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Statements of Republican Candidates

For Nomination or
Election at the

Primary Election
May 21, 1920

Published by Authority

Compiled and Issued by
BEN W. OLCOTT
Secretary of State

FOREWORD

This publication is authorized by Chapter 207, Laws 1913.

As provided therein, it contains only the names of those candidates for nomination or election for the various offices to be made at the primary election, May 21, 1920, 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 Republican voters whose names have been furnished to the Secretary of State by the various County Clerks.

A complete list of the names of all the Republican candidates for nomination or election for the several offices will be contained in the official primary election ballots of that party.

BEN W. OLCOTT,

Secretary of State.

CHARLES H. CAREY

Republican, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention

Charles H. Carey, direct primary candidate for election as delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, June 8, 1920, for the nomination of Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.

To the Men and Women of the Republican Party:

Our state is entitled to four delegates to the Chicago convention from the state at large (besides two from each congressional district), to be elected at the primary election, May 21, 1920.

I am earnestly in favor of the early adoption of the peace treaty, including the league of nations provisions, with such limitations as will safeguard American interests. I hope to aid in formulating a strong declaration in the Republican platform and to help select as the next President a man of broad vision and progressive policies in thorough sympathy with the ideals of the people of Oregon and of right thinking Americans everywhere, who will perfect and make successful a plan designed to discourage war and make a repetition of the recent horrors unlikely. I prefer Wood or Hoover.

My name will be on the ballot for delegate at large, and I will appreciate your support.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES H. CAREY.

P. O. Address, Oswego, R. F. D. No. 1, Clackamas County, Oregon.
Business Address, Carey & Kerr, 1410 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

WILLIAM I. HARRISON**Republican, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention**

AMERICA—Protect her against enemies from within and without, with the **PATRIOTISM** of Washington, the **REPUBLICANISM** of Lincoln, the **PROGRESSIVISM** of Roosevelt, the courage of each, with business sense in government.

Coordinate governmental expenditures under a budget system. Lower taxation and encourage labor, industry and investment.

Protect the American workingman and industry from alien competition. Strict regulation of immigration.

Develop Oregon's arid lands making human habitation possible. Develop her water power.

As a member of the American Legion I stand for its program.

Pledged to the people's choice.

WILLIAM I. HARRISON.

(This information furnished by William I. Harrison)

OLIVER M. HICKEY

Republican, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention



If elected, I will use my best efforts to bring about the nomination of that person for President of the United States, who is the choice of the Republican voters of Oregon, under the preferential primary law. However, I am opposed to certain Vice-Presidential candidates, who would use the Oregon primary as a publicity bureau. This is an abuse of the law.

OLIVER M. HICKEY.

(This information furnished by Oliver M. Hickey.)

EDWARD A. Mac LEAN**Republican, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention****STATEMENT:**

The Republican party began by electing the immortal Lincoln on the proposition that humanity was entitled to freedom and a square deal, even if its skin was black.

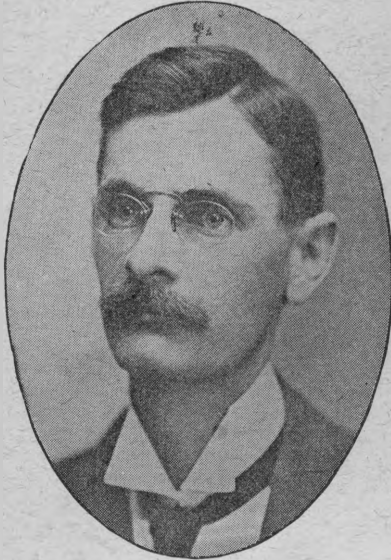
The Republican party can not better live up to the noble spirit of its beginning than by putting the United States into leadership in the league of nations.

That leadership we can use powerfully to maintain world peace on a basis of international justice—to hasten the enlightenment of backward races and their ability for self-government and to stand eternally as the determined sponsor of the square deal between nations.

Slogan: For outspoken league of nation's man like Taft, Hoover or Hughes.

EDWARD A. Mac LEAN.

(This information furnished by Edward A. Mac Lean.)

WALLACE McCAMANT**Republican, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention**

In my opinion administrative reform is one of the urgent needs of the country. A bureaucracy has grown up under the federal government which is an Old-Man-of-the-Sea on the necks of the people. There is prodigal waste of the public revenues and excessive taxation as the result of this waste. My attention has been directed to the wasteful expenditure of money in printing public documents and in criminal prosecutions in the federal courts.

The attitude of officials and clerks in the departments at Washington toward the public is independent to the point of arrogance. I can write a letter to any official of the state of Oregon with assurance of receiving an answer, usually by return mail. If I write to a department of the federal government at Washington my letter seems to go into the waste basket. In order to transact business with these departments it is necessary to approach them through a member of

Congress or through an attorney practicing in those departments.

My son who was in the army desired to convert his war risk insurance into a twenty-payment life policy. On his behalf I wrote again and again to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. My letters were not answered and I was obliged to take the matter up through a member of Congress in order to secure the attention of the bureau.

I favor a strong commitment of the Republican party to the reform of these abuses. The department officials and clerks are servants of the people. The failure by any one of them to answer a courteous letter from a citizen within a reasonable time should lead to his discharge.

I have avoided committing myself to any candidate for President in order that I might be in a better position to support the candidate who wins out at the Oregon primary.

Whether I am chosen a delegate or not, I will do everything in my power to elect a Republican President in the approaching campaign.

WALLACE McCAMANT.

(This information furnished by Wallace McCamant)

CONRAD P. OLSON**Republican, Candidate for Delegate at Large to the National Convention**

Conrad P. Olson was born in Wisconsin. Served as principal of a High School, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin. Has served two terms in the House of Representatives and one term as Senator from Multnomah county, being one of the leaders in the legislature and leaving his impress on the constructive legislation of the past decade. Was appointed by Governor Withycombe as Justice of the Supreme Court to fill vacancy caused by the death of Justice Moore. Appointed by Supreme Court to codify the laws of Oregon. Member of firm of Olson, Dewart & Bain, Attorneys, Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.

In his declaration he states that he will support the candidate carrying the State of Oregon, and further states: "I believe in a thorough-going Republicanism that has in the past guided the progress of this nation and will in the future lead us out of the present chaos to peace, prosperity, and the admiration and respect of the world."

Mr. Olson will make a capable, experienced delegate.

JAMES R. BAIN.

(This information furnished by James R. Bain, 453 East Burnside Street, Portland, Oregon)

JOEL C. BOOTH**Republican, Candidate for Delegate to the National Convention, First District**

Dr. Joel C. Booth was born in Iowa in 1872, and moved to Oregon in 1896. He graduated from the University of Oregon with the class of 1898, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. Since then he has been practicing his profession at Lebanon, Oregon, and is widely known and prominent among the medical profession of the state of Oregon.

Dr. Booth has been a lifelong Republican and has served faithfully in the ranks of his party and, being naturally progressive, he has helped to stimulate the progressive ideas for which the party stands. He has never before asked for any favor from the members of his party, and his friends, feeling that long and faithful service merits recognition, have urged him to make the race for delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Not only has Dr. Booth been consistent in his support of Republican principles and Republican candidates, but has always found time to be 100 per cent American. He saw active service in the Spanish-American war and also was commissioned a captain in the recent world war and reached Camp Eustes, Va., and was ready to sail when the armistice was declared.

In his declaration he has pledged himself to support the choice of the Republicans of Oregon for President and Vice-President, and his service to his country and to his party is deserving of your vote on May 21.

DR. R. BRUCE MILLER, Lebanon,
President Central Willamette Medical
Society.

GALE S. HILL, Albany,
Prosecuting Attorney of Linn County.

E. D. CUSICK, Albany,
Banker.

L. McCURL, Albany,
Mayor.

N. M. NEWPORT, Lebanon,
City Attorney.

HARVEY A. WIGHT,
Pres. Leo Sturdevant Post No. 51,
American Legion.

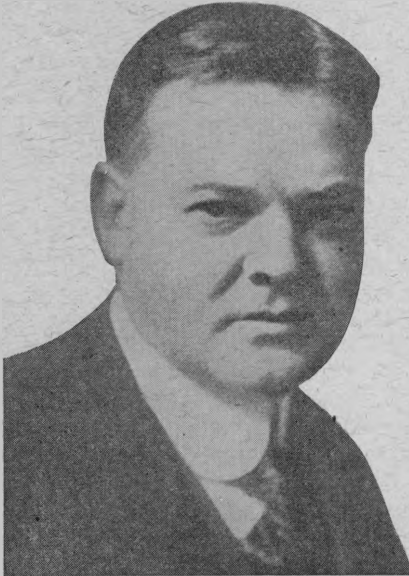
J. PERCY STEARNS, Lebanon,
Farmer.

M. D. SHANKS, Lebanon,
Attorney.

(This information furnished by Dr. R. Bruce Miller, Gale S. Hill, and others.)

HERBERT C. HOOVER OF CALIFORNIA

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States



Copyright, Underwood and Underwood

With an earnest conviction that Mr. Hoover is the man of the hour, the Hoover Republican Club of Oregon presents his name to the men and women of the Republican party. Reared in Oregon as he was, the state may well take pride in putting him forward as her favorite son. Hence our slogan:

"Hoover of Oregon For President"

Of humble birth, orphaned at ten years, self-made and self-educated, modest but fearless, he is the typical American, as were Lincoln and Roosevelt.

One of the greatest administrators of all times, he couples a genius for vast enterprise and organization with a human sympathy that never forgets his duty to his fellow man. Scientist and engineer by profession, he is if anything still greater as businessman and statesman.

His vision, his intimate knowledge and grasp of world politics and diplomacy, as of national and world economics, make him seem indeed

trained by destiny for service in these troublous times.

We believe that the American people will not fail to draft his talents, and that if elected to the presidency, in addition to his already splendid record of public service, his name will go down in history as one of the great chief executives of the republic.

Hoover Facts Summarized

1. A real American. A man of action and vision.
2. Son of a blacksmith; reared on farm; orphaned at early age.
3. Spent boyhood at Newberg and Salem, Ore. Worked way through school.
4. World famous engineer and successful businessman at twenty-five.
5. Friend of humanity in stricken Europe. Children there do not forget.
6. When the war broke out, 150,000 men were working under his direction in various parts of the mining world.
7. As food administrator, head of the Belgian Relief, and after the war in American Relief Commission and World Economic Council, led and directed some of the greatest enterprises of all time. A great executive.
8. Selects big men to aid him and invites their counsel.
9. Leads by force of the bigness of his ideas, his knowledge of facts, his common sense: Is never a dictator.
10. One whom the office seeks—not who seeks the office.
11. Has a wider knowledge of world economics, politics and diplomacy, probably, than any other living American.

CHARLES E. HUGHES: "Hoover was at once financier, diplomat and statesman."

ST. LOUIS STAR: "Divorced from political bossism and has set the pace for talking frankly with the public on really essential propositions."

(Continued on page 11)

Hoover's Social Philosophy—A Worthy Successor to Roosevelt

(Quotations are from Mr. Hoover's statement of December 27, 1919)

1. "Labor, with hand or mind, is only excuse for membership in community."
2. "The object of all national economic policy must be to maintain and improve the standard of living of the whole population."
3. "There is no equality of opportunity if some are to work six hours and others twelve."
4. "There can be no equality of opportunity if ownership of the tools of production and service is to become frozen to a narrow group of holders."
5. "The social philosophy of the United States is that every individual should within his lifetime not be handicapped in securing that particular niche in the community to which his abilities and character entitle him."
6. "We have no frozen class distinctions."
7. "Our plan does not enable us to take our neighbor's home overnight, but it does enable us to build one of our own."
8. "This program requires militancy against imported social diseases."
9. But he equally reminds us that tools of production are capital, saved labor for the future, and "that the major impulse to savings is their future earning power—their yield of interest."
10. "Democracy's conception of the state is one that, representative of all the citizens, will in the region of economic activities limit itself in the main to the prevention of economic domination of the few over the many."

Grave Weaknesses Which Mr. Hoover Has Pointed Out

(Only an Alexander Hamilton can meet these. Is not Hoover the man!)

1. Over-centralization of federal government.
2. Enormous federal industrial activities yet to be demobilized.
3. Decreasing productivity.
4. Vast credit inflation, speculation and waste.
5. Excessive margins between producer and consumer.
6. An enormous debt and heavy burden of taxation.
7. Slender margin by which civilization survives internationally.

Some Elements of Mr. Hoover's Program

1. Equality of opportunity to all, avoiding reaction on the one hand and socialism on the other. This is the great American ideal.
2. Revive joy of craftsmanship by spirit of cooperation of labor and capital in production and good will in their mutual interest; for collective bargaining and checking overgrowth or tyrannical domination on either side.
3. Above all the farmer's return from production must be safe-guarded. This is the first consideration of all prosperity.
4. An earnest advocate of the league of nations, but with reservations safe-guarding America's vital interests and traditions.
5. Favors inheritance tax but believes those taxes fail which are passed to the consumer and simply add to the high cost of living.
6. Unqualified hostility to child labor.
7. A national budget system.
8. Regrouping of all federal departments involving public works.

Hoover's Republicanism

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL: "His ideas are all sound Republican doctrine."

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT: "That Hoover affiliations have always been with the Republican party has been known to many."

JESSE EDWARDS, Oregon's Pioneer Quaker: "Mr. Hoover's statements make his Republicanism plain. But, apart from these, those who question his party affiliation, forget his Quaker blood and anti-slavery traditions. Quakers are quiet about their party ties as about other things of life. Mr. Hoover has been typically Quaker in this. But I have never known a Quaker Democrat."

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STATEMENT OF MR. HOOVER ISSUED FEBRUARY 26, 1920: "We are making decided progress toward the determination of the attitude of the great political parties on the solutions of the greatest business and social issues for the next election. For instance:

"Penrose has declared that I am not his kind of a Republican.

"Bryan has declared that I am not his kind of a Democrat.

"Hearst has declared that I have not his variety of patriotism.

"I at once agree with these gentlemen. Having now disposed of this momentous matter, let us get on with the issues."

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER: "The rank and file of the Republican party will welcome Herbert Hoover into the field. The issues which he will support are precisely the issues which the Republican party must espouse if it expects to win in November."

Hoover's Americanism

CHARLES E. HUGHES: "Hoover's Americanism is shown in every deed and utterance. His achievement dignified the nation and established prestige for the American name which none of the failures of diplomacy can obscure."

WILL IRWIN, in Saturday Evening Post: "In his ways, equally in his habits of mind, he remained as American as the flag, baseball or corn-on-the-cob * * * Palo Alto, California, was for him home, London only a stopping place."

PORTLAND TELEGRAM: "Hoover has given the American people something to think about. In the solution of industrial, social and economic problems he stands for American ideals, and he rejects altogether the idea of internationalism."

What Type of Man Do We Want For President

"Our problems are economic, straight business problems * * * We need men in office with the constructive—engineer—business type of mind—for rebuilding the world is a job of construction, a business job.

"What this country does not need is a man on horseback. What this country does need is a man on foot.

"The right man must have the courage to cut loose; the determination to walk with the people; the vision to see clearly into the future and the nerve to shake off the entangling alliances of the past."

That is the language of the Saturday Evening Post. It is what many, many people are thinking.

To the Women of Oregon

When men told Mr. Hoover he could not secure food saving by voluntary methods, he replied that they did not know the womanhood of America. His appeal to the women is history. They were his partners in their great thrilling service of the war. His leadership won their full confidence. They know him in action.

And the Hoover Republican Club makes an appeal to the women of the state. **Do not fail to vote at the primary. Vote whether you agree with us or not. But if you believe as we do that Mr. Hoover should be the nominee of the Republican party, leave no effort unspared between now and May 21 to achieve that end. Let us make it indeed popular government.**

And to the Men As Well

It is said that the voters are indifferent. These are possibly the most tremendous times in history. Vote whether you agree with us or not. **The primaries will be nine-tenths of the battle. No patriot may shirk. And if you believe in Mr. Hoover, there are none too many days left to make your influence felt. Electing a president is your job.**

HOOVER REPUBLICAN CLUB OF OREGON, by O. C. Leiter, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Hoover Republican Club of Oregon, by O. C. Leiter, Secretary)

HIRAM W. JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States**

Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, submits his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination to the people of this nation. He has behind him no great campaign sack, and is sponsored by no vested interest. His appeal is to the great mass of the home-loving, law-abiding plain people of the country. Johnson has never veered his course to sail with the changing political wind, but his entire public life has been simple, direct and consistent. Of broad, humanitarian views, a close student of sane and constructive legislation, he has always had the courage to face each problem, and in two-fisted man fashion has ever taken a firm and definite stand for his convictions. He has been able to look into the heart of the men and women of this land, and with an ability to translate the impulses of the masses, has inspired their confidence, and has consistently fulfilled every platform promise. He has never lost a political struggle.

His victory in Michigan in the first real direct primary held in this campaign where he fought against swollen campaign funds and hordes of workers on the payrolls of other candidates, demonstrates that he is the choice of the people for the Presidential nomination whenever there is a chance for free expression of their preference. Johnson won in Michigan without a paid worker in the state.

Hiram W. Johnson never ran for political office until 1910, when, as the successful gubernatorial candidate of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Repub-

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lean League, in California, he cleansed the government of that state of every vestige of corporation and railroad manipulation, driving the bosses, who had controlled and debauched the state's politics for forty years, from their place of power.

Johnson was reelected governor in 1914, and during his second term was elected to the United States Senate by the greatest majority ever given in the nation; a tribute from the people of the state for his able, fearless, honest and efficient administration.

Hiram W. Johnson is today making the same appeal to the nation that he made in California. He is opposing the use of outrageous and unwarranted slush funds in politics, is advocating a more human government responsive directly to the people, the elimination of every special interest, and above all is battling to keep unsullied and untouched the traditional American principles upon which this government was founded.

Eight months ago, when it was politically unpopular and unprofitable to do so, Johnson unhesitatingly took a firm and outspoken stand against the present covenants of the league of nations. He has expressed his views eloquently and sincerely throughout the country, and has aroused the public to an appreciation of the dangers and pitfalls in the proposed league. Today, there is not a Republican candidate who does not advocate amendments or reservations, and all follow along the path Johnson so courageously built.

In announcing his candidacy to the voters of the East, Johnson prefaced his statement by the following:

"I submit a candidacy to the people upon a record of past performance, rather than of future promise. I believe that this government belongs to all the people, not a favored few; that the farmer and the toiler have the same rights and the same privileges as the banker and the capitalist; that all classes are subject, and none superior to the laws.

"I stand now for exactly what I stood in California during six years of governorship there, and for exactly what I fought in 1912, when I was for Theodore Roosevelt for President. I believe that our government should be brought closer to our people, and that the human as well as the material should be the concern of government.

"The men and women of California have demonstrated that a people's government is not only possible, but workable and profitable. And there, after some years' of struggle, every class has finally recognized that a government in behalf of all, with sinister and exploiting interests, material or political, eliminated, is finally the very best government."

Johnson's administration when governor of California, through his record of constructive, forward-looking legislation, coupled with the great business ability he displayed, placed California in the vanguard of the forward-looking states of the nation.

The changes instituted by Johnson went to the fundamental principles of the state government, and were probably more sweeping than any program of political reform ever carried out by any state in the nation. In their entirety they have stood the test of time.

To restore the government to the people, and to give them a direct control of state officials and voice in their state affairs, Johnson went before the people, advocating the adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall as amendments to the very constitution of the state; and these

measures were overwhelmingly adopted. Then followed enactments for the return to the pure Australian ballot, the elimination of the judiciary from partisan politics, the strengthening of the direct primary law, the submission of a constitutional amendment giving to women the right of suffrage, and the election of United States senators by popular vote.

He reconstructed the business of the state by creating a state board of control, which introduced a uniform system of accounts throughout all state institutions, audited all books, introduced honest competitive bidding on supplies, restored confidence in the state's business, and saved in excess of \$1,500,000 per annum in maintenance costs for the people. The first budget system in state government in the nation was installed in California under Johnson.

The agricultural college of the University of California, fostered, built up on lines advocated by Johnson, is now conceded to be in the lead of institutions rendering real service to farmers, from which they obtain without cost expert and practical advice and service on their many problems.

By the adoption of a public utilities act with real teeth in it, Johnson created a law and a tribunal, which while according fair treatment to the public utilities of the state, at the same time established rates and service for the benefit of the people; and a saving in excess of \$6,000,000 per year in rates was effected. This commission, and the law behind it, today has the approval of even the public utilities themselves.

Johnson established a free state labor bureau, enacted and enforced laws for an eight hour day for women, prohibited child labor in California, established a minimum wage commission, and an immigration commission which actually functioned, and then created the industrial accident commission, where accident claims were fairly adjusted and supplementing the latter, pushed through against intense opposition the workmen's compensation act, now recognized by employer and employe alike as a leading beneficent enactment.

There were constructed in his administrations over \$18,000,000 of state highways, covering nearly 2,000 miles, without a breath of scandal in any contract, and he then passed a law by which the upkeep of these roads would be in large part borne by reasonable automobile license taxes.

He fostered the development of the state harbors, eliminated waste and graft, and under him real structural work was installed in place of rotting timbers.

Johnson signed the alien land bill, which prohibited the ownership of land within California by Japanese and others not entitled to citizenship. His firm attitude against the exhortations of the Wilson administration saved the soil of California for the white race.

State taxes to the individual were eliminated, and the cost of maintaining the government was collected from the corporations alone. No citizen of California today pays a state tax on property.

A blue sky law (the corporate securities act) was adopted, which prevented wild-cat companies from preying on the gullible and at the same time fostered, protected and regulated the issuance of meritorious securities.

A bank act was rounded out to adequately protect the people's money in savings banks which has been approved by not only the public, but the banks as well.

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These are but the high lights on Johnson's accomplishments, and with all the revolutionary changes there was no heckling or baiting of the great corporations, but fair treatment, with real service to the people as the standard.

There was no freak legislation, but sound, able, honest, humanitarian and businesslike laws were placed upon the statute books.

When Johnson was first elected the state treasury was depleted, and showed a deficit. When he left the governor's chair, the state had the greatest balance to its credit in the history of California.

Roosevelt closely followed the constructive work of Johnson in California. On one occasion he wrote:

"I am trying to keep in touch with Hiram Johnson, for of all the public men in this country, he is the one with whom I find myself in most complete sympathy."

and then again he said:

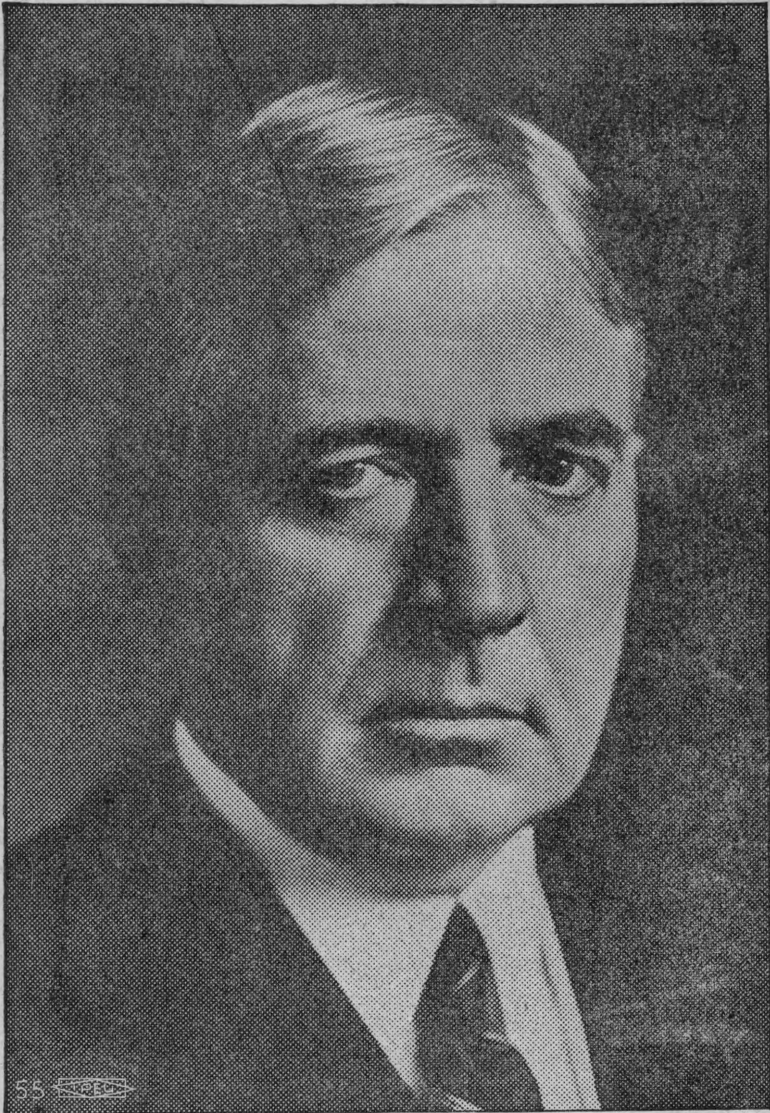
"In Johnson we have a man whose every word is made good by the deeds he has done; the man who, at the head of a great state, has practically applied in that state for the benefit of the people the principles which we intend to apply throughout the nation,—a man fit at the moment to be President of the United States."

Hiram W. Johnson is a man who does things. Born in the great west, familiar with its needs, cognizant of its undeveloped and latent resources, with the courage and ability to meet all problems, he is today the man of the people—their candidate for President of the United States.

SANFIELD MACDONALD.

FRANK O. LOWDEN OF ILLINOIS

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States



**FRANK O. LOWDEN
OF OREGON, ILLINOIS**

(Continued on page 18)

GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN OF ILLINOIS

In his campaign for the Republican nomination for President, Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, has adopted a brief declaration of principles to express his views on public issues, which may be summarized as follows:

I am for a budget system that will enable the government to find out what is absolutely necessary for its economical maintenance; that will discover and eliminate sinecures if there be any; that will expose padded estimates for appropriations and wipe out wastefulness and extravagance. This budget should be made in the treasury department which should have power to reduce or eliminate estimates where expenditures are found to be excessive or unnecessary.

I stand for efficiency and economy in government. I believe the government should expect and exact 100 cents worth of work for each dollar it pays out. Public officials and employes should give their entire time to the government's service. Government is the most important business any American has and he can not afford to neglect it.

I am in favor of abolishing all useless agencies established for war purposes as soon as possible. Besides saving millions of dollars to the taxpayers, I believe it would go far towards reducing the high cost of living.

I believe we should ratify the peace treaty with reservations substantially as proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate. The resumption of normal conditions at the earliest possible moment will aid in solving many of our present difficulties.

I stand for stalwart, uncompromising Americanism which puts the interests of this country first. I am in favor of international friendships but not international partnership.

I believe we should have a better quality of Americans rather than a larger quantity. There should be more effective safeguards against the admission of undesirable foreigners who come to tear down our institutions instead of enjoy them. I am for the exclusion or deportation of aliens who place the red flag or any other flag above our own.

We must maintain law and order. Our Constitution is the basis of all our laws and the man who violates it commits treason against our country.

I am in favor of government by all the people—not by any class. Equal justice to all—special privilege to none should and must be our position before all the world.

I am in favor of encouraging agriculture and recognizing the principle that it is and must remain our most important industry.

I favor a protective tariff measured by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

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FRANK O. LOWDEN

Frank Orren Lowden was born in Sunrise, Minnesota, January 26, 1861. When he was seven years old his father, Lorenzo Lowden, a countryside blacksmith, loaded the family belongings into a prairie schooner and moved to Hardin County, Iowa. The future governor of Illinois rode a-top the household goods, or trudged barefoot behind the wagon along the many weary miles of road between his birthplace and the little cabin which was to be his future home in Iowa.

The boy had ambition and applied himself so diligently that at 15 he began to teach school. He taught until he was 20, by which time he had succeeded in saving up enough money to enter the Iowa State University. He was graduated from that institution in 1885. He was valedictorian of his class.

His ambition led him to Chicago, where, with the aid of \$8.00 a week which he earned as law clerk, he secured a legal education in the Union College of Law, now Northwestern University Law School, being graduated in 1887. He was again valedictorian of his class, and he passed the subsequent state bar examination with the highest average of any of those taking the examination at that time.

Plunging at once into the active practice of law, he won success in his profession as one of the most prominent legal business administrators and advisors in northern Illinois.

In 1896 he was married to Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of the late George M. Pullman. One son, Sergeant Pullman Lowden, and three daughters, Florence, Harriet and Frances Lowden, were born.

Politics offered a field to Governor Lowden which attracted him. He assisted in the campaign of William McKinley and in the subsequent state Republican campaigns.

In 1900, Governor Lowden purchased a large farm in Ogle County, near Oregon, Illinois, naming it Sinnissippi Farm. Here he established his home and devoted himself to farming.

In 1904 his name was presented to the Republican state convention of Illinois for the nomination for governor. After a deadlock lasting twenty-one days, Charles S. Deneen was nominated. Governor Lowden offered his services to the campaign committee and did all he could to contribute to the success of the candidate at the polls in November.

He then returned to his farm, but at the next Congressional election the people of the district elected him to Congress. He was in Congress for two terms and rendered valuable service. He voluntarily retired. While in Congress he supported the bill limiting the hours of labor for train crews, the employers' liability act, the act regulating child labor in the District of Columbia, the measure establishing a bureau of mines, the

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bill creating the postal savings bank system, and the proposed constitutional amendment providing for an income tax. He also delivered a notable speech advocating publicity in connection with the big industries of the country.

Governor Lowden's business experience made him impatient with the manner in which the business of the people was managed. A student of political economy, he longed to see business methods applied to governmental affairs.

In 1916 he saw an opportunity to better the condition of public business in Illinois. The 125 separate boards, departments and commissions, which divided among themselves the executive functions of government, he believed should be abolished and in their stead the government should be operated by centralized authority. He went to the people with this platform, and he was overwhelmingly elected governor.

The result of his administration has proven the soundness of his theory. The Civil Administrative Code, which placed in the hands of nine departments all of the powers formerly exercised by the 125 boards and commissions, has brought about the application of common business sense to state government. Among the achievements of the new system of government in the two years during which it has been in operation are:

A reduction of 33 per cent in the state tax rate through the increased production of revenue from revenue bearing departments, and a marked decrease in expenditures by the elimination of wastefulness.

The establishment of a budget system for state expenditures.

Closer cooperation between all of the various executive departments.

Efficiency in every branch of the service.

Business methods in the central purchasing of state supplies and in the expenditure of state moneys.

But Governor Lowden did not rest content. He secured the enactment and subsequent ratification by the people of a plan to construct a great state system of hard roads which will be paid for entirely from automobile fees. He supported the movement which has resulted in the calling of a constitutional convention for the redrafting of the state constitution in line with modern needs. He secured the abolition of the cumbersome and inefficient state board of equalization of twenty-five members and the substitution of a tax commission of three men.

During the war he was one of the strongest governors in the Nation. Under his leadership, Illinois stood in the front rank in every war activity.

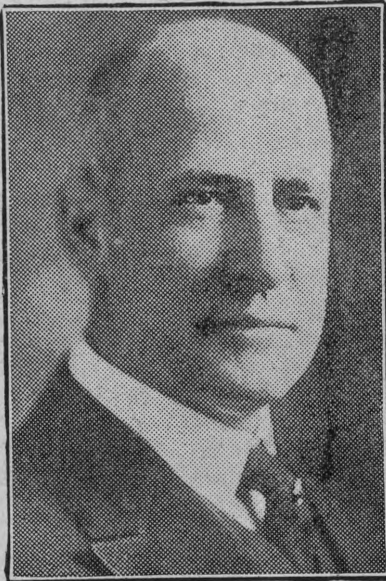
LOWDEN-FOR-PRESIDENT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

By J. E. Dunne, Manager.

(This information furnished by Lowden-for-President Campaign Committee, by J. E. Dunne, Manager.)

MILES POINDEXTER OF WASHINGTON

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States



United States Senator Miles Poindexter is an American by birth, an American by lifelong residence, and an American in thought and deed.

A SKETCH OF SENATOR POINDEXTER'S CAREER

Born: Memphis, Tenn. Age: 52.
Education: Graduate Fancy Hill Academy, Rockbridge County, Va., and Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Took B. L. Degree at Washington and Lee in 1891.

Moved to state of Washington in November following June of graduation, locating in Walla Walla and beginning the practice of law.

In November, 1892, one year later, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Walla Walla County, being 24 years old at the time.

In 1897 he moved to Spokane where he became Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Spokane County, serving with distinction until his election as Judge of the Superior Court in November, 1904.

Remained on the bench for four years, resigning in September, 1908,

upon his nomination for Congress as a Progressive-Republican, to which he was subsequently elected by an overwhelming majority.

In 1910 he was nominated for the Senate and the following winter he was elected by the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote.

Reelected to the Senate in 1916. Term expires 1922.

INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE, THE SUPREME ISSUE

Senator Poindexter is the only Presidential candidate who has declared for "the emancipation of American labor and industry from the tyranny of the closed shop, and the settlement of industrial disputes by law, instead of by violence and intimidation."

In defense of his faith on this vital matter Senator Poindexter says: "This nation can not be ruled by capital, and it can not be ruled by labor. Both capital and labor must be subject to the rule of the people. The government must be supreme.

"The just claims of labor should be recognized and every opportunity should be given to laboring men and their families for comfort and happiness. The laboring man, above all others, is benefited by the preservation of law and order, the security of life, person, and property against violence and arbitrary rule. But the effort of any labor leader to put labor in control of the government, by means of industrial blockade, economic pressure, intimidation of violence, or so-called direct action, can not be tolerated, any more than such an effort on the part of combined capital would be tolerated. Either would violate the cardinal principles of free government.

(Continued on page 22)

"Communism is inconsistent with the vested right of a laborer to the wages of his labor. The right to work, to join or not to join a union and to accumulate, or to use, as one sees fit, and to transmit to his children the wages of his work, is an essential part of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"These essential elements of liberty are menaced by the revolutionary doctrines. Instead of encouraging a class dictatorship it is the business of the government to preserve the ordered liberty of the people and to protect by every means in its power the institutions on which it is founded. Defenders and advocates of those who have been convicted by due process of law of crimes of violence committed in pursuance of a revolutionary and communistic program, should be dismissed from the government service."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Senator Poindexter was the first to oppose the Treaty of Versailles on the floor of the United States Senate. He pioneered the opposition before the American people on his western speaking campaign. On this great question he says:

"The process of making a 'supreme sacrifice' of America, and of 'joining our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere' should be stopped. The process of nationalizing our fortunes must be reversed, and the separate interests of this nation, with due regard for the rights of others, must be cherished again."

"Peace with Germany should be declared at once."

"The Peace Treaty should be stripped of the extraneous incumbrances which have been placed upon it; and which have so long delayed it, and the permanent burdens which it is proposed to place upon the United States in the conduct of European affairs should be at once rejected."

"Every American soldier, except those engaged in diplomatic or other peaceful service, should be at once withdrawn from Europe and the continent of Asia; and the work of recruiting and transporting military forces of the United States for service in Siberia and Germany, and the plans being made for sending an American army to Turkey should be at once suppressed. The resources of our people and the activities of our government should be devoted to their own interests instead of to those of foreign nations."

"The Monroe Doctrine should be re-established in its full vigor; the participation which it is proposed to give Europe in the control of American affairs should be denied."

"Should a further exigency in European affairs again arise of such proportions as to menace the interests of the United States, the American people must be entirely free to determine for themselves in their own generation the extent and manner in which they shall intervene."

"America in her mighty separate station which the Fathers gave her, leader and champion of the new world, a friend of the old worlds, must preserve her sovereign independence, as the one secure seat and refuge of genuine liberty."

MEXICO

Senator Poindexter has a definite program in relation to Mexico. He says:

"Every necessary agency of the government should be used to give complete protection to the lives and lawful rights of American citizens in Mexico; and the international duties we have assumed as to that country, by reason of our proximity, and as incidental to the Monroe Doctrine, should be at once performed. The launching and withdrawing, without definite purpose or result of military expeditions to Vera Cruz and other

portions of Mexico, also at Archangel and other portions of the world, are criminal in their reckless disregard of life and national treasure expended without the possibility of any benefits whatever."

GOOD ROADS

Senator Poindexter is an influential member of the important committee of postoffices and post roads. He believes in "an extensive system of national roads, built on approved engineering principles, located with a view to military defense as well as civil and commercial use, coordinated with existing highways so as to form a national as well as local system."

TAXATION

Senator Poindexter believes further that "extravagance and waste must give way to economy. Direct taxes upon industries and consumption should be reduced and supplemented by increased duties upon imports and surplus revenues derived therefrom should be expended in a liberal extension of land reclamation and internal improvements."

MERCHANT MARINE

He believes that "an ample merchant marine under the American flag is essential to American prosperity. The merchant service and the fisheries afford a training school for seamen; and every facility for the development of these great essentials of national defense should be provided."

A SANE SOLUTION TO THE SPIRIT OF UNREST

"There is no 'royal road' to happiness, either in governmental or personal affairs. Success must come from struggle and 'eternal vigilance.' It is a mistake to assume that a remedy can be found for all the ills of mankind. Certain fundamental truths of government have been evolved by experience and are fixed as the foundations of our institutions. To them we must adhere, and working upon that basis, in a healthy evolution, and not a revolution, we can adapt our laws and administration to the needs of the people as conditions develop; cleaving to the ancient principles of the Constitution. By so doing we shall preserve for ourselves and our posterity that happy state which we have attained among the nations of the earth."

PUBLIC ENDORSEMENT

Senator Poindexter has been publicly endorsed by men who have known him intimately for years in the capacity of United States Senator and who have been able to judge his ability as a statesman. Among these are Jonathan Bourne, former United States Senator of Oregon, and Moses E. Clapp, former United States Senator from Minnesota.

A MAN OF THE NORTHWEST

Senator Poindexter's campaign should appeal to everyone in the Northwest. They should get solidly behind the Senator as their candidate for President in the Republican convention to show to the incoming Republican administration that the people of the Northwest have faith in northwestern products, northwestern men and northwestern future possibilities. Certainly this important factor will not be overlooked by the farseeing people of Oregon. The interests of the states of the Northwest are identical. Loyalty and cooperation demand the support of the people of the Northwest to Senator Poindexter in the Chicago convention.

The Northwest for a Northwest man for President—Poindexter.

MRS. EMMA GREGG.

(This information furnished by Mrs. Emma Gregg.)

LEONARD WOOD OF MASSACHUSETTS**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for President of the United States****LEONARD WOOD**

In order that American affairs may speedily resume their normal course, and in order that every citizen may fully benefit by our return to peacetime conditions, the opportunity is now offered of utilizing to their utmost the experience and capacities of Leonard Wood, whose administrative achievements are still without a parallel in American history.

(Concluded on page 25)

The trend given to American policy during the next four years will continue for many decades into the future. In charge of our administration then, we must place a man who embodies two principal characteristics: First, the fearless determination to preserve law and order and the ideals of the country; and second, the ability to conceive and put into operation the fundamentals of sane, constructive liberalism.

Leonard Wood is clearly committed on all of the vital questions which America will shortly be obliged to solve. Without weighing its effect upon his own political fortunes, he has for many years been the champion of an adequate program for national defense; he is in favor of a league of nations, which he believes will exterminate wars; he advocates a budget system for the termination of extravagance in government expenditures; he is for a more rigid supervision of immigration; he has pursued a policy of a square deal for labor and a square deal for capital, an honest day's work for an honest day's wage; he has called for a program which will put agriculture in its proper place as the most fundamental of American industries; he has come out unqualifiedly in favor of a more adequate wage and a better recognition for the teachers of America.

As an example of what Leonard Wood says on some of the foremost national issues of today, the following is quoted from one of his recent speeches:

"The great outstanding issue for us today in America is the issue of law and order. This is the issue we have got to meet and to master. We must see clearly that if we give hostages at all to anarchy, then automatically stops all our progress and our business of life. A nation, to be an effective force, must needs have stability just as a human being must have it, and national stability can be had only through respect for law and the maintenance of order.

"When we talk of the respect for law and order, loose-thinking radicals infer that we are in reality playing the game of capital. This is not so. Wealth, truly seen, is the servant of the people, not their master. Therefore it should be so employed for the general betterment of all. This can be done and will prove that wealth, properly utilized by a nation, becomes the direct agent of national prosperity shared by all.

"To gain this end, we should gladly encourage legitimate business, but restrain just as forcefully business that is harmful and dangerous. Let us not lose sight of the fact that without good business in full flower we can not have prosperity or contented labor conditions. The real remedy for the high cost of living is to be found in increased production and increased efficiency. This is essential to establish the proper domestic conditions and to meet the competition soon to come for overseas trade.

"Real Americans realize that our watchword is 'Steady,' and that this is not the time for new adventures, but indeed the time to hold on to the principles and policies that made us what we are today—that our work is to build up more consciously than ever a spirit of intense nationalism as contrasted with a loose-fibered internationalism.

"If we are going to be a force for good in the world—and we are going to be—it will be because we are a strong, well balanced people with a strong national spirit and with the right kind of a national conscience. We want to help all the world, but to do so we have got to be Americans first."

Above all, Leonard Wood is a big man. He is big enough to desire to have around him only the best men. He is not afraid that the work of a subordinate will overshadow his achievements. If elected President he will secure for his cabinet the best leaders that can be found in the United States.

DOW V. WALKER.

(This information furnished by Dow V. Walker.)

CLARENCE R. HOTCHKISS**Republican, Candidate for Presidential Elector from the State at Large**

Major Clarence R. Hotchkiss is a candidate for Presidential Elector from the State at Large. In his declaration of candidacy he says: "I am a Republican because I am an American and the Republican party has always been 100 per cent American. Amid the crash of empires and the ever spreading conflagration of Bolshevism, the Republic stands forth like a beacon light, an example of popular government and free institutions. World's conditions demand the return of the Republican party to power, and the election of a President whose official acts shall be based upon right and reason; who will place the honor and integrity of the nation above all and not fritter away the greatest opportunity that ever came to a people."

Major Hotchkiss was born in Pennsylvania, June 5, 1880, but has made his home in Portland since May 1, 1905. He was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, Owego Academy, Owego, N. Y.,

Eastman College, N. Y., and the Law Department of the University of Oregon. He served during the Spanish War, a private in a volunteer regiment; with the Regular Army as a noncommissioned officer; during the Philippine Insurrection; on the Mexican Border as Captain and Adjutant of the Third Oregon Infantry and went overseas as a Captain of the 162d Infantry, 41st Division; was promoted to a Major of Infantry, and returned in September, 1919, after two and one-half years service, twenty months of which were overseas, and is now in the Officer's Reserve Corps of the Army.

Major Hotchkiss organized the C. R. Hotchkiss Company, the Stewart-Hotchkiss Company and the Realty & Trustee Company. These were merged into the Realty & Mortgage Company of Portland, of which he was president until called to the colors, March 25, 1917.

Upon entering the army, he was obliged to sacrifice his business interests, and since returning home, he has followed his profession, specializing in the law of real property and corporation organization.

Although long identified with the Republican party, Major Hotchkiss has never held a lucrative public office. He began as a precinct committeeman; has served on the Republican Central Committee, and in 1916 was a Delegate to the National Convention, and in offering himself as a candidate for this office, which is honorary in character, we believe he is actuated by the highest principles of patriotism and loyalty to the party.

JAMES W. CRAWFORD
WM. T. PHILLIPS
A. M. EVANS
C. A. WILLIAMS

CHESTER A. MOORES
PAUL A. COWGILL
JAMES J. CROSSLEY
J. O. WILSON

(This information furnished by James W. Crawford and others)

ROBERT N. STANFIELD**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for United States Senator**

The next United States Senator from Oregon should be a Republican because the next President of the United States will need his vote in the Senate to help put Republican policies into effect.

A Democrat or Non-Partisan in the United States Senate can not be expected to support the policies of a Republican President engaged in fulfilling the platform pledges of the Republican party.

Only a Republican senator can be depended upon to support a Republican administration.

As regards the welfare and progress of Oregon, the state can look for but little federal aid if represented by Democrats or Non-Partisans in a Republican Congress. This is due to the well-known fact that the Senate performs its work, as does the House, through committees, and in a Republican Senate the chairmanship of the leading committees which direct legislation is naturally entrusted to Republicans only.

So that, for Oregon to secure effective results in Washington under the coming Republican national administration, the state should elect a Republican United States Senator.

Oregon is a Republican state and BOTH senators should be Republicans. The Oregon delegation in Congress would then be in a position to ask from a Republican national administration everything that the state is entitled to.

STANFIELD'S PLATFORM

If nominated and elected Senator Robert N. Stanfield, of Portland, pledges himself to stand for the preservation of American constitutional government and American institutions; for maintenance of peace; for recognition of American rights in all our international agreements; for justice for the service men; for equality of treatment for labor and capital; and for punishment of profiteering. He believes that the cost of government to our people should be reduced by adopting a budget system, by increasing protective tariff duties and by lengthening the time of payment of our war indebtedness. He stands for increased Federal aid to improve Oregon's rivers and harbors and to reclaim our arid lands. His aim will be to maintain progress and prosperity, rather than to restore unsatisfactory pre-war conditions.

For his campaign slogan Mr. Stanfield has chosen the following:

"Preserve American institutions; maintain peace; justice for service men; develop Oregon's resources."

(Continued on page 28)

FOR AMERICAN IDEALS

In announcing his candidacy Robert N. Stanfield has taken the stand, with respect to Americanism, which he, as a son of one of the original Forty-niners and as a native son of loyal old Oregon, would naturally be expected to take. To quote his own words:

"Every candidate for office should be defeated who does not clearly and unequivocally stand for the preservation of American ideals and of American constitutional government, for the maintenance of law and order, and for the protection of our free institutions."

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Mr. Stanfield's views on the vital problem of the relation of labor to capital are expressed with great clarity. He says:

"In my opinion capital and labor are entitled to equality of treatment and it is error to array them as class against class. Instead of each working for a separate object, the two should come together to work for a common purpose and for mutual profit. The longer I have studied the relations of labor and capital the more I have become convinced that labor is entitled to a greater share of the profits of industry. Cooperation and a common interest in the success of an enterprise is the best guarantee of good relations between employer and employe."

FOR THE SERVICE MEN

"The question of legislation affecting those who served the country in the war is one to be regarded from the standpoint of equity. I recognize fully that these men and women are entitled to assistance in overcoming the handicaps with which they have returned from long months of service. While much is heard of the wonderful benefits of service, there is no question in my mind but that a majority of those who served came back under a financial handicap brought about by giving months, or years, at a compensation of thirty dollars a month, most of which they paid out in war risk insurance premiums and allotments. It is simply justice and equity that an adjustment be made without equivocation or delay along lines that will give the greatest benefit to the service men and to the country."

MAINTAIN PEACE

For maintenance of a permanent peace Mr. Stanfield favors international cooperation with full recognition and protection of American sovereignty.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE REDUCED

Robert N. Stanfield declares that "the cost of government to our people should be reduced by adopting a budget system, by increasing protective tariff duties and by lengthening the time of payment of our war indebtedness. The present direct taxes upon industry and consumption should be decreased and the difference should be made up, in part at least, by levying duties upon imports equal in amount to the difference in the cost of production. The indebtedness incurred as a result of the war should be distributed over a longer period of time, thus lessening the burden of taxation on our farmers, manufacturers and other income-producing classes of our people."

(Continued on page 29)

MAINTAIN AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

An adequate American merchant marine, in the opinion of Mr. Stanfield, should be maintained with government aid but under private ownership and operation.

FEDERAL AND STATE AID FOR HIGHWAYS

Mr. Stanfield favors a road construction program based on cooperation between the Federal and state governments.

IMPROVE OREGON'S RIVERS AND HARBORS

Adoption of an energetic policy looking toward the improvement of Oregon's rivers and harbors, is strongly advocated by Mr. Stanfield, including the development of an adequate naval base at the mouth of the Columbia river.

STOP DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LUMBER INDUSTRY

He also earnestly urges that, to quote his own language, "the discrimination against Western lumbermen, which has been so manifest during the present administration, should be terminated. Equitable treatment should be accorded lumbermen in all sections of the country in respect to wage scales, working hours and other conditions affecting an industry which is so vital to the welfare of Oregon and other Pacific Coast states."

RECLAIM OREGON'S ARID LANDS

Oregon has contributed \$11,165,000 to date to the Federal reclamation fund, but only \$5,000,000 of that amount has been expended in reclaiming arid lands in this state. Mr. Stanfield insists that a larger share of Oregon's contribution should be expended on irrigation projects within the state.

Under Federal and state cooperation a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of the vast areas of cut-over lands in Oregon and other Western states should be adopted and put into effect.

IMPROVE POSTAL SERVICE

Under the present administration the postal service has deteriorated in many respects. The rural route service should be extended, more parcel post routes inaugurated, the airplane service developed and the railway mail service restored to its former efficiency, with provision for the fixing of adequate wages and proper working conditions.

FAVORS BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS

Having, at the age of 19, taken a teacher's training course at the Weston, Oregon, Normal School, Robert N. Stanfield is thoroughly in sympathy with the present movement in favor of more adequate pay for Oregon teachers. He realizes that teachers' wages have not risen in proportion to the advance in the cost of living and for that reason he favors the adoption of the teachers' millage measure which will be on the ballot at the primary election May 21.

(Concluded on page 30)

STANFIELD A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Men who have been closely associated with Robert N. Stanfield in business for years declare that he is one of the hardest working men in the West. Whatever success he has achieved has been won by working long hours, combined with pluck, foresight and a magnetic personality. The knowledge of human nature and the habits of industry and application acquired by him in his livestock business, will contribute to his success as a Senator, should he be elected.

Born on July 9, 1877, at Umatilla, Oregon, Robert N. Stanfield is not quite 43 years of age. While he was attending the Weston Normal School his father died and upon his mother devolved the care of eleven children. Robert returned home in order to assist his mother on the home ranch on Butter Creek and soon gave evidence of the remarkable tact and business ability which are at the foundation of his successful business career. Starting with only a hundred head of sheep he gradually increased his livestock holdings until he became one of the best known woolgrowers in the country. His popularity with all classes has increased with the passing years because success has not spoiled him and he is still hailed as "Bob" Stanfield by hundreds of friends and acquaintances in all parts of the state.

STANFIELD'S POLITICAL CAREER

Mr. Stanfield first entered politics in 1913 when he was elected to represent Umatilla County in the lower branch of the legislature. He was reelected in 1915 and 1917 and served as speaker at the last-named session. He has been a member of several state boards and at present is a member of the Oregon Land Settlement Commission.

PORTLAND HIS RESIDENCE

Mr. Stanfield's name will appear on the primary ballot as a candidate from Multnomah County, the family residence being at 271 Cornell Road, Portland. Mrs. Robert N. Stanfield, wife of the candidate, was Miss Inez Hill of Pendleton, and is well known for her interest in welfare and philanthropic work. Their daughter, Barbara, is of high school age. Mrs. Hattie T. Stanfield, mother of Robert N. Stanfield, is also a resident of Portland.

Mr. Stanfield's principal activity in fraternal circles has been manifested as a Shriner and an Elk.

STANFIELD-FOR-SENATOR COMMITTEE,

By T. B. Neuhausen, Chairman.

(This information furnished by Stanfield-for-Senator Committee,
T. B. Neuhausen, Chairman.)

W. C. HAWLEY

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Congressman, First District



"No interests to serve but the public interests"

In presenting Hon. W. C. Hawley as a candidate for Congress, we are submitting to the voters a native of Oregon who has proven himself to be an industrious, capable, effective and faithful public servant and statesman.

His committee assignments show his high standing in Congress, being fourth in rank on the great committee on ways and means, a member of the joint committee that framed the federal farm loan act, of the select committee that prepared and secured the passage of the budget bill, and of the national forest reservation commission.

He has diligently attended to an immense volume of business of interest to localities and to individuals, has proven the effective friend of soldiers and their dependents, of homesteaders and miners, and of every one needing his assistance, cheerfully serving all in every possible and proper way.

He has secured many millions of dollars for river and harbor development (and will secure provision for all projects approved by the

engineers) for road and other public improvements in the district and state.

Representative Hawley is honorable, practical, progressive and far-seeing. He aided in the passage of the constitutional amendments for the direct election of United States senators, income tax, prohibition and equal suffrage, and of laws for the control of railroads, and trusts and monopolies; preventing white slave traffic, gambling in farm products, and corrupt practices, establishing national road policy with appropriations, postal savings banks, parcel post, federal farm loan system, vocational education, bureau of mines, department of labor, children's bureau, laws beneficial to labor, assisted in location of naval base at Astoria, and many others for the public good.

He favors progressive legislation, generally, promoting the welfare of the people, preserving their rights and increasing their prosperity; is thoroughly in accord with the progressive spirit of the age; he favors adjusting the compensation and protecting the interests of ex-service men and women and their dependents; adequate pensions for veterans, their widows and dependents; providing a great merchant marine; public improvements and developments; exclusion of undesirable immigration; thorough control of corporations, eliminating harmful activities but fostering useful activities; proper protection of dairying industry; passage of American vessels through Panama canal toll-free; aeroplane protection of forests; adequate compensation for federal employes; extension of rural credits system; prudent economy in public expenditures with consequent reduction of taxation; repeal of legislation, necessary in war but not in peace; extending area subject to state taxation; extending area and making better conditions for homesteaders; and in general all legislation upbuilding the state and nation, and promoting the public welfare.

W. J. CULVER,
RONALD C. GLOVER,
HELEN M. SOUTHWICK,
MARY S. MOORES,
F. M. FRENCH.

(This information furnished by W. J. Culver and others)

E. L. COBURN**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

In announcing my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the office of Secretary of State at the coming primaries, I do so with the feeling that I am amply qualified.

I am a native of Oregon, being born at Ashland September 25, 1886. I have had a qualifying business experience and at the present time am County Clerk of Josephine County, having been elected to that office for four successive terms.

Oregon has probably as many natural resources as any state in the union, and as a citizen and official I feel that they should have our earnest attention in order that we may not overlook anything that would help toward the state's development.

I am a believer in a bigger and a greater Oregon, and in the use of Oregon products and feel that every effort in that direction should be encouraged. As a member of the Board of Control would do all in my power toward that end.

I am an advocate of good roads and feel that a constructive road building plan is not only a benefit to the rural communities, but that it would also be beneficial to the future welfare of our state.

I am a thorough believer in irrigation and think that the farmers of this state should have consistent encouragement in matters pertaining to irrigation as well as other matters affecting them, as they are one of the main factors and standbys in the development of any state.

It seems to me that there should be a different national policy in the matter of forest protection in order that our vast forests be not devastated as they have been during the past and as an officer of the state I will do what I can to bring this about.

If elected to the office to which I aspire, I will give it my personal attention and conduct it on a business basis and to the best of my ability.

E. L. COBURN.

(This information furnished by E. L. Coburn.)

B. F. JONES**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

B. F. Jones, of Newport, was born on his father's homestead near Lawrence, Kansas. Father died when he was eight years old. Moved to Oregon and settled on a homestead with his mother on land now occupied by town of Toledo, worked at ranching, logging and steamboating, going to public schools and O. A. C. in winter. Received captain's license in 1883 and followed steamboating until 1893, then serving as county clerk of Lincoln County for three terms during which time studied law under the late Judge John Kelsey and was admitted to practice in 1897, since which time has been engaged in the active practice of law.

Served as mayor of Toledo, Independence and Newport. Represented Polk and Lincoln Counties in the legislature for four regular and three special sessions. Appointed registrar of the U. S. Land Office at Roseburg,

Oregon, by President Taft in 1909, serving four years. Author of Directors Parent Teachers Meetings.

Introduced in 1907 session resolution providing for amending of the constitution to allow women the right of suffrage. Passed the house but received only seven votes in the senate. Since that time the progressive voters of Oregon have voted to allow women the right of suffrage.

Author of Jones Free Locks Bill making the Willamette river free to navigation maintained by the government removing the old toll rate of ten cents per head and fifty cents per ton.

Author of Roosevelt Coast Military Highway law appropriating \$2,500,000 contingent upon the government appropriating a like sum for the building of a highway along the Oregon Coast from Astoria thru Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry Counties to the California line. Congressman Hawley has introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of \$2,500,000, since which time bills have been introduced in Congress asking government appropriations to build a highway from Puget Sound along the Washington Coast connecting with Roosevelt Highway and along the California Coast to the Mexican line, and California has voted an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to match government funds.

"I stand squarely for more and better roads; for irrigation of our arid lands; for the improvement of our rivers and harbors; that the government build and maintain all roads in the national forest, for the survey and classification of all lands in the forest reserves; that the non-timbered agricultural and grazing land may be segregated and thrown open for settlement; for a bigger and greater Oregon."

B. F. JONES.

(This information furnished by B. F. Jones.)

SAM A. KOZER**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

To the Republicans of Oregon :

"Knowledge of a Business Means Efficiency; Efficiency Means Service, and Service is What is Due the People."

In seeking the Republican nomination for Secretary of State I am basing my candidacy upon an intimate knowledge of the duties of the office and the affairs and needs of the state gained through an experience covering a long period of service in the office of Secretary of State and as Deputy Secretary of State.

In the conduct of the state's business I shall, if nominated and elected, give to it that high degree of efficiency which the people are justified in demanding of a public official.

As a member of the State Board of Control, the State Land Board and the various other state boards passing upon important public matters, I shall endeavor to dispose of them in a careful and conservative manner, having always in mind that

I am acting in the capacity of a trustee of the people's interests.

As Deputy Secretary of State I have had an excellent opportunity to observe the functions and expenditures of all state departments, institutions, boards and commissions, and, fortified by that knowledge, as a member of the various boards shall insist on the strictest economy in connection with all state activities. My sole aim shall be to insure for the people of the state the greatest degree of efficiency at the smallest possible cost—guided solely by sound business principles and common sense.

I am a native of Pennsylvania, 49 years of age, and have been a resident of Oregon since 1890. Was appointed Auditing Clerk by Secretary of State Frank I. Dunbar in 1899 and served in that capacity for eight years. Was retained and promoted to the position of Chief Clerk by Secretary of State Frank W. Benson, who succeeded Mr. Dunbar in 1907. Upon the creation of the office of Insurance Commissioner by the legislature in 1909, Secretary of State Benson appointed me Commissioner. Served as Insurance Commissioner until September 11, 1911, when, at the urgent solicitation of Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott, I resigned to accept the appointment and further promotion to Chief Deputy Secretary of State, which position I have filled since that time. Since the accession of Mr. Olcott to the Governorship in March, 1919, following the death of Governor Withycombe, I have been in full charge of the Secretary of State's office and believe I have efficiently discharged the duties and responsibilities of the office. Governor Olcott has repeatedly credited me with being an important factor in bringing the Secretary of State's office to its present high state of efficiency. In my nomination and election as Secretary of State the people of Oregon will be assured of a continuation of the same efficient business administration of the office.

SAM A. KOZER.

(This information furnished by Sam A. Kozler.)

FRED LOCKLEY**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

Born in Kansas, March 19, 1871. Resident of Oregon for 32 years. During the past twenty years have visited every county in the state many times investigating Oregon's farm, livestock, irrigation, water-power, timber, mineral, fishing and other resources. Have made a careful study of the development of our ports, shipping facilities, roads and educational institutions. This knowledge, I believe, will prove helpful in solving the problems arising through the growth and development of our state.

Have never held public office with the exception of serving as Associate State Director of War Savings Stamps and State Publicity Director of Food Conservation for both of which causes I served without pay. Attended public school in Walla Walla, Butte, Albany, N. Y., and in Arkansas City, Kansas. Attended Oregon Agricultural College in 1889-90, but did not gradu-

ate as I had to stop and go to work. Attended Willamette University while working in Salem Postoffice, graduating from Normal Department.

Started to work when twelve years old and kept it up steadily ever since. Carried newspaper route in Butte. Worked after school and during summer holidays on my father's paper in Kansas while attending high school. Compositor and pressman on Capital Journal at Salem, Field Editor Pacific Homestead, assistant to topographer U. S. Geological Survey, letter carrier at Salem, resigned to become Circulation Manager of East Oregonian at Pendleton. After four years in Eastern Oregon came to Portland as Assistant Editor of The Pacific Monthly Magazine. Became Advertising Manager, Manager for the Southwestern Department, then Director and General Manager. Served as General Manager four years. When I took charge, the magazine was losing over \$4,000 a month. Put it on a paying basis, paid 100 cents on every dollar of its debts and sold it to the Sunset Magazine. For past few years have written for the press, author of many booklets, such as "Oregon, My Oregon," "Oregon Outdoors" and "Oregon, the Land of Fulfillment." Overseas worker with Y. M. C. A., establishing work in dugouts and trenches. I am short on promises, but long on performance and if nominated and elected I will perform the important duties of Secretary of State to the best of my ability.

FRED LOCKLEY.

(This information furnished by Fred Lockley.)

M. VERNON PARSONS**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

PARSONS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE CLUB Gives Three Reasons Why M. VERNON PARSONS SHOULD BE NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

First: He is qualified by long business training.

Second: He is a loyal Republican.

Third: His remarkable war record entitles him to your vote.

1st: Mr. Parsons was born in 1882 on a farm where his boyhood days were spent. He came to Lane County as a teacher in 1901; he is a graduate of the Portland business college and has a degree from Grant University, and was admitted to practice law in both the State and Federal Courts of Oregon in 1908, and is also admitted to practice before the U. S. Land Office and U. S. Patent Office. He has practiced law at Eugene since 1908 besides operating a farm. The Lane County Bar Association unanimately endorsed him in the following words: "We hereby express our unqualified approval of Mr. Parsons as an earnest, patriotic citizen; an able lawyer; an excellent soldier during the late war, and as one well fitted for participation in state affairs." He was a member of the 1913 legislature, drafted and secured the passage of the Parsons County Depositary Law, which requires the payment of 2% interest on county deposits and an equitable distribution of the money between the different depositaries; this law has earned for the people nearly two hundred thousand dollars per year ever since 1913. He is an active and successful business man.

2d: He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party.

3d: At the outbreak of the war he volunteered to the First Officers' Training camp at The Presidio, failed to receive a commission, returned home, underwent a serious surgical operation in order to fit himself for service, then enlisted in the marines, was later promoted to Lieutenant, joined the Fifth regiment with the Second Division in France and fought with that organization throughout the war, was cited by General Pershing for gallantry in action and brilliant leadership, and returned home a First Lieutenant. His wife and nine year old daughter remained in Eugene during his service overseas. He has demonstrated a fighting spirit, and a firm determination to do that which is right; his platform is constructive and he deserves your support. His ballot slogan is: "Republican; Only Soldier Candidate; Better Schools; Develop Oregon; Reduce Taxes; Business Administration." He is also endorsed by all local labor unions as fair to labor. His election will mean a business administration by a business man.

PARSONS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE CLUB,

By Robert S. Huston, President.

(This information furnished by Parsons for Secretary of State Club, Robert S. Huston, President.)

HENRY J. SCHULDERMAN

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State



HENRY J. SCHULDERMAN

**MY RECORD AS CORPORATION COMMISSIONER
FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS IS YOUR GUAR-
ANTEE OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.**

(Concluded on page 38)

HENRY J. SCHULDERMAN**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

Henry J. Schulderman, present Corporation Commissioner, is pre-eminently qualified for Secretary of State, and his record as Commissioner is a guarantee that, if elected, the affairs of the office will be administered honestly, economically and efficiently.

As Corporation Commissioner he has won national renown, a survey made by the World's Work in 1919 disclosing that while there were over one thousand fake stock selling companies operating in the United States there was not a single wildcat concern in Oregon.

From the viewpoint of economy, as well as efficiency, his administration is without precedent in the state, the records showing that, despite "the high cost of everything" he has been conducting the office as economically as he did four years ago. Last year he turned \$222,176 into the state treasury,—a clear profit to the taxpayers. During the year he operated the department at a cost of only \$16,614,—almost exactly the same sum as in the year 1916,—when prices were just about half of what they are now.

"For five years he has conducted the office of Corporation Commissioner in a manner to incur the enmity of wildcaters and win the respect of substantial business men," said the Oregon Voter on February 21, 1920, in commenting on his administration. "Part of the duty of that office is to administer the Blue Sky Law, which was enacted to protect innocent investors from the ravages of shark stock salesmen of the J. Rufus Wallingford kind. To have handled its administration in a manner that was an insuperable obstacle to the fly-by-night promoter while not imposing obstructions in the road of legitimate financing has required caution and business judgment as well as firmness and actuarial ability.

"At a time when all manner of faking is being done in other states to get possession of Liberty Bonds that represented the patriotism and savings of inexperienced investors, it is fortunate for many thousands of these investors that Oregon's law and the firm manner of its administration was the means of preventing hundreds of these unscrupulous pirates from gaining a foothold in our state."

In this era of high prices it is rare to find a public official who is actually making money for the taxpayers, in addition to administering the affairs of his office efficiently, and when we find one we believe it is our duty to promote him to an office where his talents can best serve the people. The office of secretary of state is one of the state's most responsible offices, carrying with it not only the administration of the duties of the office, but also responsibility in participating and administering the affairs of the state board of control, the state land board, the state banking board, and the board of regents of the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College. Mr. Schulderman is equipped to perform each and all of the duties connected with the office, and by reason of his splendid business administration as Corporation Commissioner is entitled to the promotion.

Mr. Schulderman was born in Oregon in 1873, and has lived in the state all his life. He was educated in the public schools, and is a graduate of the law department of the University of Oregon. He was appointed Corporation Commissioner May 1, 1915, by the late Governor Withycombe, and reappointed in January, 1917.

His record as Corporation Commissioner for the past five years is your guarantee of efficiency and economy.

SCHULDERMAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

By A. R. Iverson, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Schulderman Campaign Committee, by A. R. Iverson, Secretary.)

W. D. WOOD**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Secretary of State**

Dr. Wood was born in Washington County in 1863. He was raised upon a farm, and is a graduate of Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, and University of Michigan, and has been a successful medical practitioner in Washington County since 1890.

He has been a life-long Republican, and has always advocated a constructive policy of state development and national political achievement.

His election for three terms as State Senator demonstrates the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the people of his County.

During his service in six regular and two special sessions of the Legislative Assembly he has been untiring in his efforts to bring about efficiency in state affairs commensurate with practical economy, and has obtained an accurate knowledge of state institutions and their needs and state business.

He has left the impress of his ability upon the statutes of the state in various acts, among which are: preventing the issuance of interest-bearing certificates; preventing deficiency in state institutions; the

creation of an emergency board to care for governmental emergencies; and has always advocated and supported meritorious measures designed for the upbuilding and betterment of the state's interests, such as laws fostering the construction of permanent roads.

The Secretary of State has executive as well as clerical duties to perform. He is a member of numerous state boards, the principal one being the board of control, vested in which is the management, control and administration of all state institutions.

His election to the office of Secretary of State will bring to that office his wide knowledge, clear judgment, practical economy, firm and courageous convictions, and will guarantee an economical, progressive and effective service in behalf of the State.

Slogan: His legislative and business experience assures you practical and economical service for the State.

GEO. R. BAGLEY,
E. B. TONGUE,
JOHN A. THORNBURGH,
J. W. SHUTE,
THOMAS CONNELL,
C. B. BUCHANAN.

(This information furnished by Geo. R. Bagley and others.)

FRED G. BUCHEL

**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Public Service Commissioner,
Western Oregon District**



Fidelity to duty, efficiency and economy constitute the predominating characteristics of the administration of Fred G. Buchtel, chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Elected in 1916 on a platform of business principles he has faithfully redeemed every preelection pledge made to the people.

Justice has been his sole guide in the rendition of decisions, and merit his only consideration in the employment of the commission's clerical force and staff of engineers.

Although war conditions and the intricacies of federal control made the work of the commission during his term the most arduous and difficult in its history he has met every problem presented honestly, squarely and successfully.

With the country in the midst of the reconstruction era his valuable experience, marked executive ability and broad vision are needed more than ever before to solve the perplexing and grave problems continually arising.

Commendation of Mr. Buchtel's administration has been voiced generally by the press and the welfare of the state demands his reelection for a second term.

"Among the creditable results we can list the saving of approximately a quarter of a million dollars to the fruit interests in securing a reduction in apple rates," declared the Portland Telegram, recently commending Mr. Buchtel's administration. "There is also the success in securing reduced rates on road building material, that has been worth more than \$100,000.00 to the state, and the recent victory for the people in the telephone case. The activity in the car shortage situation is a cut off the same piece. All these things denote good service."

Endorsing the commission's recent refusal to raise street car fares the Oregon Journal said: "The findings of Commissioners Buchtel and Williams show a sincere desire to do something constructive in the Portland streetcar situation."

"The Public Service Commission is to be commended," said the Oregon Voter in commenting upon the commission's fight to reduce discriminatory rate increases affecting the fruit, canned fruit, and loganberry interests.

"Fred G. Buchtel today received from New Hampshire a newspaper containing a lengthy article lauding the commissioner for preparing and sending to all registered automobile owners a circular calling their attention to traffic hazards," said an Oregonian dispatch, in recounting Mr. Buchtel's activities to minimize traffic dangers.

The best evidence of Mr. Buchtel's qualifications is his official record of loyal public service.

A. H. LEA,
THOS. B. KAY,
ROBERT C. PAULUS,
B. W. SLEEMAN.

(This information furnished by A. H. Lea and others)

EDWARD M. COUSIN

**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Public Service Commissioner,
Western Oregon District**



This office requires and should command experience and ability of the highest character. It should not be a lodging place for politicians who know nothing about the highly specialized problems constantly arising for solution.

My many years devoted to study and practical experience in railway and utility rates and service, including nearly two years as special examiner of public utilities for the city of Portland, qualify me for useful service in this most important office.

I believe this office should provide the people with more REAL public service and be particularly guarded against collusion with privately owned utilities.

I believe the Public Service Commission should control and regulate not only receipts and rates but expenditures and securities as well.

If a privately owned utility seeks the advantages and privileges of a publicly owned utility, I believe the privately owned utility should submit to a complete public control of all its operations.

I shall not dodge any responsibility connected with the office.

I am at your command for REAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

EDWARD M. COUSIN

(This information furnished by Edward M. Cousin.)

E. T. BUSSELLE

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County



I have no "ax to grind," but as a taxpayer and business man I will, if elected, consider your interests as I would my own.

My record and experience in public and private life are my assurance to you of a conscientious and conservative determination of all questions of public policies and expenditures of public money.

Slogan: Not a politician, but a scrapper; will fight waste of public money.

E. T. BUSSELLE.

(This information furnished by E. T. Buselle.)

T. L. DAVIDSON

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County

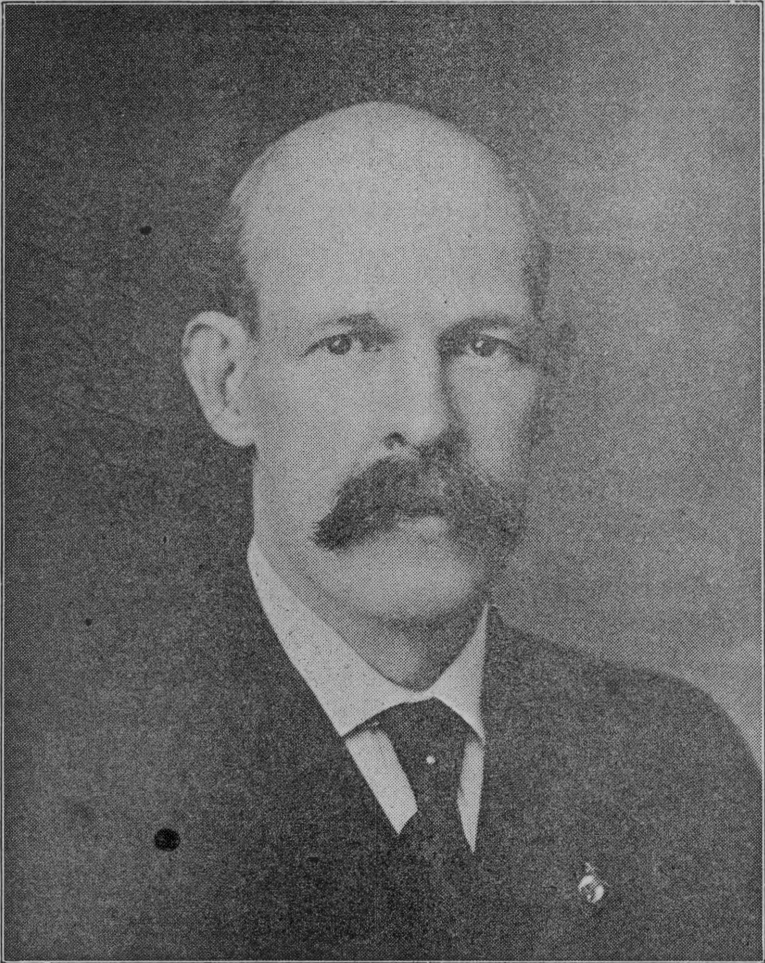


T. L. Davidson was born in Marion County, Oregon, and is a son of the late Judge Thomas L. Davidson, who was a pioneer of 1847. He is married and has two children. Mr. Davidson has made a success in agricultural pursuits, and owns and operates an extensive fruit farm in Marion County. He has been a Republican all his life, and if nominated and elected will perform his official duties with fidelity to his constituents. He is a public spirited citizen of the highest type; a student of economic questions, and well qualified for the legislature.

HAL D. PATTON
H. H. OLINGER
C. H. ROBERTSON
E. A. KURTZ

JOHN H. McNARY
D. W. EYRE
LOT L. PEARCE
J. C. SIEGMUND

(This information furnished by Hal D. Patton, H. H. Olinger, and others.)

THOS. B. KAY**Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County**

If nominated and elected I will favor measures in the interest of economy and reform as far as may be consistent with good government. Will favor elimination of unnecessary commissions and departments, of which I think there are a number in the state. My record during the past is a criterion of what it will be in the future.

THOS. B. KAY.

(This information furnished by Thos. B. Kay)

IVAN G. MARTIN

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County



Born 1881; a farmer boy; educated in country public schools, business college, Willamette University and the University of California. Moderate taxpayer in three counties.

To the Republican Voters of Marion County:

I respectfully submit for your consideration the following facts and ask that you investigate my legislative conduct; after such investigation if you find that I was reasonably consistent and believe that I am qualified for the office and find further, that I honestly and effectively guarded your interests, I believe, in such event, that I deserve and should have your endorsement in the primary election to be held on the 21st day of May, 1920.

I believe that an investigation will show you that I accomplished more and that my work was more effective in the session of 1919 than in 1917, which is evidence of the fact that one with legislative experience is in a better position to serve you. While it is true that I introduced twenty-seven measures in 1919, the majority of which passed, yet there were few new laws—most of these measures being to revise and repeal legislation. Many of these bills were to improve, eliminate conflicts and remodel existing laws so that they could be construed and effectively enforced, and I submit that an attorney is needed as one of your delegation.

Among the measures I introduced were:

A bill to require Oregon fruit to be labeled as packed in Oregon. Before this law, it is estimated that a million cases of fruit was being packed in Oregon annually and marked with labels suggesting that Oregon fruit was packed in California or in other states.

As a member of the insurance committee, I assisted in drafting and introducing the insurance code which is bringing annually to the state the sum of \$250,000 net from fees charged the various companies—most of which are foreign concerns.

At the request of the grange, I introduced and succeeded in passing a law to reestablish dower and curtesy as it existed prior to 1917.

At the request of Marion county automobile dealers and gasoline consumers, I was active in helping to retain a gasoline test law. It is believed by some authorities that the government test is better than the one we now have and I voted for this change in the special session.

For economy, a bill to limit high salaries—this measure failed.

A bill to authorize and empower voters of each county to fix salaries of county officials; these salaries should be controlled by the people of the county and not by the legislature.

A bill to require railway companies to establish and maintain suitable crossings and properly drain certain lands.

If I am elected, I will support legislation, state or national, which will reduce profiteering; an alien land law preventing races, who can not become citizens, from owning land in Oregon; a progressive road policy which will permit and encourage free and fair competition and, insofar as possible, eliminate graft and waste; oppose high salaries, encourage high standardized schools; a general tax law to equalize values; will fairly recognize labor and capital; will strive to reduce expenses and appropriations that taxes may be lowered and will pledge myself to business economy and to foster and encourage home production, protection and development.

Respectfully submitted,

IVAN G. MARTIN.

(This information furnished by Ivan G. Martin.)

J. C. PERRY

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County



I have been a resident of Marion County, Oregon, for a period of thirty years, and have owned and operated a drug store in Salem for the past sixteen years. Aside from my drug business, I own and operate a large farm in this county. I believe a member of the legislature, like any other successful business man, should devote his entire time to the session, and if elected I will actually give all my time during the session of the legislature in furtherance of the interest of the public. In view of the high cost of living, I especially regard this as a time when members of the legislature should get together in a businesslike and prudent manner and carefully sift all legislation.

J. C. PERRY.

(This information furnished by J. C. Perry.)

ZADOC J. RIGGS

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County



To the men and women of the Republican party :

Marion county is entitled to five representatives to the state legislature, to be nominated at the primary election May 21, 1920.

My name will be on the ballot for one of the representatives, and I will appreciate your support.

I am 43 years old and have been a resident of Marion county for 32 years.

I have been a taxpayer in Marion county for 19 years.

I believe in the enactment of sane and equitable laws which protect the interests of the people.

I do not desire to be elected to the legislature in the interest of any one class or faction, but to represent the interests of all the people.

I would support such measures as will aid in perpetuating the American form of government; stand for state development and economy in public expenditures.

I will stand for justice for the people generally, and against domination by special classes or interests. I will support those measures which appear to be conducive to the moral and material welfare of the people of Oregon, and Marion county in particular.

I have been successful in conducting my own business and if elected to the legislature would strive to give the affairs of the state the same careful and businesslike attention that I do my own personal affairs.

ZADOC J. RIGGS.

(This information furnished by Zadoc J. Riggs)

A. E. WRIGHTMAN

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County



In submitting my candidacy for your consideration, I wish to state that I have been a resident and practicing physician of Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, for the past eighteen years. If nominated and elected to the office of Representative from this District, I assure the electors that I will assume the duties of the office free from any political obligations, hobbies or a desire for unnecessary legislation. I will devote my time and honest efforts to promote the best interest of the taxpayers of the State of Oregon.

DR. A. E. WRIGHTMAN.

(This information furnished by Dr. A. E. Wrightman.)

HENRY ZORN

Republican, Candidate for Nomination for Representative, First Representative District, Comprising Marion County



To the Men and Women of the Republican Party:

If nominated and elected I will, during my term of office, endeavor to the best of my ability to work for equitable laws. The prudent expenditure of the state revenue.

I also favor good roads where they are of the most advantage to the citizens of the state.

The candidate of North Marion County.

Born in Portland, Oregon, in 1880.

Have been a resident of Marion County nearly all my life.

I have followed the life of a farmer from boyhood, first as farm hand, then as tenant, and now as landowner. Stock raising, hay and grain farming are my specialities.

Since the organization of the First State Bank of Donald I have been the president. Of all the war drives of whatever nature of which I was chairman in my district, with the assistance of my able workers, were put over the top.

Been a member of the school board for the past sixteen years and anything pertaining to the rural school deeply interests me.

HENRY ZORN.

(This information furnished by Henry Zorn)

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