard student, an able debater and was honored by being elected president of the student-body.

"After graduating he taught school in Halsey and Brownsville, in Linn county, and was then elected vice-president of the schools of McMinnville. Next year he was elected principal, which position he held for three years.

"In 1904 he was elected superintendent of schools for Yamhill county. While in this position he started the school fair, to bring the schools and homes closer together. Under his leadership 1,500 children had home gardens and over 500 girls made bread every Saturday under the instruction of their mothers.

"In the spring of 1907 Mr. Alderman was elected superintendent of the city schools of Eugene. While in this position he started many kinds of industrial work and also got the co-operation of his teachers, pupils and parents, so that the school board raised his salary and offered him a three-year contract, but he accepted the position he now holds in the State university.

"He is a man of vigorous health and has a strong personality and broad sympathies."

L. R. ALDERMAN.

(This information furnished by L. R. Alderman.)

WILLIAM J. CLARKE**Flat Salary for the State Printer.**

Mr. Taxpayer and Voter: Do you know that one year's income of the State Printer, under the laws governing the conduct of that department, is greater than the combined salaries of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Bank Examiner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General; of the five Justices and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Master Fish Warden, two State Water Superintendents, State Engineer, two members of the State Tax Commission, Insurance Commissioner, Labor Commissioner and the Governor? That it would pay the expenses of any two departments of State, and his income for two years would defray the expenses of a session of the legislature? It is a fact. Furthermore, under the new printing law which goes into effect in January, 1911, his profits will be much greater than they are now, crafty juggling of figures in a maze of technicalities to the contrary notwithstanding. Here are some plain and startling figures, backed by the records and the facts which challenge successful contradiction.

For the years 1907-1908 the State Printer received from the State printing fund \$53,064.28, and \$11,772.40 for institutional and departmental printing, a total of \$64,836.68. Up to August 1, 1910, he had drawn \$29,976.13 from the printing fund, and \$18,088.52 for departmental and institutional work, making a total of \$48,064.65. Based upon his receipts for the same work, upon a smaller scale two years ago, it is conservatively estimated that he will receive an aggregate of \$43,500 the remaining five months of the year 1910, for printing departmental reports, institutional reports, printing the code, 32 initiative measures with arguments for and against the same, corrupt practices pamphlets, etc., or a grand total of \$91,564.65 for the years 1909-1910, and of \$156,401.33 for the four-years' term. Making a generous allowance of \$45,000 for salaries and other expenses of his office leaves him a net profit of \$111,401.33.

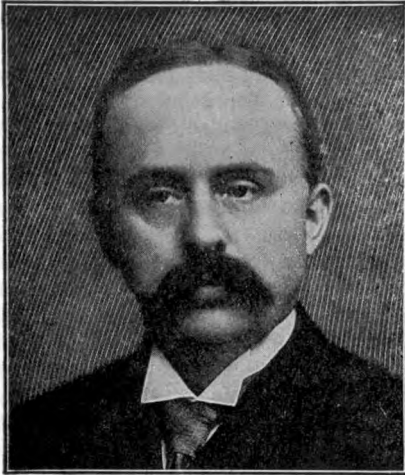
Under a flat salary law, upon which platform William J. Clarke stands unqualifiedly and alone before you at the primary election, September 24, it will be possible to affect a saving of over \$100,000 in four years to the State, which would otherwise go into the pockets of the individual. Therefore, a vote for William J. Clarke, a native son of Oregon, practical printer and newspaperman of over 30 years of actual experience, who stands unchallenged upon his record as a lifelong and staunch Republican and citizen, is a vote for progress and retrenchment in the affairs of State government. The State printing office is the last relic of the old fee system. Will you stand for it, Mr. Voter?

J. W. BAKER, (15 years in State printing office.)

(This information furnished by J. W. Baker.)

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY

Direct Primary Candidate for Republican Nomination for Second Term as State Printer.



WILLIS S. DUNIWAY

To the Republicans of Oregon:

A sincere supporter of the Direct Primary Law, I filed with the Secretary of State, on July 17th (prior to the "State Assembly"), a copy of my petition and declaration of candidacy for a second term as State Printer, and my intention to seek re-nomination in the Primaries on September 24th. I trust that my record in office will command general approval, and I solicit the support of all who want strict economy in doing the state printing. If re-elected, I shall continue to conduct the printing department on business principles, not along political lines, and carefully follow the state's printing laws.

The State Printer does not "hold an office," strictly speaking, but conducts what is in fact a manufacturing business, requiring an investment by him of at least \$20,000 for presses, linotype equipment, cases, type, stones, etc., and turning out a product of law books, reports, pamphlets, blanks, forms, vouchers, and miscellaneous printing. He must employ a force of skilled workmen THROUGHOUT THE YEAR at highest wages, and must also expend thousands of dollars annually of the state's money in carload purchases of paper and supplies used by the State. He must also direct the expenditures for ruling and binding. He ought to be a business man, with special knowledge as a publisher, if good results are to be had for the State.

The following questions, it seems, are proper to ask about a man who seeks to fill the position of State Printer:

Has he the necessary qualifications?

Has he made a success of a publishing business?

Is he a man of strict integrity?

Is his personal record clean and his party record clear?

Unless the candidate's record will afford affirmative answers to these questions, he ought not to expect his party's support.

PRINTER'S RECEIPTS AND PROFITS.—So many false reports have been put out in Salem, that I recently requested the chairman of a committee of hold-over Senators to call upon the Secretary of State's office for a complete statement of all moneys paid to the Printer yearly from any and all funds during my term. This official statement, furnished August 18,

(This information furnished by Willis S. Duniway.)

1910, shows that I have received \$32,000 gross per year, and no more—a large sum, but hardly the great amount yearly that I have been reported as receiving as net profits. What is done with the \$32,000 received annually? The printer must first invest \$20,000 in a plant to do the work; must employ 10 to 35 skilled men annually—an average of 17 or 18 printers, pressmen, and linotypers, at a wage of nearly \$1,200 yearly per man; must pay ink, oil, and power bills; must pay taxes, insurance, and betterments; must pay for binding Supreme Court reports, and also a variety of work done by outside printers in emergencies; must stand wear and tear, and take care of an incidental expense account of about \$100 a month; and all the time his equipment must be kept in condition for good work. Under the old abuses and grafts the office was indeed highly lucrative; but now that \$1,000 to \$1,500 monthly of extortions are stopped, and the work is done within the laws, the Printer still makes 15 to 25 per cent. It is highly desirable business, because the State never defaults; it always pays; there are no bad accounts, and no expense of collection. Any competent master printer, who considers investment, interest, depreciation, betterments, etc., in connection with payrolls and other expenses, will know how closely the State Printer must run his business to clear 25 per cent, WITH GRAFT ELIMINATED. The stories told by discharged employees, and retailed by gossips, about \$25,000 to \$80,000 of profits annually, betray either their mendacity or incapacity to grasp business affairs.

PLEDGE IN 1906.—In my first campaign for State Printer, I pledged the people of Oregon “an economical business administration, square deal for taxpayers, no deals with bosses,” and printed the pledge in my petitions, in my advertising matter, and on the ballot after my name. Republicans gave me a large vote in the first direct primary ever held in Oregon, and later ratified the primary nomination by election with the full party strength. Daily, during my term, I have been mindful of my obligation to the electors who gave me their trust and confidence.

SAVINGS OF OVER \$40,000.—What has been done during my term as State Printer is fairly well known to the people of Oregon, inasmuch as the newspapers have generously given to the public, from time to time, statements of the economies that have saved over \$40,000 to the State Treasury in three years.

INCREASED VOLUME OF WORK.—Although the State’s printing has nearly doubled in volume during my term of office (due to the large growth in population and business since the Lewis and Clark Exposition), I have carried the entire output on practically the same appropriations as were allowed previously for the much smaller amount of work, and also saved thousands of dollars with which to meet the State’s heavy expense in mailing prepaid copies of referred and initiative laws to all the voters of the State.

FLAT SALARY CANDIDATES IN 1906.—Some of my political enemies, casting about for means to attack me, are saying that “Mr. Duniway ran on a flat salary platform and then went back on it.” Of course, the assertion is untrue. In 1906 it was Mr. J. R. Whitney who ran on a flat-

(This information furnished by Willis S. Duniway.)

salary platform in the primaries, and was badly defeated—the voters giving me a big majority on my pledge of “economical business methods.” Then Mr. Scott Taylor, Democrat, ran against me in the general election, continually advertising me as being “opposed to public ownership and flat salary,” and he was defeated by nearly 30,000 votes. Thus the Republicans of Oregon have twice had the chance to express themselves on the Socialistic method of doing public printing, and each time they rejected its advocates by an “overwhelming vote.”

A CANDIDATE'S PERSIFLAGE.—One candidate for Printer has circulated the story that four years ago a state-owned printing plant, with a flat salary for the Printer, was “decreed by the voters of the State under an initiative petition by the overwhelming vote of 63,479 for to 9,571 against.” The assertion is untrue, and might mislead new-comers to Oregon. The measure which received the “overwhelming vote” was a constitutional amendment giving the Legislature power to change the Printer's rates of “compensation” from “time to time” during his term. Previously the Legislature had been prohibited from changing the rates for printing during the term of an incumbent. Under the amendment, the last Legislature (1909) passed a printing law to revise and LOWER prices, which is to go into effect next January. It gives the Governor authority over all kinds of printing under the law, through his representative, but requires the Printer still to furnish the plant.

SHIRKS AND CLOCK-WATCHERS.—Certain candidates for Printer are declaring their intention to “favor,” “demand,” and “insist upon” the adoption of the public-ownership system of doing the State printing, though it has been proven the most wasteful and expensive of all systems—well known instances being the California and Nevada printing offices, as well as the Government printing office at Washington, where a Congressional Commission is trying to devise means to lessen the enormous expense. The facts brought out by the Commission, for example, show the cost of plain composition in the Government flat-salaries office to be 60 per cent higher than paid by the State of Oregon (it being 80 cents per standard of 1,000 ems there against 40 to 55 cents per 1,000 by the State of Oregon). A like result follows wherever shirks, idlers, loafers, incompetents, and clock-watchers, backed up by political “pull,” are saddled on the taxpayers at fat salaries.

However, it makes little difference what system of doing public printing a candidate sadly in need of votes may “favor,” “demand,” or “insist upon,” inasmuch as it is the people of Oregon, not candidates seeking office, who make the laws. IN THE FUTURE, AS IN THE PAST, I SHALL CAREFULLY FOLLOW WHATEVER PRINTING LAWS MAY BE PUT UPON THE STATUTE BOOKS.

HONESTY ESSENTIAL.—Calling the attention of Republicans to the fact that it is honest observance of the laws, rather than any particular system, which is necessary in the printing and all other departments, and asking any citizen who wants to know how the printing is handled to call and investigate the methods followed in my office, I respectfully submit my name a second time to the judgment of Republicans who desire economical business conduct of the State Printer's office.

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY.

(Taxpayers, please see next page.)

(This information furnished by Willis S. Duniway.)

WHAT \$23,672 PRINTED IN 1905, AND WHAT \$23,239 NOW PRINTS,
UNDER THE SAME LAWS.

<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE "A."</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Period of 49 days from Jan. 9 to Feb. 17, 1905, BEFORE Mr. Duniway became State Printer.)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE "B."</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Period of almost one year from Jan. 11 to Dec. 1, 1909, AFTER Mr. Duniway became State Printer.)</i></p>
<p>Legislative printing—bills, blanks, calendars, etc. \$23,672.97</p>	<p>Legislative printing—all bills, blanks, calendars, etc. \$10,151.71</p>
	<p>BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.</p>
	<p>2,400 copies Session Laws— books of 620 pages..... 1,184.61</p> <p>480 Senate Journals—books of 977 pages..... 1,166.90</p> <p>480 House Journals—books of 935 pages..... 1,147.81</p> <p>5,000 Arbor Day booklets..... 89.03</p> <p>10,080 copies School Code..... 911.05</p> <p>2,000 copies of Water Laws... 49.90</p> <p>3,600 copies Salmon Laws..... 198.10</p> <p>10,000 copies Game Laws..... 280.33</p> <p>2,400 copies Tax Code..... 246.34</p> <p>1,920 copies Road Laws..... 171.79</p> <p>1,200 copies Corporation Laws 204.09</p> <p>20,000 copies Forestry Law..... 150.54</p>
	<p>FOR DEPARTMENTS.</p>
	<p>Attorney-General's office..... 325.92</p> <p>Department of Education..... 1,337.72</p> <p>Labor Commissioner..... 79.53</p> <p>Library Commission..... 115.13</p> <p>Railroad Commission..... 126.66</p> <p>State Land Agent..... 115.02</p> <p>Supreme Court..... 112.82</p> <p>Scalp Bounty blanks..... 166.53</p> <p>Secretary of State's office..... 1,127.47</p> <p>Treasury Department..... 301.67</p> <p>Tax Commission..... 414.42</p> <p>Miscellaneous..... 300.00</p> <p>State Fair—4,500 premium lists, blanks, job work, etc. 772.70</p> <p>Ten District Fairs—12,000 prem- ium lists, blanks, job work, etc. 1,981.96</p>
<p>Total \$23,672.97</p>	<p>Total \$23,239.77</p>

If any one doubts that the printing of the thousands of volumes of books, the tens of thousands of pamphlets, and hundreds of thousands of blanks, forms, warrants, contracts, vouchers, etc., as well as the legislative printing for the regular and special sessions of 1909, was in fact done for less than was paid for the legislative printing alone while a convention combination was in control of the printing office in 1905, he can easily ascertain from the original vouchers on file in the Secretary of State's office that the printing above listed under Schedule "B" cost the State \$400 LESS than the printing listed under Schedule "A."

My pledge in 1906 of "economical business methods, square deal for taxpayers, no deals with bosses," was not idly given. It has been kept in even better degree than I thought possible. With knowledge gained during a first term, I pledge equal or greater economies during a second term, if re-elected.

WILLIS S. DUNIWAY.

(This information furnished by Willis S. Duniway.)

O. P. HOFF

Republican Candidate for Re-election as Commissioner of Labor
Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops.



O. P. HOFF.

of working people, and expense to employers and litigation for both.

The enactment and my enforcement of the factory inspection law has reduced accidents in factories, mills and workshops 35 to 50 per cent, litigation 70 to 80 per cent and improved the health condition of workers.

Strict attention to duty with economical and business methods has enabled me to carry on the work of the office satisfactorily and thoroughly, and leave unexpended in the State treasury, August 1, 1910, from inspection fees collected, a balance of \$7,030.24. (See Treasurer's statement.)

Every effort has been made, and with good success, to suppress violations of laws protecting working people and children, coming under my jurisdiction; and all violators, big and little, have been prosecuted with equal promptness. (See court records.)

Inviting the closest inquiry into the records and conduct of this office and the vouchers filed with the Secretary of State, showing the efficient and economical administration of the bureau, I leave it to the Republican voters of the State, through the direct primary election to decide whether I am the right man for the place.

I BASE MY REQUEST
FOR A SECOND ELECTION
ON MY PAST RECORD AS
FOLLOWS:

LIVES, LIMBS AND
HEALTH OF LABORERS
SAVED.

MONEY AND ANNOY-
ANCE TO EMPLOYERS
SAVED.

MONEY FOR THE TAX-
PAYER SAVED.

HARDWORKING WOMEN
PROTECTED.

GIVEN CHILDREN A
CHANCE.

Taking charge of the office when newly created, I have so organized and administered it as to carry it over its worst difficulties and placed it where it is recognized as a great public benefit on account of the annual saving of lives, limbs and health

(This information furnished by O. P. Hoff.)

JAMES T. CHINNOCK, Republican**Direct Primary Candidate for Superintendent of Water Division No. 1.**

Mr. Chinnock is a lawyer, whose practice has been mainly in the irrigated portion of the State. Because of his experience as an attorney, and his knowledge of practical irrigation and water law, he was selected by the State Board of Water Control as its secretary at its first meeting. In connection with his duties as secretary of that board, he has made a careful study of the provisions of the new water law, and has materially assisted in forming and shaping the procedure thereunder relative to water right adjudications. He has worked with the present superintendents and has had general charge of the office work of the board, and is thoroughly in sympathy with development of the water resources of the State. At present, more than sixty petitions for water right adjudications are on file in his office, and many of these are in process of adjudication. Water rights representing millions of dollars of invested capital are involved, and what a change in administration at this time, with this new water law in operation less than two years, would mean, should be carefully considered by the thoughtful voter. The duties of a superintendent relate mainly to water right adjudications and administration of the water law in his division, and the law itself requires that the superintendent possess a technical and expert knowledge of irrigation law and its administration (Sec. 3, Chap. 216, Laws 1909). He must solve problems that are constantly arising with reference to water rights. Mr. Holgate, the present superintendent, is not a candidate for re-election, but Mr. Chinnock's election would not mean a change in policies or methods. The successor of Mr. Holgate should be a man qualified to assume the duties of the office at once, at the expiration of his term. Mr. Chinnock believes he is peculiarly fitted for this office, with the experience he has had as an attorney and secretary of the board. He makes no appeal for political, or personal reasons, but believes that the interest of the public demands the man best qualified for the office should be chosen. He is a direct primary candidate, with a clean record, and comes straight to the people for their endorsement as to his qualifications. He asks for no other endorsement than the people's. He believes that his candidacy will receive the support and encouragement of every thoughtful voter, who is interested in the development and protection of the water resources of the State.

Respectfully submitted, **JAMES T. CHINNOCK.**

(This information furnished by James T. Chinnock.)

PERCY R. KELLY

PERCY R. KELLY.

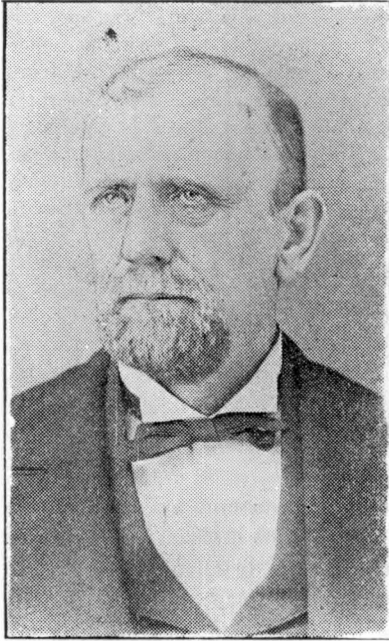
Percy R. Kelly, candidate for the Republican nomination as one of the two circuit judges to be nominated in the Third Judicial District, was born July 13th, 1870, attended the public schools of Albany, Oregon, and graduated at Albany college in the class of 1887. Admitted to the bar June 3rd, 1892, and has practiced law more than eighteen years in the State of Oregon with his office at Albany during all of that period. Served as State Senator from Linn county at the special session of 1898, and in the regular sessions of 1899 and 1901; was chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the session of 1901. Is at present city attorney of Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

PERCY R. KELLY.

(This information furnished by Percy R. Kelly.)

ALONZO GESNER



ALONZO GESNER.

In asking the voters of Marion county for their suffrages for State Senator, on the 24th of September, it is but becoming me to state some reasons why I seek the favor of their votes.

Almost my entire life has been spent in Marion county, and my best efforts have been given to the upbuilding of the county and State.

In my public life I have served six years as county surveyor of Marion county; also six years as councilman of the city of Salem, as well as one term in the State Senate.

In the discharge of my public acts, I cheerfully invite the public to examine my record as a public officer.

It has always been my aim and ambition to serve the public well, at all times, standing for good government and faithful execution of the laws of our state, and at all times guarding the interests of the taxpayer.

I have always contended that a legislator, in voting appropriations, is not handling his own money, but that of others, and a conscientious legislator will in no case vote useless expenditures of other people's money.

Again, I might say that I have been at all times a consistent Republican and a staunch believer in the right of the people to suggest what they want, and require the legislative branch of the State to carry out their wishes.

It is self evident that the candidate for your suffrages, who does deny the right of his constituents to ask and insist on pledges to carry out their wishes, questions their intelligence to determine for themselves what is best for their welfare.

The people as a whole are not governed by selfish motives, except in a broad and general sense, but individuals and various interests frequently seek to promote only their personal or corporate purpose.

Opposite my name on the ballot will be found this expression of my convictions: "Opposed to Assembly plan of nominating candidates; favors Statement No. 1."

ALONZO GESNER.

(This information furnished by Alonzo Gesner.)

HAL D. PATTON, Salem, Marion County, Oregon.**Republican Candidate for State Senator under Direct Primary Law.****HAL D. PATTON.**

favor the direct primary law and Statement One.

There is no question where I stood two years ago, and I want it clearly understood at the outset that I am opposed to the Assembly.

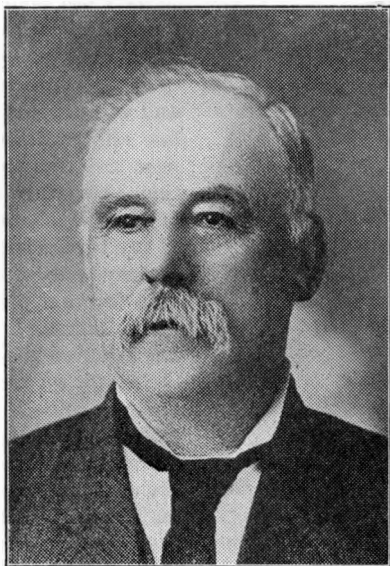
Having lived in Oregon my entire life (with the exception of two years spent in Japan), having conducted successfully for 23 years a book and stationery business in Salem, Oregon, and having served you two years ago as a member of the Legislature, I feel as if my record was well known to you all. I am sincerely opposed to the Assembly method of nominating candidates; hence I became a direct primary candidate, at the earnest solicitation of my many friends, who are, as myself, interested in placing the issue squarely before you that you may determine whether you desire to support nominations by direct primaries, or revert to the Assembly convention method.

HAL D. PATTON.

(This information furnished by Hal D. Patton.)

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

Republican Direct Primary Candidate for Representative.



GEO. W. JOHNSON.

I came to Marion county with my parents in 1847, and have resided in this immediate vicinity nearly the entire time. For twenty-eight years I have conducted a clothing store in Salem under the name of G. W. Johnson & Co. I have always been a Republican and have never before asked the party for any favor. This year there is an issue before us. It is either the Assembly or the direct primary method. I am opposed to the Assembly and if you are interested as I am in promoting the welfare of our party you will vote for those candidates who, as myself, favor the direct primary without evasion or subterfuge.

If I am nominated and elected I will during my term of office faithfully represent the interest of my constituents to the best of my ability, and will support the direct primary law and Statement No. 1, and will oppose the Assembly method of nominations. On the ballot after my name I desire printed the following words: "Opposed to the Assembly plan of nominations; favor the direct primary law."

GEO. W. JOHNSON.

(This information furnished by George W. Johnson.)

A. C. LIBBY



A. C. LIBBY.

A. C. Libby, Republican candidate for Representative, is a native born son, having lived all his life on a farm near Jefferson. He received a good education and is a successful farmer; also a progressive road builder, and has always worked for the best interests of the people.

He is a young man free from machine domination and independent of their actions, believing in the principles upon which the Republican party was founded; that this government should be of the people, by the people and for the people, and will resist any plan of dragging the party of Lincoln back into the mire of conventionism, or, what is worse, assemblyism.

Mr. Libby was nominated at the Republican primaries for Representative in 1908 and was elected by one of the largest majorities ever given any Marion county man. He is a firm believer in the direct primary law and Statement No. 1 and made his fight for these principles, and his record made at that session is the only platform he needs on which to enter the race for Representative at the coming election.

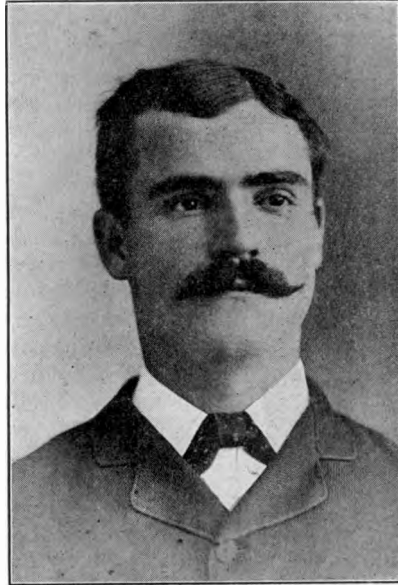
Quoting from the Jefferson Review, Feb. 26, 1909, (a paper of different political views) it says: "A. C. Libby's friends are proud of his legislative record. He faithfully kept every pre-election promise and he tried to care for the people's money as though it had been his own. He is a safe man for that position and will sure be re-elected if he so desires. With a Legislature composed of members like Libby, of Marion, the people would get some decent legislation at a reasonable price."

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. LIBBY.

(This information furnished by A. C. Libby.)

FRANK E. OSBORNE, of Butteville, Marion County, Oregon.
Candidate for Representative, Subject to the Direct Primary.



FRANK E. OSBORNE.

Believing that a law enacted at the direct commands of the people is more to be respected than the desires of a few persons opposed to that law, I present my name for your consideration at the direct primaries for the office of Representative from this district as an anti-assembly candidate, standing on the platform of Statement No. 1.

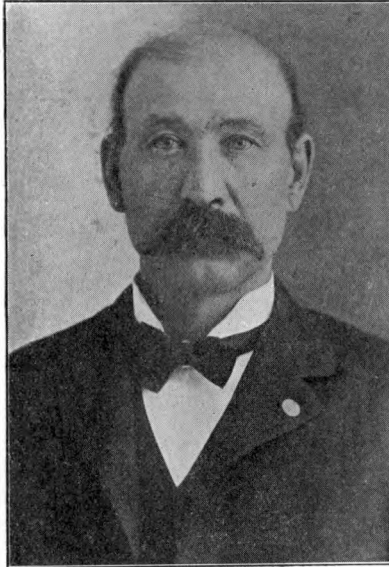
I am, and always have been, a strong advocate of the direct primaries and the selection of United States Senators by the people, as provided for by Statement No. 1. With this in view, and being opposed to the Assembly plan of nominations, which I consider too near like the old convention plan to have any distinct difference, I have consented to run for the office at the request of numerous friends in my district.

For years I have lived near Butteville, where I have farmed on an extensive scale. If I am nominated and elected, I will do my best to serve you faithfully and well. There will be five Representatives to elect from this district. If you believe as I do in the direct primary you will, with your vote, vote only for those candidates who, as myself, come out squarely and honestly before you advocating the direct primary.

FRANK E. OSBORNE.

(This information furnished by Frank E. Osborne.)

**A. G. STEELHAMMER, of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon.
Republican Candidate for Representative, Subject to the
Direct Primary.**



A. G. STEELHAMMER.

Believing that the people should nominate their officials as well as elect them, I come before you as a candidate for your endorsement as Representative advocating the continuance of the direct primary method without meddling with it by conventions, so called Assemblies, or boss rule.

For 19 years I have lived in Silverton of this county, where I have raised my family and attended to my blacksmith business, and have never been out for office. I have always been a Republican and I believe in the principle of the direct primary and as that is one of the important issues I will, with all the power in me, fight for that principle, which Assemblies are trying to do away with. There will be five Representatives to elect. See that you vote for the five who stand for your rights.

A. G. STEELHAMMER.

(This information furnished by A. G. Steelhammer.)

SHERM SWANK, of Aumsville, Oregon.

Candidate for Representative, Marion County, Subject to the
Republican Direct Primaries.



SHERM SWANK.

For over twenty-five years I have lived among you. Nearly the entire time I have conducted the Aumsville flouring mill; also an implement business in Aumsville. Although a Republican, I have never before taken an active part in politics, until this year, when I decided to have my name placed on the ballot for your endorsement as Representative of this county on the following platform:

If I am nominated and elected, I will, during my term of office, faithfully represent the interests of my constituents to the best of my ability, and will support the direct primary law and Statement No. 1 and oppose the Assembly methods of nominations.

On the ballot after my name I desired printed the following words: "Opposed to the Assembly plan of nominations; favor the direct primary law and Statement One."

I have decided to make the issue squarely for the direct primary believing that the voters have the right to nominate their candidates instead of the old convention plan. If you are interested in upholding the progressive Oregon plan of direct primary you will carefully examine your ballot and vote only for those who, as myself, have come out squarely on that issue.

SHERM SWANK.

(This information furnished by Sherm Swank.)

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