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Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

REGULAR GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1934

Containing

Proposed**Constitutional Amendments and Measures**

(WITH ARGUMENTS)

Submitted to the People

And

**Statements and Arguments in
Behalf of Candidates**

For Election to

**STATE AND DISTRICT
OFFICES**

Compiled and Issued by
P. J. STADELMAN
Secretary of State

MARION COUNTY

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LAW AUTHORIZING THIS PUBLICATION

(Section 36-2009, Oregon Code 1930)

MEASURES AND ARGUMENTS TO BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED

Not later than the ninetieth day before any regular general election * * * at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the secretary of state for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the one hundred and fifteenth day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the secretary of state, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the one hundred and fifth day immediately preceding such election. Arguments advocating or opposing any measure referred to the people by the legislative assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the secretary of state by any person, committee or organization; * * * but in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the secretary of state sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the state; and he shall forthwith notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The secretary of state shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be bound together in a single pamphlet. All the printing shall be

done by the state, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter therein shall be set in six-point Roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of thirteen ems in width each to the page with a six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper twenty-five by thirty-eight inches weighing not more than fifty pounds to the ream. The title page of every measure bound in said pamphlet shall show its ballot title and ballot number. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organization it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the state printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the state as a part of the state printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the state for similar work and paper. Not later than the fifty-fifth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon the secretary of state shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the state whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; provided, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter, he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may enclose the pamphlets under one cover. * * *

NOTE—As authorized by the foregoing statute, the measures pamphlet for the regular general election, November 6, 1934, has been combined with the state campaign book provided by sections 36-2406 and 36-2407, Oregon Code 1930. The candidates' section starts on page 25.

FOR E W O R D

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 6, 1934, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:

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REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE

GRANGE POWER BILL—Purpose: To provide for the state to acquire and develop water power and hydroelectric energy, either separately or jointly with the United States, another state or states, or subdivisions thereof, or of this state, transmit, distribute, use, sell and dispose thereof at cost, and for such purpose to acquire by purchase, lease, or other legal means any property necessary or convenient therefor; all such property exempted from taxation; creating an elective nonpartisan commission of three members for managing such business; abolishing present hydroelectric commission. Bonds constituting general state obligations may be issued for financing such business only when voted by people.

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

Vote YES or NO

301 No. I vote against the proposed law.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

LIMITATION OF TAXES ON TAXABLE PROPERTY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Limiting taxable property assessment to half its cash value; limiting total taxes by state, county, school district and city or town excepting for payment of existing indebtedness, and taxes for any year upon two-thirds vote of people, to the following number of mills each year per dollar of assessed valuation: due 1936, 20 mills; 1937, 19 mills; 1938, 18 mills; 1939, 17 mills; 1940, 16 mills; any year thereafter, 15 mills; respective levies not to exceed the following proportions of total tax; state, 10 per cent; county, 25 per cent; school district, 25 per cent; city or town, 40 per cent.

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

Vote YES or NO

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

HEALING ARTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: To abolish preliminary examination of applicants for licenses to practice certain branches of the healing art as now provided by statute, and to vest exclusive authority in respective licensing boards of the medical and osteopathic, chiropractic and naturopathic schools to determine the nature and scope of examinations for such applicants; to define standard schools of human healing; to divide healing arts into (1) medical and osteopathic physicians and surgeons, (2) chiropractic and naturopathic physicians, (3) practitioners by spiritual means; to prevent interference by competitive schools of human healing; and to prohibit governmental contracts restricting contributing beneficiaries in their choice of licensed practitioners.

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

Vote YES or NO

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

FULL TEXTS OF THE PROPOSALS, WITH AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE ARGUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FILED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ARE SET FORTH ON PAGES 4 to 24, FOLLOWING.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

A MEASURE

For an act relating to and providing for the development, transmission, distribution and sale of power by the state of Oregon, the setting up of an administrative commission, etc., filed in the office of the secretary of state March 14, 1933; to be submitted to the legal electors of the state for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 6, 1934, pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state June 6, 1933, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon.

The following is the form and numerical designation of the proposed measure as it will be printed on the official ballot:

Referred Bill—Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People

GRANGE POWER BILL—Purpose: To provide for the state to acquire and develop water power and hydroelectric energy, either separately or jointly with the United States, another state or states, or subdivisions thereof, or of this state, transmit, distribute, use, sell and dispose thereof at cost, and for such purpose to acquire by purchase, lease, or other legal means any property necessary or convenient therefor; all such property exempted from taxation; creating an elective nonpartisan commission of three members for managing such business; abolishing present hydroelectric commission. Bonds constituting general state obligations may be issued for financing such business only when voted by people.

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

Vote YES or NO

301 No. I vote against the proposed law.

The following is the 25-word voting machine ballot title of the proposed measure:

GRANGE POWER BILL—Purpose: State development, distribution, sale at cost of water power and hydroelectric energy. Property acquired therefor tax exempt. State bonds to issue therefor only upon people's vote.

OREGON LAWS, 1933
Chapter 357

(Senate Bill No. 244, Thirty-seventh
Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

Relating to and providing for the development, transmission, distribution and sale of power by the state of Oregon, the setting up of an administrative commission, abolishing the hydroelectric commission of Oregon and transferring its duties, and providing a penalty for the violation of certain parts thereof, abolishing conflicting acts or parts of acts, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. *Short Title.* This act shall be known as the "State Power Act."

Section 2. *Definitions.* When used in this act and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. "Commission" means the state power commission.

2. "Member" or "commissioner" means one of the members of the state power commission.

3. "Street" includes highway, lane, road or other traveled ways of communication.

4. "Plant" or "works" means a power development unit and all connected therewith, such as powerhouse, dam, transmission and distribution lines, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, etc.

5. "Municipality" means an incorporated city, town or other political subdivision of the state.

6. In the terms used herein the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, as the context may determine.

Section 3. *Administrative Commission Provided.* This act shall be administered by a state power commission, herein termed the "commission." Said commission shall consist of three members, who shall be citizens of Oregon and who have lived in this state for not less than five years next preceding the date of their election; provided, that no owner or holder of any stock, bond or other evidence of indebtedness of any public utility, as defined in section 61-201, Oregon Code 1930, shall be eligible to serve as a member or employ in any technical or professional capacity. They shall be elected without party affiliation or designation. The first commission shall be elected at the first regular general election biennial election, or special general election held throughout the state of Oregon, subsequent to the passage of this act. The terms of office of the members of the commission first elected shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of the commission. They shall hold office as follows: Two shall hold office until January 1 following the first general biennial election, after the election of the first commission, and one until January 1 following the second general biennial election. Thereafter members of the commission shall be elected for terms of four years and serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 4. *Nomination of Candidates.* Candidates for the office of member of the state power commission shall be nominated and voted for at the primary and general elections of this state in the same manner as candidates for the office of judge of the supreme court are nominated and elected, as provided in chapter 347, Oregon Laws, 1931, and amendments thereto, and not otherwise; provided, that if the members of the first commission shall be elected at a special election, said candidates 50 days before date of such special election shall file for that election in the same manner as provided for filing in a primary election by such candidates. Not less than 45 days before date of such special election said candidates may file cuts of members and statements in support of his candidacy with the secretary of state, to be published in the measures' pamphlet issued by the secretary of state, at the rate provided in section 36-2403, Oregon Code 1930. The three candidates receiving the three highest votes at such special election shall be declared elected to serve until their successors are elected, as herein provided.

Section 5. *Oath of Office.* Before entering upon the duties of his office, each member of the commission shall take the following oath: "I, ———, solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge all of the duties of a member of the commission and endeavor to so direct the work of the commission as to give to Oregon the lowest possible power rates, while providing revenue

sufficient to meet all requirements of operation, maintenance and amortization of any indebtedness."

Section 6. *Organization of Commission.* Within 60 days after the date of the election of the members of the first commission, the said members shall qualify by taking the oath of office herein provided, and organize by electing one of the members chairman and one vice-chairman; also, a secretary of the commission who shall not be a member of the commission. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the decision of a majority of the commission shall be deemed to be the act and decision of the commission. No vacancy of less than a majority of the commission members shall impair the rights of the remaining members of the commission to exercise all of the rights and powers of the commission. The commission shall make rules for the government of its activities not in conflict with laws now or hereafter existing.

Section 7. *Compensation of Members of Commission.* The members of the commission shall receive not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) per day when employed on business of the commission, and actual traveling expenses when away from home on official business of the commission. Members of the commission shall be paid as other state officers are paid.

Section 8. *Powers of Commission.* The commission shall have power:

1. To withdraw for power development any unappropriated waters of the state from appropriation, as the commission deems wise, and for such periods of time as it shall determine; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any municipality or district from filing on any unappropriated water for the development of publicly owned power; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way the laws, and the administration thereof, now existing or hereafter enacted, relating to the appropriation and use of water for beneficial purposes other than for the development of power. Whenever a withdrawal is made as herein provided, or a release of any water so withdrawn is authorized, it shall be the duty of the commission forthwith to file a certified copy of such withdrawal or release with the state engineer.

2. To use the waters and lands of the state, not otherwise appropriated, and any material therein or thereon, as the commission shall deem necessary for the purposes of this act.

3. To develop separately or in conjunction with the United States, or in conjunction with the political subdivisions of this state, any waterpower within the state, and to acquire, construct, maintain and/or operate hydroelectric power plants, transmission and distribution lines in connection therewith.

4. To develop, separately or in conjunction with the United States, with any state or states, or political subdivisions thereof, or with the political subdivisions of this state, any water-power in any interstate stream, and to acquire, construct, maintain and/or operate hydroelectric power plants, transmission and distribution lines in connection therewith.

5. To contract with the United States, with any state or states, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any political subdivision of this state, for the purchase or acquisition of water, water-power and/or electrical energy for use, transmission, distribution, sale and/or disposal thereof, and for the construction, acquisition and/or purchase of transmission and distribution lines, and to connect and interconnect the same.

6. To acquire by purchase, lease, or other legal means, lands, water, water rights, easements, waterpower, electrical energy, materials, supplies and/or any other thing deemed necessary or convenient by the commission, and to hold such real and other property for the purposes of this act; provided, that the commission may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any such property.

7. To exercise the power of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring any property, the use and/or joint use of any property necessary to the carrying out of the provisions of this act; provided, that the determination of the commission, that the taking of any property, the use and/or joint use of any property, described in the complaint is necessary for the purposes hereof, shall be conclusive evidence of such necessity. In any action or proceeding in eminent domain brought by the commission under the provisions of this act, the procedure in any such action or proceeding shall be the procedure provided by the laws of this state for the condemnation of real and other property by the state for the use of the public; provided, that in any such action or proceeding in eminent domain, the commission may take immediate possession of any property, or the use or joint use of any property required by the commission, by depositing with the court a bond in such amount as the court, on five days' notice to the adverse party, may deem reasonably adequate to secure the owner of the property sought to be taken.

8. To fix rates and charges for the use of water in the development of waterpower, where such use is acquired under the provisions of this act, and for the sale and/or disposal of waterpower; provided, that such rates may vary in different localities and under varying conditions.

9. To control, transmit, distribute, use, sell and/or dispose of electrical energy; and annually to fix rates and charges for the sale of electrical energy developed, acquired, purchased or contracted for by the commission; provided, that such rates may vary in different localities and under varying conditions.

10. To contract with any municipality, corporation, district or person for the purchase of electrical energy or for the

sale of electrical energy to such municipality, corporation, district or person.

11. To contract with any county, municipality and/or district for the supply and distribution by the commission of electrical energy to such county, municipality or district, and with the approval and on behalf of such county, municipality or district to acquire, construct, extend, hold, maintain, operate and administer all works necessary for the transmission to and the transforming and distribution in such county, municipality or district of electrical energy; supply electrical energy to the customers of such county, municipality or district, and enforce all contracts in which any such county, municipality or district agrees to supply or sell electrical energy to any such customer or to any premises therein; and with the approval of any said district the commission may enlarge or alter the boundaries of such district.

12. To construct works across or along any street, public highway or over lands now or hereafter owned by the state, or any subdivision thereof, and to construct its works across any stream or watercourse; to enter upon any land on either side of any street or right of way required for transmission and distribution lines or works of the commission, or upon any land on either side of such works or lines, and to fell or remove any tree, or the branches thereof, or any other obstruction from such land, street, highway or place that the commission deems necessary; provided, that payment of compensation for damages shall be made under the provisions of subsection 7 of section 8; and provided, that the commission shall restore any such street, highway, stream or watercourse to its former state as near as may be. Neither shall it use said street, highway, stream or watercourse in a manner unnecessarily to impair its usefulness.

13. To provide suitable office and field facilities, employ a chief engineer and other technical, legal, clerical and other employes, as it may require, define their duties and fix their compensation. Such employes shall furnish such bonds and in such form and amounts as the commission may require.

14. To adopt a seal and alter it at pleasure, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded.

15. To hold regular meetings each month, at a stated time, to be determined and published by said commission, and such special meetings as may be found necessary; provided, that no business shall be transacted at such special meeting except that specified in the call for such meeting.

16. To adopt rules and regulations to govern any and all phases of the work of the commission, and to do any and all things necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of this act; provided, that no right, plant or property shall be acquired, purchased, developed or built until the commission shall have made a thorough investigation of same and shall have filed a report of such investigation in the office

of the commission, which report shall become a part of the commission's permanent records. Such reports shall describe the right, plant or property and the estimated cost of same based upon the said investigation. Also, such report shall contain an estimate of the amount of revenue to be derived from the sale of electrical energy based upon tentative agreements for the sale of electrical energy at cost, as herein defined.

17. The cost or price at which electric energy shall be sold hereby is defined to include the following: (a) Interest at the rate or rates payable by the commission upon all bonded and other indebtedness, money expended or obligations assumed by the commission in the construction or purchase of any plant or works, and such other expenditures incidental thereto; (b) the cost of administration, operating, maintaining, renewing, insuring, altering, repairing and obsolescence of plant or works constructed and/or operated by the commission, including the transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

Section 9. *System of Accounting.* The commission shall employ a system of accounting that shall show in detail the full value of all property owned or controlled, wholly or in part, by the commission, the net investment, rate of amortization, the total receipts and disbursements, the rate of return and allocation of the earnings and such other items as the commission may deem essential.

Section 10. *Annual Audit.* There shall be an annual audit of the affairs of the commission by an auditor approved by the board of control. The report of such audit shall be made a part of the permanent records of the commission.

Section 11. *Annual Report.* The commission shall make an annual report to the board of control, which report shall show in detail the actual financial condition of the commission, as shown by the annual audit, and of the physical condition of the commission's property, as shown by the chief engineer's report.

Section 12. *No Interference with Existing Publicly Owned Utilities.* Except as provided in section 17, nothing herein shall be so construed as to permit the commission to interfere with or exercise any control over an existing publicly owned and operated utility unless by consent of the governing body of such publicly owned utility.

Section 13. *Charter Not Modified.* Nothing herein shall be so construed as to modify in any manner any existing charter provision of any incorporated city or town or to prohibit any municipality from acquiring and operating its own plant.

Section 14. *Plants Exempt from Taxation.* Plants and other property owned or controlled and/or operated by the commission shall be exempt from state, county and municipal taxes of any and all kinds.

Section 15. *Office of Commission.* The office of the commission shall be located by the commission when not otherwise provided by law.

Section 16. *Investigations by Commission.* The commission shall make such investigations as it may deem necessary to efficiently carry on its work. It, and each of its members, shall have authority to administer oaths, to subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify and give evidence affecting any matter over which the commission has jurisdiction.

Section 17. *Rules of Construction.* The commission may make rules and regulations:

1. To prescribe the plan and specification for design, construction, installation, use, maintenance, repair, extension, connection and disconnection of all plants and works used in the generation, transmission, transformation and distribution, delivery and use of electrical energy publicly owned or contracted for by the commission.

2. To prohibit the advertising, display, offering for sale, or other disposal, publicly or privately, in Oregon, of any publicly owned works or plants without the approval of the commission.

3. To prescribe the accounting system to be used by all municipalities, districts, corporations and associations with which it has contractual relations, to supply electrical energy.

Section 18. *Engineer's Duties.* The chief engineer shall conduct such investigations and make such reports as required by the commission, supervise the making of plans and specifications, have charge of construction and operation of the works of the commission, and perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the commission. He shall make such annual reports as the commission may require. He shall hold his position during the pleasure of the commission.

Section 19. *Decision of Commission Final.* The commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters over which it is given authority, and no court shall grant an injunction or other order restraining, temporary or otherwise, the construction, operation or maintenance of any plant, the construction of which has begun or that is being operated under the commission; provided, that the location and mode of construction has been approved by the commission; provided further, that such plant or works has been or is being constructed in the place and according to plans of the commission.

Section 20. *Fund.* The proceeds from any authorized sale of bonds and all other revenues of the commission shall, within 10 days of the receipt of same by the commission, be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the state power fund, which fund hereby is created. All moneys credited to the said state power fund from whatever sources hereby are appropriated and shall constitute a continuing appropriation to the commission for its use in carrying out the provisions of this act and defraying the expenses thereof, including the compensation of the members and employes of the commission, and for the payment of the principal and interest of any bonded or other indebtedness contracted in carrying on the work of the commission. The

secretary of state hereby is authorized and directed to audit all claims incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, which claims shall be paid from any moneys provided by law for the payment thereof, upon the submission of duly verified vouchers thereof approved by the commission.

Section 21. *Conditional Appropriation.* In the event that any sum of money shall at any time be appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury to be credited to the state power fund, an equivalent amount shall be returned to the said general fund in the state treasury from the first money available in the state power fund, together with interest thereon at a rate not in excess of 5 per cent per annum from the date of said appropriation until the date of the return.

Section 22. *Superpower Provision.* For the purpose of developing a superpower district in the state of Oregon and obtaining the advantages thereof, the commission shall have power, under the provisions of subsection 7 of section 8, to at any time connect any of its transmission and/or distribution lines to, and use the lines of, the electrical system of any municipality, district, corporation or person. Such connection shall be made at that part of said system that the commission deems to be most convenient; provided, that the details of purchase, sale and/or exchange of electrical energy and transmission of same shall be settled by contractual agreement.

Section 23. *Plans and Specifications.* Upon agreement with any municipality, district, corporation, association or person, the commission may prepare plans, specifications and estimates for the construction, erection and installation of any plant and/or construct, erect or install any such plant for any municipality, district, corporation, association or person which has entered into a contract with the commission for the supply of electrical energy, and the commission may collect in accordance with such agreement from such municipality, district, corporation, association or person the cost of any work done or service rendered under this section; provided, that neither the state of Oregon, the commission, nor any member thereof, shall be held liable for any error or omission in any plan or specification prepared or furnished by authority of this section.

Section 24. *Labor.* 1. All labor employed by the commission, directly or indirectly, shall be employed under and in pursuance of the provisions of section 49-704, Oregon Code 1930.

2. The minimum scale of wages to be paid by the commission and/or by any contractor or subcontractor for any commission shall be not less than the prevailing wage for the kind of work in the same trade in the locality where the work is being done; provided, that where no prevailing wage exists in said locality, then the prevailing wage shall be that of the nearest locality where such prevailing wage has been established for that kind of work. This minimum scale shall be fixed by the

commission prior to the notice and call for bids on work to be contracted.

3. The commission and its employees shall make and maintain agreements concerning working conditions and rates of pay. Notice of any intended change in working conditions and/or rates of pay shall be given in writing by either the commission or its employees, as the case may be. Such proposed changes shall be referred to a conference between the commission and representatives of its employees.

Section 25. *No Pecuniary Interest.* No member or employee of the commission shall have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract awarded or to be awarded by the commission or any of its employees, or in the profits to be derived therefrom. The violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor and any such member or employee, when convicted of such violation, shall cease to be a member or employee of the commission, and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 26. *Disposal of By-products.* The commission may sell or otherwise dispose of any by-product of the operation of any plant owned or controlled and/or any commodity found upon any property, the title to which is vested in the commission. The revenue derived therefrom shall be used to reduce the cost of electrical energy furnished by or under the control of the commission.

Section 27. *Use of Plant for Other Producing Purposes.* Whenever any plant constructed or acquired by the commission, or any part thereof, is not in use for the production or supplying of electrical energy, the commission may, subject to the provisions of this act, utilize such plant for such other producing purposes as it may deem proper, and the revenue derived therefrom shall be used to reduce the cost of electrical energy furnished by or under the control of the commission.

Section 28. *General Obligation Bonds.* At any regular general biennial election, or special election called and held throughout the state of Oregon, there may be placed upon the ballot by the commission the question of issuing and selling the general obligation bonds of the state of Oregon in an amount to be fixed by the commission each time such question is submitted; provided, that the aggregate amount of such bond issues shall at no time exceed 6 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the property of the state. After any such issue of bonds has been authorized, the commission may, from time to time, issue, sell and dispose of that issue of the bonds authorized, as it may determine. Said bonds shall be of such denominations and run for such periods of time, not exceeding 50 years, as the commission shall determine. They shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, and mature serially so that the annual payments of principal

and interest shall be approximately equal during the life of the bonds. Such annual payments shall be due on and after 10 years from the date of the issuance of the bond. The principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the state treasurer or such other place as the commission may decide. Said bonds shall be in a form embodying an absolute promise of the state of Oregon to pay the amount thereof in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalent, with interest thereon in like gold coin, or its equivalent, at rate per annum therein stated, payable semiannually on the first days of January and July in each year, in accordance with the terms of interest coupons thereto attached. At the request of the commission the attorney general shall prepare a form of interest-bearing gold bonds to meet the requirements of this act. Said bonds shall be signed by the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer. They shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder at not less than par, upon sealed bids, after advertising. The commission may reject any or all bids for such bonds and readvertise or otherwise dispose of the bonds for cash when bids are not satisfactory.

Section 29. *Bonds Placed on Ballot.* The secretary of state shall place upon the ballot for any regular general biennial election, or any special general election held throughout the state of Oregon subsequent to the passage of this act, the question of issuance and sale of general obligation bonds of the state of Oregon for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, whenever a resolution adopted by the state power commission directing him so to do shall be filed with him a sufficient length of time prior to such election to permit of the compliance with all provisions of the law relating to such elections and specifying the amount of bonds to be issued pursuant to the vote at such election. The secretary of state also hereby is instructed to set aside one page of the measures' pamphlet for affirmative argument in favor of such issue and sale of bonds, such argument to be supplied by the commission.

Section 30. *Bonds Submitted to Voters.* Before the commission shall issue any general obligation bonds, the question whether or not such bonds of the state shall be issued shall be submitted to the voters of the state, either at any regular general biennial election or special election called and held throughout the state of Oregon. At such election the ballot shall contain a statement of the amount of bonds to be voted on and the purpose for which the revenue from such bonds is to be used, the amount to be fixed by the commission at each submission. If a majority of those vot-

ing on the question vote "yes," the commission shall be authorized and empowered to issue bonds in the amount designated by said ballot at the said election, otherwise not.

Section 31. *Revenue Certificates.* The commission may, at its discretion, sell and dispose of revenue certificates that shall be secured by and payable out of the revenues derived from the operation of a plant or plants by the commission, but not otherwise; provided, that the aggregate amount of such revenue certificates issued in any one fiscal year shall not exceed 50 per cent of the gross revenue for such year, other than that received from the sale of general obligation bonds.

Section 32. *Abolishing the Hydroelectric Commission of Oregon and Transferring Its Duties.* The hydroelectric commission of Oregon, created by and operating under the provisions of chapter 67, Oregon Laws, 1931, is abolished from and after the election and organization of the state power commission, and thereafter all of the powers and duties of said hydroelectric commission of Oregon shall be assumed and performed by the commission provided for in this act; provided, that the state engineer hereby is authorized to complete, without interference by the commission, any of the work of the hydroelectric commission of Oregon under process but incomplete when the commission assumes the powers and duties of the hydroelectric commission of Oregon.

Section 33. If any section, paragraph or part of this act shall, for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the sentence, paragraph or part of act declared by such court to be invalid.

Section 34. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act or inconsistent therewith hereby expressly are repealed in so far as they are in conflict or inconsistent herewith.

Section 35. It hereby is adjudged and declared that existing conditions are such that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and an emergency hereby is declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the governor March 14, 1933.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state March 14, 1933.

For affirmative argument see page 10.
For negative argument see page 11.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Oregon State Grange, in behalf of the Grange Power Bill.

The Grange Power Bill is an act passed by the regular session of the legislature in 1933. In passing this act the legislature carried out the wishes of the people who passed the state power act constitutional amendment by a majority of 38,000 votes. In drafting this bill the Grange caused the emergency clause to be attached because the people at that time had just passed the constitutional amendment by a large majority and this bill simply carried out the provisions of the constitutional amendment. The Oregon Security Owners Association acting in support of the private power companies caused the referendum to be applied. This referendum has delayed the will of the people for nearly two years and has denied them the rights which they desire as expressed in their vote in November, 1932. During this interval the government has approved and put under construction the Bonneville dam. The power to be generated from this plant will be the cheapest electric power in the United States. The benefits from this cheap power will accrue to the people of Oregon only when it is transmitted on a low cost basis. We can not look to private power companies for cheap distribution of this electric power. For years we have tried to regulate private power rates downward with little success. The best regulator of private power rates is publicly owned competition. It is not enough that the government build the Bonneville dam. This cheap power must be transmitted to people in all parts of the state. The opponents to this measure will contend that the government should distribute this power and there is a possibility that they will but we require in Oregon such legislation as will enable this state to cooperate with the Federal government or in event that the Federal government fails to provide for a publicly owned transmission, then the state of Oregon should be equipped and enabled to do this. For that reason we need this legislation and it should be supported by all of our people who believe in cheap power to develop the state. It is Oregon's golden opportunity and should not be passed up. Do not be confused or scared by the bugaboos which will be put up by the private power companies.

This legislation gives the people of Oregon the right to build or buy power plants and transmission lines. It is possible under the constitutional amendment called the state power act for the people to vote bonds up to six per cent of the assessed value of all property in the state. This act specifically provides that the commission can not authorize the sale of bonds without a vote of the people. The people in their own right can by petition place a bond issue on the ballot and this act simply grants to the power commission, hereby created, the power to refer bond issues to the people for a vote without petitions. The opponents of this measure will try to make you believe that the passage of

this act creates a state indebtedness of \$60,000,000 but such is not the case for no bonds will be issued except by a vote of the people. This will not impair the credit of the state any more than the right which has existed for years for people to vote bonds by method of petitions. The language of the act is very clear upon the question of bonds. Section 30 of the act carries this provision, "Bonds Submitted to Voters. Before the commission shall issue any general obligation bonds, the question whether or not such bonds of the state shall be issued, shall be submitted to the voters of the state, either at any regular general biennial election or special election called and held throughout the state of Oregon." The commission may also raise revenue by the sale of revenue certificates, secured by and payable out of revenues derived from the operation of a plant or plants by the commission but such certificates shall not exceed fifty per cent of the gross revenue for such year. This act enables the state of Oregon to go into the power business either by itself or in connection with the Federal government or with other states. The act is administered by a commission of three members elected by the people on a nonpartisan basis. Upon the election of this commission the present power commission would be abolished. The power vested in this commission is the same as other governmental commissions who have an executive authority to carry out legislation enacted by the people or the legislature. The bill exempts publicly owned plants from taxation. The opponents of the measure will cite this as a reason for defeating the bill. If the publicly owned plants are exempt from taxation, they can reduce the rates in proportion. The lower the rates the more industries that can be established. The people will, therefore, benefit by new industries and by reduced power rates. Oregon has a remarkable opportunity through the building of the Bonneville dam and power plant to develop Oregon industries through the cheap power produced but the success of our development hinges just as much upon cheap distribution as it does in cheap manufacture of power. The rural sections of Oregon are vitally interested in cheap power and cheap transmission. If this bill is passed by the people we will be in a position to offer all sections of Oregon low priced electric power that will bring a tremendous development in industries and agriculture. The farmer and his wife are entitled to the conveniences and comfort of cheap power. Let us not forget that the best regulator of the private power company rates can be had through the establishment of public ownership as is provided in this bill.

Vote 300 X YES.

OREGON STATE GRANGE,
By RAY W. GILL, Master,
Montavilla Sta., Portland, Oregon.
BERTHA J. BECK, Secretary,
Albany, Oregon

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Security Owners Association, opposing the Grange Power Bill.

This bill was sponsored at the legislature by Ray W. Gill and his associate grangers, including Albert Slaughter, Morton Tompkins and Senator Peter Zimmerman. They had the emergency section attached which would have prevented the people from demanding the referendum. The supreme court declared the emergency section unconstitutional and void. They fought against the referendum petition from April, 1933, to March, 1934, through three suits in the supreme court and two in the circuit court. Slaughter, Tompkins and Zimmerman were the only candidates for state power commissioners and they sued to have their names printed upon the ballot for the special election of July, 1933, but the supreme court decided against them. The opposition of these men and the Grange against the referendum petition filed by the Security Owners Association caused the delay. That is the only reason the bill was not voted upon at the July special election last year. It was printed with the arguments in the voters' official pamphlet for that election. By protecting the voters' rights throughout that litigation, the Security Owners Association saved to the people their right to vote on this referendum of the Grange Power Bill.

The Security Owners Association opposes this bill because of the vast tax exempting, spending, debt creating and other powers it gives to a board of three commissioners free from any control by the people or the courts. The bill does not require that these commissioners shall know anything except that they are citizens and have lived in Oregon five years next before their election. (Sec. 3.)

Without a vote of the people and without issuing bonds, this bill authorizes the commission to lease, or operate, or control any or all of the 27 privately owned electric light and power plants in Oregon and thereby exempt them from all taxes. These plants now pay taxes of nearly \$2,000,000 a year all of which will fall on other taxpayers if the commission takes them over on lease or by control.

If the commission should lease, or operate, or only control, the Portland General Electric Company's plant they would exempt its property from the tax of \$645,744.49 in Multnomah county; \$321,176.81 in Clackamas county; \$52,019.90 in Marion county and \$22,850.62 in Washington county. That exemption would add more than \$1,000,000 to the tax on other properties in the four counties. The commission could do the same with other plants and thereby add \$1,000,000 to the burden of taxpayers in other counties.

If the commission should fail to purchase or lease, or operate or control the property of existing light and power plants, it would have to build its own

and so engage in destructive competition with those private plants at the expense of all taxpayers and with great losses to everybody concerned. When a plant is not supplying electric power and light the commission may use or lease it for any other "producing" purpose in competition with private enterprise. (Sec. 27.)

This bill allows the commission, without vote of the people, to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any plants and properties it buys, builds, leases, controls or operates. It abolishes the power of the courts to interfere by injunction with any action of the commission. (Sec. 8, Sub-Sec. 6 and Sec. 19.) There is no provision under which any act of the commission may be subjected to a referendum vote. It might sell a plant for one-half of its true value, yet the people would be powerless to interfere either by direct vote or court action.

Entirely without a vote or any other authorization by the people, the bill gives the commission power to "sell and dispose of revenue certificates" (another name for debt) every year up to 50 per cent of total receipts from operations, but no date is fixed for their payment. (Sec. 31.)

The only limitation on the power of the commission under this bill is that its bonds may not be sold without favorable vote of the people. (Sec. 30.) Such bonds may be authorized up to 6 per cent of the assessed value of all property in the state. That would add about \$60,000,000 of general obligation state bonds to the \$175,000,000 of debt now owed by the state, counties, cities and districts. The commission is authorized to use the power of eminent domain for acquiring any property. (Sec. 8, Sub-Sec. 7.)

More than one third of the taxes in Oregon are delinquent and in some counties the percentage is more than 60 per cent. The credit of our state and the cities, counties and districts is deplorably bad. Last year there were no bids, even at par, for \$1,500,000 of six per cent state highway bonds. A state default was avoided only because Portland banks unwillingly purchased the bonds to help preserve Oregon's credit.

Approval of this bill will further impair the credit of Oregon and of every county, city and district, making it increasingly difficult to obtain funds that are urgently needed to match the funds provided by the national government for unemployment relief.

For the above reasons this bill should be rejected.

SECURITY OWNERS ASSOCIATION,

By CHARLES H. WIEDER,
President,

724 Ellsworth St., Albany, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

AN AMENDMENT

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, being the addition of article XI-b thereto; to be submitted to the legal electors of the state for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 6, 1934; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 5, 1934, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon.

The following is the form and numerical designation of the proposed amendment as it will be printed on the official ballot:

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

LIMITATION OF TAXES ON TAXABLE PROPERTY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Limiting taxable property assessment to half its cash value; limiting total taxes by state, county, school district and city or town excepting for payment of existing indebtedness, and taxes for any year upon two-thirds vote of people, to the following number of mills each year per dollar of assessed valuation: due 1936, 20 mills; 1937, 19 mills; 1938, 18 mills; 1939, 17 mills; 1940, 16 mills; any year thereafter, 15 mills; respective levies not to exceed the following proportions of total tax: state, 10 per cent; county, 25 per cent; school district, 25 per cent; city or town, 40 per cent.

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

Vote YES or NO

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

The following is the 25-word voting machine ballot title of the proposed amendment:

LIMITATION OF TAXES ON TAXABLE PROPERTY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Limiting assessments of property to half value; limiting total tax levies thereon by state, county, school district, city or town; apportioning total levies among same.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

That the constitution of the state of Oregon be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto an article, to be numbered and known as article XI-b, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI-b

Section 1. Beginning with the first assessment which shall be made after the adoption of this amendment and thereafter until otherwise provided in this constitution, all taxable property subject to assessment and taxation by the laws of this state shall be assessed at fifty per centum of its true value in cash, and no more.

Section 2. Except as hereinafter provided, the aggregate of all tax levies upon taxable property within any county of this state by the state, the county, school district and city or town shall not, as to taxes becoming due and payable in 1936, exceed twenty mills on each dollar of assessed valuation which as-

essed valuation shall be fifty per centum of the true value in cash as provided in section 1 of this article and shall not exceed as to taxes becoming due and payable in 1937 nineteen mills, and shall not exceed as to taxes becoming due and payable in 1938 eighteen mills, and shall not exceed as to taxes becoming due and payable in 1939 seventeen mills, and shall not exceed as to taxes becoming due and payable in 1940 sixteen mills, and shall not exceed in any one year as to taxes thereafter becoming due and payable fifteen mills on each dollar of such assessed valuation; provided, however, that the levy by the state including the levy for the elementary school fund shall at no time exceed ten per centum, the levy by any county shall at no time exceed twenty-five per centum and the levy by any school district shall at no time exceed twenty-five per centum and the levy by any city or town shall at no time exceed forty per centum, of the limitations imposed by this article; provided, further, that

the said limitations shall not prevent the levy of additional taxes in excess of said limitations by the state and/or any county, school district, city or town to pay indebtedness including interest thereon lawfully contracted and existing at the time of the adoption of this article; provided further, that the state and/or any county, school district, city or town, shall have power from time to time to levy taxes for any one year at a rate in excess of the limitations herein specified when authorized so to do by a two-thirds majority of those vot-

ing on the proposition at any general election or at any special election lawfully called for the purpose.

Section 3. Any tax or part of a tax levied, imposed and/or charged against taxable property contrary to the limitations of this article shall be null and void.

Section 4. This article shall be self executing.

For affirmative argument see page 14.
For negative argument see page 15.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Tax Limitation League of Oregon, Inc., in behalf of the **Limitation of Taxes on Taxable Property Constitutional Amendment.**

Taxes levied upon taxable property in Oregon since 1910 have increased five and three-quarters times as fast as population, and nine times as fast as assessable wealth. In this period, assessed values increased 27 per cent, population 42 per cent, and taxes 242 per cent. During this period of tax increase, property income has declined from 25 to 50 per cent. The public charges against real estate, which is less than 50 per cent of the wealth of the state, now exact an excessive proportion of the income of such property, and discourage investment, home owning and farming development. In the state at large, real estate—that is, land and the improvements thereon—has for a number of years paid between 73 and 74 per cent of all taxes levied.

To cure the intolerable situation now existing, which will grow steadily worse unless it is vigorously attacked and solved, the Tax Limitation League of Oregon, Inc., is supporting a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state which has for one of its purposes the limitation of taxes on taxable property. This proposition will be submitted to the people at the general election to be held November 6, 1934. The amendment is short and to the point. A brief review of its provisions will acquaint the voters with its scope and intent.

The opening section provides that all taxable property in Oregon shall be assessed at 50 per cent of its true value in cash. This is similar to the law of the state of Washington at the present time. The change from present fluctuating percentages in all counties to a flat 50 per cent basis will not be difficult. For the year 1931, according to the state tax commission, the ratio of assessed to true value of property in the state at large was 56.34 per cent.

According to the second section of the amendment, the limitation will be applied for the first time to taxes levied upon the annual assessment of 1935, and collectable in 1936. As the legislative assembly will meet on the second Monday in January, 1935, it will have full opportunity to adjust the revenue system of the state and its agencies to the provisions of the amendment. For taxes to be collected in 1936, the limit will be 20 mills. Thereafter, the limit will automatically decrease by one mill each year until it reaches 15 mills in 1941, at which rate it will remain fixed. In addition to the annual limit, there is authorized such further levy as may be necessary

for the payment of debt lawfully contracted and existing at the date of the adoption of the amendment. Power is given to the state, or any county, school district, city or town to exceed the limitation in any one year when authorized so to do by a two-thirds majority. If the people wish to vote taxes in excess of the limitation they are thus given the machinery to accomplish their purpose.

The amendment is the most constructive proposal for control of taxation and public expenditure that has been offered to the people since government was instituted in Oregon. Its letter and spirit aim at efficient and economical conduct of the public affairs. All too long has the relatively small amount of taxable property that the assessing officials annually find, been made to bear the burden of the cost of government. The tax load on property, whether in city or country, is crushing. Justice demands that all taxable property, especially real estate, be relieved of part of the great load which it has long carried, and that all branches of the public business be administered within the means of the people who supply the money.

This is not a new form of remedial tax legislation. It is already operating wholly or in part in almost every state in the Union. Ohio and Indiana have each established a 10 mill property tax limit; 37 states limit county levies; 36 limit municipal levies; 21 limit state levies, and 8 states levy no property tax for state purposes.

Oregon's plan for tax limitation is not advanced as a solution of all tax difficulties. It is frankly set forth to accomplish two main objectives: first, relief of property owners to the end that private ownership of property may survive; second, to enforce economy by denying unlimited funds for extravagant spending. The limitation amendment will accomplish these purposes, and it is recommended to the earnest consideration of the voters.

TAX LIMITATION LEAGUE OF OREGON, INC.

344 State St., Salem, Oregon;

By **W. H. ROSS,**
A. G. TEEPE,
HENRY E. REED,
GEO. N. BLACK.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Security Owners Association, and others, opposing the **Limitation of Taxes on Taxable Property Constitutional Amendment.**

Every voter interested in a sensible tax system should vote "No" on the 20-mill tax limitation amendment. It is a measure written in haste by a group of Portland real estate men. If this measure is approved, it will force some substitute form of taxation. But long before this takes place, it will paralyze a good part of our local and state Government.

On the face of it, this measure proposes tax relief but instead it will produce chaos as a few illustrations will show:

1. The state now receives five million dollars from the general property tax and will require about one-half million more to match Federal donations to Oregon. This amendment will compel the state to do with one million what it has hitherto needed five millions to

do. Such a procedure would mean closing the universities, closing additional public schools and cutting every other state service.

2. The counties now have insufficient money to care for the poor, the aged, and unemployed. This measure would cut their income to less than one-half.

3. Municipal expenditures are largely for the police and fire departments. The 20-mill limitation amendment would reduce both these agencies by at least one-half, leaving life and property in grave danger.

4. All schools throughout the state have either cut their school year or closed up entirely. If this amendment passes, no school system in the state can have more than a six months' term, unless funds are raised in some other way.

SECURITY OWNERS ASSOCIATION,

By CHARLES H. WIEDER,
President, Albany, Oregon.

MONMOUTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By F. E. CHAMBERS, President.

OREGON CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS,

By VIRGINIA M. KLETZER,
President.

THE OREGON MOTHERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON,

By Mrs. ARTHUR M. DIBBLE,
President.

THE OREGON STATE MOTHERS.

By Mrs. William R. Millar,
President.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE OREGON STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION,

By CHAS. H. BOYD,
President.
E. F. CARLETON, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PORTLAND AFFILIATED TEACHERS COUNCIL,

By ELPHE K. SMITH,
Vice-President.
C. E. SCOTT, Secretary.

PORTLAND COUNCIL OF THE OREGON CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS,

By GERTRUDE H. BLUM,
President.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, PORTLAND BRANCH,

By MRS. M. J. COLEMAN,
Chairman.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES,

By HERMAN KEHRLI, Executive Secretary.

OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

By BEN T. OSBORNE, Executive Secretary.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF PORTLAND,

By GUST ANDERSON,
Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, STATE ASSOCIATION COUNTY JUDGES AND COMMISSIONERS,

By VICTOR P. MOSES, County Judge, Corvallis, Chairman.

CHAS. E. BAIRD, County Judge, Baker,

EARL B. DAY, County Judge, Medford,

J. M. KING, County Judge. Madras,

GRANT PHEGLEY, County Commissioner, Portland,

O. E. CROWE, County Commissioner, Eugene.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

AN AMENDMENT

To the constitution of the state of Oregon, being the addition of article —, thereto; to be submitted to the legal electors of the state for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held November 6, 1934; proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 5, 1934, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon.

The following is the form and numerical designation of the proposed amendment as it will be printed on the official ballot:

Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition

HEALING ARTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: To abolish preliminary examination of applicants for licenses to practice certain branches of the healing art as now provided by statute, and to vest exclusive authority in respective licensing boards of the medical and osteopathic, chiropractic and naturopathic schools to determine the nature and scope of examinations for such applicants; to define standard schools of human healing; to divide healing arts into (1) medical and osteopathic physicians and surgeons, (2) chiropractic and naturopathic physicians, (3) practitioners by spiritual means; to prevent interference by competitive schools of human healing; and to prohibit governmental contracts restricting contributing beneficiaries in their choice of licensed practitioners.

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

Vote YES or NO

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

The following is the 25-word voting machine ballot title of the proposed amendment:

HEALING ARTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Declaring public policy respecting human healing arts; classifying same; providing separate examining board for each; forbidding governmental contracts limiting choice of physician by contributing beneficiary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

That the constitution of Oregon be and hereby is amended by adding thereto an additional article, to be numbered article —, to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The people of Oregon, in order to protect and promote the public welfare and health of its inhabitants, decree and declare the organic law and public policy of the state of Oregon, in relation to the arts and professions of human healing by medical, surgical, osteopathic, chiropractic and naturopathic physicians, and those persons and practitioners who endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by prayer or other spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of any church, to be: (1) To promote competition and prevent monopoly in any particular art or profession of human healing; (2) to encourage the development and safeguarding of the several schools of healing; (3) to define standard schools of human healing; and (4) to prevent, in the human healing

arts, or professions, any individual, corporation, association, members of associations, and others, from dominating, dictating, or interfering with the practice or procedure of any competitive art, practice, or profession in this article mentioned, except as in this amendment provided.

Sec. 2. From and after January 1, 1935, the arts and professions of human healing, are, except as herein otherwise provided, divided into three classes: (1) Medical physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons, (2) drugless physicians, who are persons practicing human healing by mechanical and physical means or methods, together with such other practices authorized by and not expressly prohibited under this article, and known as chiropractic physicians, and naturopathic physicians, and (3) those persons and practitioners who in the practice of religion endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by prayer or other spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of any church.

Sec. 3. Each and every examination in connection with the right to secure a license or certificate to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, or naturopathy, hereby is brought under the exclusive jurisdiction and supervision of the respective boards of examiners of each art or profession, which boards shall be vested with the powers and authority conferred on them by the laws of Oregon in force January 1, 1933, except, as altered or repealed by this article; provided, that an appeal may be taken from the decision of any board for refusal or revocation of licenses or certificates in the same manner as is, by section 68-2108 of Oregon Code 1930, conferred under similar instances on applicants and licentiates therein mentioned.

Sec. 4. Any licenses or certificates hereafter issued pursuant to, or by authority of, this article, shall authorize such licentiates to practice any art or method of healing authorized by the laws of Oregon on January 1, 1933, together with such additional arts or methods of healing as are hereafter determined and adopted under the provisions of section 5 of this article.

Sec. 5. A standard school of healing within the meaning of this article is one that teaches those subjects and the number of hours required therein of applicants for examinations before the respective boards of examiners as a condition precedent for a license to practice as set forth in the laws of Oregon on January 1, 1933, together with such additional subjects and requirements and hours of study therefor as the respective boards of examiners and governing bodies of the respective standard schools of healing in Oregon may from time to time adopt; provided, that such additional subjects and requirements are not inconsistent with the science, teaching and philosophy of the respective standard schools of healing in Oregon. After the adoption of any new subject and requirement the examining board of such art or profession shall immediately after such adoption and at least four months prior to the holding of examinations in such subjects, cause to be published in two consecutive issues in any national or state publication, or both, of the respective professional associations, their notice of intention to examine applicants for licensure in said additional subjects and requirements. After the adoption of any such additional subjects and requirements herein mentioned, such subjects and requirements shall become a part of the science, teaching and philosophy of the particular school of practice of which said standard school is an exponent.

Sec. 6. Every person shall have the right to choose a particular Oregon-licensed physician or physician and surgeon, classified and described in subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 2 of this article, irrespective of the school of practice to which such physician or physician and surgeon may belong, to treat his or her infirmity, ailment or malady; provided, the malady, infirmity, or ailment is such as the particular

physician or physician and surgeon selected is licensed under Oregon laws to treat; provided further, that every person, including those persons described in subdivision (3) of section 2 of this article, shall have the right to select the mode of treatment and practitioner of his or her choice.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful in this state to authorize the making of any contract by any governmental agency of Oregon with any physician or physician and surgeon mentioned and classified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 2 of this article, or any person, firm or corporation, in relation to their respective services which the state or any political subdivision thereof, is bound to furnish upon a consideration in whole, or in part, paid by any individual pursuant to contract, statute, or otherwise, which in any manner abridges or circumscribes such beneficiary in the free exercise of his choice in the selection of any particular physician or physician and surgeon described and classified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 2 of this article licensed under Oregon laws or constitutional authority; provided, that the malady is such as the particular physician or physician and surgeon selected is licensed under Oregon laws to treat; provided further, that contracts made with regular staff-physicians and surgeons described and classified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 2 of this article, of the state of Oregon or any political subdivision thereof connected with hospitals operated by said governmental agencies and/or governmental institutions housing or caring for wards of said governmental agencies at the expense of the taxpayers of Oregon under authority of law, are excepted.

Sec. 8. No physician or physician and surgeon described and classified in subdivision (1) of section 2 of this article, shall sit on or be an examining member of, or in any manner connected with, any examining board of physicians described and classified in subdivision (2) of section 2 hereof.

Sec. 9. No physician described and classified in subdivision (2) of section 2 of this article, shall sit on, or be an examining member of, or in any manner connected with, any examining board of physicians or physicians and surgeons described and classified in subdivision (1) of section 2 hereof.

Sec. 10. No layman shall sit on, or be an examining member of, or in any manner connected with, any board of examiners of any of the healing arts or professions named in this article.

Sec. 11. After the adoption of this article, no person shall be licensed to practice any of the healing arts mentioned and classified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 2 of this article without passing an examination before the respective boards with an average grade of 75%, which examination shall include the following fundamental or basic sciences: (a) human anatomy, (b) human physiology, (c) human pathology, (d) chemistry, (e) public health and hygiene, and (f) bacteriology. No person shall hereafter be licensed to practice any system

of healing hereafter legalized without first passing an examination before the board of examiners herein provided with an average grade of 75%, which examination shall include the fundamental or basic sciences hereinbefore set forth in this section, excepting, however, those persons and practitioners who in the practice of religion endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by prayer or other spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of any church.

Sec. 12. No laws shall hereafter be passed which:

(1) Tax the people of Oregon for the maintenance of the boards in this article provided.

(2) Prohibit or circumscribe the practice of religion by persons or practitioners who endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by prayer or other spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of any church.

(3) Prohibit or circumscribe the rights of those persons now holding Oregon licenses or certificates to practice any of said arts or professions; provided, that such licentiates follow their respective callings and practices under said licenses or certificates subject to the laws of Oregon in force January 1, 1933, and, as altered or amended by this article.

(4) Prohibit any physician or physician and surgeon herein classified from advising or prescribing to his patients the administration of family or domestic remedies.

(5) Abridge, circumscribe, or conflict with any section in this article contained.

Sec. 13. Such laws of Oregon as are herein referred to (chapters IX, XVI, XIX, and XXI, or parts thereof, of title LXVIII, Oregon Code 1930), for the purpose of making operative, complete and entire this article, except as altered or

repealed by this article, are adopted and made a part of this constitutional amendment.

Sec. 14. Nothing in this article contained shall, (a) prevent the legislature, or the people by initiative petition, from passing laws for separate boards of examiners to govern any new healing arts or profession; and (b) or prevent the legislature, or the people by initiative petition, from passing a law or laws creating separate boards of examiners for those schools of the healing arts now governed in Oregon by the medical board of examiners; and such new boards, whenever created, shall be protected and governed by this article in all respects as if such boards were in existence and regulated by law at the time of the adoption of this amendment; provided, however, that such laws shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this article.

Sec. 15. Each and every section in this article contained, together with the rights created, the acts and things restricted, the healing arts classification made, the policies decreed and declared, and all other matters therein contained, shall be construed to be effective mandatory provisions of the organic or fundamental law of Oregon and as being effectively decreed, determined and established by this article.

Sec. 16. This article of the Constitution shall be known and quoted as the "healing arts amendment" of the constitution, and is self executing; and all provisions and sections of the Constitution, the Laws of Oregon, Charters, or Ordinances, in conflict with this article, are hereby repealed.

For affirmative argument see page 19.
For negative arguments see pages 20-24.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

ARGUMENT (Affirmative)

Submitted by the Progressive Constitutional Amendment Committee, Irene L. Lucas and Harold Hulme, in behalf of the **Healing Arts Constitutional Amendment.**

The sponsors feel that the best argument for the amendment is the amendment itself. They therefore submit herewith a brief explanation of its high lights.

What the amendment does:

First. By the organic law of the state it forbids monopoly and encourages competition in the healing arts. See Section 1.

Second. It forbids the taxation of the people for expenses of operation. (Sec. 12.)

Third. It gives to those who heal by prayer and spiritual means constitutional guarantees as to their rights. (Secs. 2 and 12.)

Fourth. It guarantees to those who come under the industrial accident commission, and similar bureaus, that they shall be treated by their own doctor (drugless or medical) if they so desire. It cuts out the contract system. (Sec. 7.)

Fifth. It requires that standard schools in Oregon shall teach basic sciences. It demands that boards of examiners shall require a knowledge of same from applicants for license. It adds one more basic science, namely, bacteriology. It abolishes the extra basic science board. (Sec. 11.)

Sixth. It gives to all standard schools in Oregon teaching the healing arts the same means of development as those now enjoyed by the medical school. (Sec. 5.)

Seventh. It gives to all a constitutional guarantee of the doctor (drugless or medical) of their choice. (Sec. 6.)

Dealing with a few objections. It is maintained that the measure should not be in the form of a constitutional amendment. The sponsors reply that if political and religious freedom are important enough to be a part of the bill of rights, then certainly in the face of the threat of health regimentation and state medicine, healing freedom should also be included. (Secs. 1 and 6.)

Will the amendment adversely affect the public health? Not if we believe the board of health. Oregon, they say, has been for years the healthiest state in the Union. This condition is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that it has for years had the most liberal drugless laws of any state. The amendment would insure that this continue. (Sec. 8)

Much has been made of the clause which provides for the development of the various schools of healing. It is objected that the non-medical schools might teach major surgery. The intelligent voter will, however, note that this development is carefully guarded by the phrase "Provided that such additional subjects and requirements are not inconsistent with the science, teaching

and philosophy of the respective standard schools of healing in Oregon".

This clause, in fact, arose out of the injustice of the present system. The medical law of today says, "The (medical) board shall have full power and authority to make any rule which it deems necessary to bring the standard of requirements up to those of other states". Also, they (the board) shall have the right "to add such other branches (of study) as the board shall deem advisable". Here is unlimited and uncontrolled power to expand. Competitive schools already at a disadvantage because they are not supported by state funds suffer unjust discrimination. The medical school can go right ahead. Others must ask the legislature for permission. Thus, any new drugless discovery, no matter how important, must fight for the right to exist against the powerful medical lobby maintained each legislative session at Salem for this express purpose. Medical discoveries are, however, adopted under the rule outlined above. The amendment, by correcting this, would give to all standard schools teaching the healing arts in Oregon equality of opportunity (American fair play). (Sec. 5.)

Regarding basic science. Because neither the medical, chiropractic or naturopathic schools in Oregon are required by law to teach bacteriology this clause makes a knowledge of this science compulsory except for those who heal by prayer or other spiritual means. It retires the basic science board and places the duty of examining in these sciences upon the regular examining boards. This function they have performed for years without criticism. It further makes the teaching of basic sciences mandatory on all standard schools now in existence or which may later develop. The present method requires two boards to do one job; this the amendment corrects.

The sponsors thus rest their case, sure in the conviction that the amendment is fair to all and does injury to none and that the voter, having read it, will do his part to place it in the constitution of our state.

PROGRESSIVE CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT COMMITTEE,
201-202 Weatherly Building,
Portland, Oregon.

By IRENE L. LUCAS, President,
HAROLD HULME, Secretary.

and

IRENE L. LUCAS,
2335 N. E. 52d Ave., Portland, Ore.
HAROLD HULME,
2803 N. E. 24th Ave., Portland, Ore.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Oregon State Federation of Professional Societies, opposing the **Healing Arts Constitutional Amendment**.

This measure is an amendment to the State Constitution. Before voting on a constitutional change having such far-reaching effects on the public health and welfare, the voters of the state are entitled to know who are sponsoring this constitutional amendment and what the real purposes of the sponsors are.

Special Interests Seek This Legislation

This constitutional amendment is sponsored by the self-designated "Progressive Constitutional Amendment Committee", headed by Irene L. Lucas and Harold Hulme. Lest the voters be misled into the belief that this committee is a group of public-spirited citizens interested in the welfare of the people, it should be known that this committee consists of a group of chiropractors and naturopaths and that Irene L. Lucas is a chiropractor and Harold Hulme is a naturopath. Also active in seeking the enactment of this constitutional amendment is the owner of a commercial school of healing located in Portland. The campaign for this measure is being entirely financed by chiropractors and naturopaths and this commercial school of healing.

Facts vs. Allegations of Sponsors

A casual examination of this proposed amendment and the arguments of its sponsors might lead the unsuspecting voter to believe that this measure is designed to provide needed protection for the people. As a matter of fact, the public health is already thoroughly protected by existing laws and agencies which have been set up through prolonged effort by our citizens and the state legislature. It is necessary, therefore, to analyze each individual allegation of the sponsors and carefully compare it with the facts.

1. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment forbids monopoly and encourages competition in the healing arts.

THE FACTS ARE: There is not and never has been any monopoly. Any properly trained individual who can demonstrate to the State Board of Higher Education that he possesses a high school education and a reasonable knowledge of the basic sciences is eligible to become a doctor. There are, at the present time, several thousand students preparing themselves to become doctors and several thousand doctors are licensed each year. It is clear, therefore, that there is a complete absence of monopoly and that a state of free competition already exists. Oregon, and the United States generally, have more

doctors per unit of population than any other civilized country in the world.

2. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment forbids the taxation of the people to cover the expense involved in certifying and licensing doctors.

THE FACTS ARE: Existing laws already provide that all agencies which supervise the licensing of doctors in Oregon, including the State Board of Higher Education, shall discharge their functions without one cent of expense to the taxpayers, this necessary expense being paid by the applicants who seek a license to practice in Oregon.

3. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment guarantees the rights of those who heal by prayer and other spiritual means.

THE FACTS ARE: These persons already have complete protection under existing laws. The present basic science law specifically provides that the law shall not be "construed to affect or prevent the practice of the religion of persons who endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by prayer or other spiritual means in accordance with the tenets of any church".

4. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment guarantees to those who come under the State Industrial Accident Commission that they shall be treated by their own doctor.

THE FACTS ARE: The injured worker already has this right in all cases where the doctor he selects is competent to treat the particular injury from which the worker is suffering. The State Industrial Accident Commission has always been most zealous in making available to injured workers the highest type of care. To hinder the commission in the fulfillment of this duty and to permit unsuspecting workers to fall into the hands of "diploma-mill" doctors would only increase the loss of work days and future earning power of injured workmen and add to the pain, suffering, and permanent injury of the victims of these unskilled "doctors".

5. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment requires all schools of the healing art to teach the basic sciences and examine all applicants in these sciences.

THE FACTS ARE: The mere inclusion of certain subjects in the curriculum of a "diploma-mill" with inadequately trained teachers, poor library, laboratory, and hospital facilities is no pro-

tection to the sick people of Oregon. Nor does a superficial examination in the basic sciences by such a school, or by a board representing some biased group of doctors, afford the people any protection. The sick people of our state are entitled to the protection now afforded by the examination in the basic sciences—an examination given by an impartial and qualified agency representing the people: i. e., The State Board of Higher Education.

6. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment gives all schools of healing the same means of development now enjoyed by the medical school.

THE FACTS ARE: All schools already have the same "means of development" provided they are willing to require that their students have a high school education, to provide their students with a reasonable knowledge of the basic sciences and are willing to have their students demonstrate this knowledge to the State Board of Higher Education.

7. THE SPONSORS ALLEGE: That the amendment gives to all a constitutional guarantee of the doctor of their choice.

THE FACTS ARE: All persons always have had and now have the right to engage the services of any licensed doctor of any school or system of healing. The basic science law ensures the people of Oregon that any doctor who is hereafter licensed will possess a sufficient knowledge of the fundamental subjects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, and hygiene, to enable him to recognize the nature of the disease from which the sick person is suffering. The doctor can then apply his preferred method of treatment.

The Real Purpose:

To Tear Down Oregon's Health Standards for the Benefit of Special Interests

The real purpose of this proposed constitutional amendment is to tear down the structure of laws essential to the protection of the health and welfare of our people—the erection of which has taken many decades of public-spirited effort by our citizens. These necessary protective laws function in behalf of our citizens through certain state agencies representing the people. These state agencies are the State Legislature, the State Industrial Accident Commission, the State Board of Higher Education, and the Boards of Trustees of our hospitals. The sponsors of this proposed constitutional amendment propose to destroy this necessary protection by means of which our people are safeguarded against incompetent and unscrupulous doctors.

This constitutional amendment would accomplish this objective by tearing down the standards of education for doctors, the sanitary, aseptic, and other standards of our hospitals, and the high standards of care provided for injured workers under the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It would deprive the agencies, now conscientiously representing the people, of their protective powers and would transfer this power to commercial schools of healing which are private corporations interested solely in private gain. This revolutionary and dangerous change would be accomplished at tremendous cost to the public health and welfare of Oregon and its people.

How These Special Interests Would Tear Down Oregon's Health Standards

Specifically, the anti-social purposes of these special interests would be accomplished by the following means:

1. By abolishing the examination in the basic sciences of human anatomy, human physiology, human pathology, chemistry, and hygiene, given by the State Board of Higher Education. All doctors of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, and naturopathy are now required to be examined by this board. This is an absolutely essential protection to our citizens. This examination is not given by any board of doctors interested in promoting their own ends but by a nonpartisan and unbiased group of educators representing all the people and working under the direction of the State Board of Higher Education.

The basic science law was enacted by the state legislature at the instance of thousands of our citizens including business and professional men, club women, parents and teachers, public health workers, ministers, and others in all walks of life.

Also active in urging its enactment were: American Association of University Women, Portland Federation of Women's Organizations, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, Council of Jewish Women, Registered Architects of Oregon, Oregon Social Workers Association, Oregon chapter, American Institute of Architects, Oregon State Veterinarians Association, Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association, Oregon State Dental Association, Oregon State Graduate Nurses Association, and Portland Women's Club.

The law was passed because these citizens and organizations brought startling facts to the attention of the legislature, indicating that under the old laws hundreds of persons were being licensed to practice in Oregon who had little or no basic training in the fundamental sciences. A large number of these had not had a high school education and many had not even finished common

school. It was also disclosed that many incompetents who were unable to meet the basic science requirements in Washington, and the many other states having such requirements, were entering Oregon. Our state threatened to become a "dumping-ground" for numerous poorly-trained "diploma-mill" graduates to the serious harm of our citizens. The sponsors of the proposed Healing Arts Constitutional Amendment propose to return our state to these disgraceful conditions and to forever subject our people to these conditions by engrafting numerous destructive provisions upon our State Constitution.

2. By compelling the hospitals of our state to allow any doctor, however incompetent or lacking in moral qualifications, to treat patients within their walls. At the present time, the hospitals protect every patient who enters by refusing to allow any doctor who is incompetent or lacking in character to use their facilities. This public duty of the hospital to ensure that only properly qualified doctors may treat patients is exercised against any incompetent doctor, whether he be a doctor of medicine, a doctor of osteopathy, chiropractic, or naturopathy.

3. By depriving the state legislature of all future power to protect the public health. This would be accomplished by prohibiting the legislature from prescribing reasonable educational requirements for doctors and lodging this legislative function in the hands of commercial schools of healing, many of which are "diploma-mills". By this means, commercial schools can make the requirements sufficiently low to enable these schools to make huge profits by charging large tuition fees for making "doctors" out of ignorant persons after a relatively short course of "study".

4. By depriving the state legislature of all future power to limit the doctors of the various schools of healing to the type of treatment they are competent by training to administer to the sick. By so depriving the legislature of this authority and lodging it in commercial schools of healing, these schools would be empowered to confer on poorly-trained, short-course "doctors" the legal right to perform major surgery, to use the X-ray, to attend mothers in child-birth, to care for contagious diseases, to prescribe drugs, narcotics, and to handle poisons.

All professions, including teaching, architecture, engineering, and account-

ancy, as well as the healing arts, are in all states subjected to the control of the state legislature. This control over professional qualifications is absolutely essential to the health, welfare, and safety of the people.

5. By depriving the State Industrial Accident Commission of power to discharge its humanitarian duty of protecting the welfare of Oregon's industrial workers. This would be accomplished by compelling the commission to permit any doctor, however incompetent in the care of fractures and other serious industrial injuries, to treat workers suffering from the most severe and complicated injuries. At the present time, the State Industrial Accident Commission conscientiously protects the human rights and interests of every injured worker by making it possible for him to obtain the best care for his particular injury.

Proposed Amendment Is Destructive and Should Be Defeated

We urge the rejection of this proposed amendment which would tear down the structure of laws essential to the protection of the health and welfare of our people, utterly destroy Oregon's standards of training for doctors, uproot the standards of safe practice of our hospitals, and wreck our workmen's compensation law to the irreparable injury of the people of our state without accomplishing a single constructive purpose.

GIVE OREGON'S SICK AND INJURED A "SQUARE DEAL"—VOTE AGAINST THIS DESTRUCTIVE AMENDMENT.

PREVENT OREGON FROM BECOMING THE DUMPING GROUND FOR "DIPLOMA-MILL" DOCTORS.

VOTE 305 X NO

OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES,

By FRANCIS B. JACOBBERGER,
President,

208 McKay Building,
Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)
ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Oregon Association of Hospitals, opposing the **Healing Arts Constitutional Amendment.**

The marked advance in hospital standards in recent years has been one of the most striking phases of progress in the field of health. Oregon hospitals have kept pace with national advancement and in many ways have taken a leading position. The high place of our medical institutions is evidenced by the recognition of our state as the medical center of the Pacific Northwest. Our low death and sickness rates, which make Oregon so attractive to home-seekers and industry, is one important effect of our high hospital standards.

The high standards of hospital service which have led to recognition by the nation-wide accrediting agencies are the result of quiet, but persistent, efforts by hospital leaders. In order to obtain this position of leadership, which reflects so much credit upon Oregon and enhances the prestige of our state, our hospitals have applied certain essential regulations relating to sanitation, asepsis (prevention of infection), the care of contagious diseases, the care of mothers in child-birth, and other practices, which protect our people from infection and other serious complications arising from improper hospital procedures.

Most vital in maintaining these standards is the public duty now imposed upon the boards of trustees of our hospitals to prevent incompetent and unscrupulous doctors, whether they be doctors of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, or naturopathy, from treating patients within their walls. This obligation of the hospitals to exclude incompetent and unscrupulous doctors from treating patients entrusted to hospital care is one of the most important safeguards the people of Oregon now have against "diploma-mill" doctors. All states of the Union protect their citizens by imposing this public duty upon their hospitals.

This proposed constitutional amendment would deprive our citizens of this essential protection by compelling our hospitals to permit any doctor, however incompetent or lacking in moral qualifications, to attempt to treat the most serious cases of illness, to perform surgery, to care for contagious diseases, to attend mothers in child-birth, and to undertake other procedures for which many previously licensed doctors are entirely unfitted. Fully as serious, would be the danger to other patients in the hospital arising from the possible spread of infection and contagious disease by unqualified doctors, many of whom deny the existence of disease-producing organisms, and who, in any event, are entirely ignorant of the basic principles of asepsis (prevention of infection) and communicable disease control.

Also of vital importance is the fact that a considerable proportion of all hospital cases arise from automobile accidents. Many accident victims are tourists and visitors from other states. These guests of our state, who are far

removed from their homes and family physicians, rely almost entirely upon the staffs of our accredited hospitals to provide high-type care. If our hospitals are deprived of the right to exclude incompetent and unscrupulous doctors from their staffs, Oregon will soon become known throughout the country as a state unsafe for tourist travel. Oregon will then be shunned by the thousands of tourists who annually visit our state.

If this measure should carry, every accredited Oregon hospital would immediately lose its national rating as an "approved" or "standardized" hospital, because this constitutional amendment would make it illegal for our hospitals to apply the recognized standards of hospital practice. Our state would cease to be a leading medical center and our hospital standards would deteriorate to the level prevailing 50 or 75 years ago.

The official organization of Oregon hospitals urges that this dangerous measure be defeated. We ask your cooperation in protecting the health of the people of our state and in maintaining Oregon's present high position as a medical center.

HELP US TO PROTECT YOU!

Vote 305 X NO

OREGON ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITALS,

By REVEREND AXEL M. GREEN,
 B. D., President, 2800 North
 Commercial Avenue, Portland,
 Oregon.

REPRESENTING HOSPITALS OF OREGON

Including the following:

St. Vincents Hospital, Good Samaritan Hospital, Emanuel Hospital, Portland Sanitarium and Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Robert C. Coffey Hospital, Portland Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and Morning-side Hospital of Portland; Albany General Hospital; Ashland Community Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital and Columbia Hospital of Astoria; St. Elizabeth Hospital of Baker; Lumbermen's Hospital and St. Charles Hospital of Bend; Corvallis General Hospital; Dallas Hospital; Enterprise Hospital; Eugene Hospital and Pacific Hospital of Eugene; Josephine General Hospital of Grants Pass; Hood River Hospital; Hill-side Hospital and Klamath Valley Hospital of Klamath Falls; McMinnville General Hospital; Sacred Heart Hospital of Medford; Mill City Hospital; Portland Open Air Sanatorium of Milwaukie; Mast and Wilson Hospital of Myrtle Point; Holy Rosary Hospital of Ontario; Oregon City Hospital; St. Helens General Hospital; The Dalles Hospital and Mid-Columbia Hospital of The Dalles; Charlton Hospital and Tillamook General Hospital of Tillamook.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

ARGUMENT (Negative)

Submitted by the Committee for the Preservation of the Workmen's Compensation Law, opposing the **Healing Arts Constitutional Amendment**.

This proposed constitutional amendment would wreck our humanitarian workmen's compensation act, which is one of the most important laws on our statute books—a law absolutely essential to workers, employers, and taxpayers. This law, with its broad humanitarian purposes, has been in effect since 1913 and is widely recognized as one of the best compensation acts in the country.

The major purpose of the workmen's compensation act, as stated in the law itself, is "To restore the injured person as soon as possible and as nearly as possible to a condition of self-support and maintenance as an able-bodied workman". Charged directly by the law with this sacred duty, the State Industrial Accident Commission, composed of three outstanding citizens, one representing labor, one representing industry, and one representing the public, has, since the inception of the law, made every effort to provide the injured worker with the highest type of care. The commission has always recognized that one of the most important factors in the recovery of persons suffering from disease or injury is the favorable mental attitude which accompanies the care of the patient by a doctor of the patient's own choice. For this reason, the commission has always allowed the injured worker the greatest possible freedom of choice of doctors consistent with the essential object of restoring the injured worker as speedily and nearly as possible to his normal self-supporting status. The worker now enjoys freedom of choice with the single protective reservation that the doctor selected is competent to care for the particular injury from which the worker is suffering.

The sponsors of this proposed Healing Arts Constitutional Amendment consist of a small group of doctors and the owner of a commercial school of healing. They desire to compel the Commission to permit any doctor, regardless of his qualifications, to attempt to treat industrial injuries, at the expense of, and to receive payment from, the industrial accident fund—a trust fund created for the exclusive benefit of the workers by contributions made entirely by workers and their employers.

If this constitutional amendment were adopted, the State Industrial Accident Commission would be robbed of all power to discharge the sacred duty with which it is entrusted. Under these circumstances, the injured workers of Oregon could become the prey of any group of unscrupulous "diploma-mill" doctors, dominated primarily by motives of private gain, into whose hands unsuspecting workers might fall. The State Industrial Accident fund could thus be subjected to the wholesale raids of any avaricious group of doctors. The inevi-

table result would probably be "sky-high" compensation rates to Oregon's workers and Oregon industry, with the prospect of seriously retarding industrial recovery in our state and creating widespread unemployment.

The ridiculous character of this proposed constitutional amendment is evidenced by the fact that, if adopted, it would make it illegal for the State Industrial Accident Commission to provide adequate first aid facilities for thousands of workers employed on isolated industrial projects (as, for example, the huge Bonneville Dam) located at points far removed from population centers. If this amendment is adopted, it would be impossible for such projects, upon which our working people are almost entirely dependent at this time, to be carried on within our state. The probable result would be that thousands of our people would be thrown out of employment or forced to leave Oregon for other states, none of which suffer from such vicious legislation.

It must also be borne in mind that workers suffering from skull fractures, severe shock, and other serious injuries are frequently unconscious and therefore unable to make a personal choice of a doctor. Again demonstrating the ridiculous nature of this proposed amendment, it proposes to make it illegal for the State Industrial Accident Commission to provide a doctor for such injured workers.

In urging the defeat of this proposed amendment, we are solely interested in the proper administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act and in insuring that the industrial employees of our state shall always receive proper and adequate care when injured. We favor the law as it now stands, under which any competent doctor may treat injured workers. We are certain that this proposed constitutional amendment which compels the State Industrial Accident Commission to permit any doctor, however incompetent or unscrupulous, to treat our injured workers would wreck the fundamental structure of our compensation law.

**PROTECT OREGON'S INJURED
WORKERS**

**SAVE OUR WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION
LAW**

VOTE 305 X NO

**COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESER-
VATION OF THE WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION LAW,**

By **THOMAS H. MILLS,**
Chairman,
1006 S. W. Sixth Avenue.
Portland, Oregon.

STATEMENTS AND
ARGUMENTS
OF
Political Parties
AND
Independent Candidates

General Election
November 6, 1934

FOREWORD

The statements on the following pages are printed and distributed by the state in accordance with the provisions of sections 36-2406 and 36-2407, Oregon Code 1930, which prescribe a fee for such service.

Limited to information concerning candidates for state and district offices, the pamphlet makes no reference to many such candidates for the reason that space was not engaged for them.

The statements are arranged in the order in which section 36-1404, Oregon Code 1930, requires the candidates' names to be printed upon the official ballots.

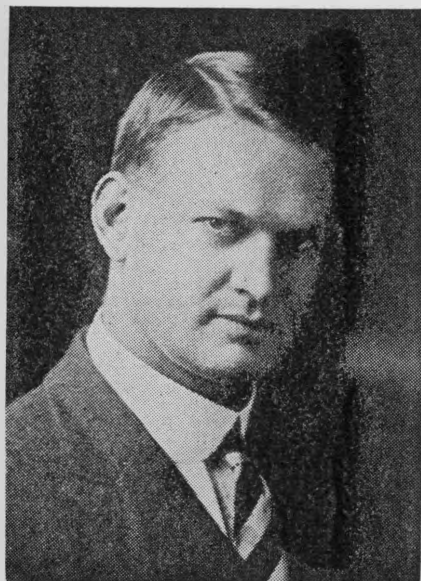
Ballot numbers are assigned by the county clerks, who, when requested, provide sample ballots containing the names of all candidates to be voted upon.

Pamphlets are mailed only to registered voters whose names have been reported to the secretary of state by the county clerks.

P. J. STADELMAN,
Secretary of State

EMMETT W. GULLEY

**Independent Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**



Emmett W. Gulley was born in Kansas in 1894. Graduated from Pacific College, Newberg, in 1917. Master's Degree from Haverford College, Philadelphia, in 1928. Teacher at Pacific College now and for the past six years. Owns and operates a farm. Married. Three children. Member Friends' Church. Taxpayer, home and farm owner and has resided in First District ten years. A student of social problems, economics and government. Actively interested in civic affairs.

I respectfully submit my stand on vital public issues of today:

OLD AGE PENSIONS—I will, in Congress, support the Townsend Old-Age Revolving Pension Plan.

GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY—For real efficiency and economy through elimination of unnecessary departments and activities and reduction of Congressional mileage rate from present excessive rate of 20 cents per mile to first class train fare (3 cents per mile) plus berth.

AGRICULTURE—For a fair return for farm products and economic security for our farmers. Oppose restriction of agricultural production.

UTILITIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES—For development and complete control by the government, for the benefit of all the people, of all remaining publicly-owned natural resources including hydro-electric power. Advocate Federal or State of Oregon owned transmission lines from Bonneville power dam. Favor government ownership of public utilities.

TAXATION, CURRENCY AND CREDIT—For raising great bulk of taxes from incomes, inheritances, gifts and other able-to-pay sources. Oppose all further issuance of tax exempt securities. For government control of currency and credit.

LIQUOR, MOTION PICTURES, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE—For the maintenance of a constructive and comprehensive system of education stressing the evil effects of alcoholic liquor, looking toward the eradication of the liquor traffic. Favor uniform Federal laws governing marriage and divorce. Advocate strict Federal control of the source of output of the motion picture industry.

LABOR—For Labor's six point legislative program.

PEACE—For reduction of armaments by international agreement, entrance of United States into World Court, government control and manufacture of all munitions of war and arms.

Also stand for protection of all Constitutional rights, advancement of education and child welfare, and will, if elected, support forward looking, constructive legislation, and work actively and conscientiously on behalf of the various human and material interests of this district. My slogan "Human Values First".

Sincerely,

EMMETT W. GULLEY.

JAMES W. MOTT
Republican Party Candidate for Representative in Congress, First
Congressional District



Congressman James W. Mott, of Salem, has made one of the outstanding first term records of the 73d Congress and has placed the First District of Oregon in the most secure and important position it has ever occupied in the National House of Representatives.

He is duplicating in Congress his success as a member of his own state legislature as well as his success as Corporation Commissioner of Oregon and is fulfilling his campaign promise of "Active Representation in Congress".

COMMITTEESHIPS — THE VEHICLE
OF A CONGRESSMAN'S
AUTHORITY

A Congressman's committee assignments determine to a large extent both his influence as a member and his usefulness to the district he represents. At his first session Congressman Mott accomplished an almost unprecedented thing, for a new member, when he secured appointment to the two standing committees of the House which together control more than half of all the legislation directly affecting his district. These are the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Roads. He is also a member of the Committee on Territories and of the Committee on Committees.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

This committee, consisting of 22 members, makes all appointments of Republican members to all standing committees of the House. Congressman Mott's position on this key committee gives him a voice in determining the Republican personnel of all committees appointed during his incumbency, as well as a voice in determining his own committee assignments.

WORK ON PUBLIC LAND COMMITTEE SAVES O. & C. REVENUE

The Public Lands Committee has exclusive jurisdiction of legislation pertaining to the public domain of the United States, including the revested Oregon & California grant lands in the 16 counties of western Oregon.

As a member of this Committee Congressman Mott defeated the McClintic bill to repeal the Stanfield Act, under which the land grant counties of Oregon are entitled to receive half a million dollars a year from the government as reimbursement for tax loss. He also secured adoption of his amendment to the Taylor bill, which preserved the revenue producing status of these lands. He has begun his fight to amend the Stanfield Act to provide for all tax loss reimbursement to Oregon through direct annual payments out of the treasury. This amendment will be considered by the Public Lands Committee at the next session.

WORK ON ROADS COMMITTEE BRINGS MILLIONS TO OREGON

As a member of the Committee on Roads Congressman Mott played a leading part in the making and passage of the two largest road building

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee.)

measures ever authorized by Congress. From these bills Oregon received more than nine million dollars. He was a member of the two subcommittees in direct control of this legislation, and, on the minority side, was in charge of the debate which resulted in the passage of the bill.

MOTT SECURES FLOOD CONTROL SURVEY FOR OREGON

Congressman Mott introduced and secured enactment of his amendment authorizing flood control surveys of the Columbia and Willamette rivers and of all tributaries of the Columbia in Oregon. The U. S. Engineers are now making the survey under authority of this Act, which was the only Oregon flood control bill passed at the last session.

NATIONAL, EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY LEGISLATION

In national legislation Congressman Mott actively supported the President's emergency and recovery program. This included the Recovery Act proper, emergency farm relief, PWA (the Act which made possible Bonneville dam and all other Federal projects in Oregon), CWA, CCC, Home Owners Relief, National Housing Act, all Federal Power development measures, all remedial banking laws, including the Bank Deposit Guarantee bill and all securities legislation.

Just as actively as he supported the emergency-recovery program Congressman Mott opposed legislation having for its purpose the surrender of law-making power by the Congress to the several bureaus of the Executive Department. Specifically, this class of legislation included the so-called Economy Act (HR 2820) which reduced by 54 per cent the compensation paid to veterans suffering from disability actually incurred in line of duty, and which attempted to transfer lawmaking authority over veterans from Congress to the chief of the Veterans Bureau, the Bankhead compulsory crop control measure, the Taylor bill repealing the homestead laws, and the act transferring tariff making power from the legislative to the executive branch of the government.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS ON VOTE RECORD

The official pamphlet statement of the Democratic candidate contains what is obviously an attempt to contradict the voting record on the first part of the legislation above mentioned. It infers that Congressman Mott voted against the banking and securities acts and the Muscle Shoals bill. The record, which is an official published record, shows, of course, that he voted for this legislation—not against it. It also infers that HR 2820, which Congressman Mott opposed, was some sort of "Credit Bill". HR 2820 was the vicious Economy Act which the Democratic majority itself subsequently repudiated. The statement also contains misquotations, cunningly devised partial quotations and even typographical errors (subsequently corrected) from newspaper reports of some of Congressman Mott's speeches. We believe the people of Oregon are too familiar with the speeches in question to be deceived as to Congressman Mott's views on national legislation by any such method of distortion.

FARM LEGISLATION AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Congressman Mott was one of the recognized leaders in the fight for the Frazier bill for refinancing farm mortgages and the cost of production bill. Through the efforts of himself and his associates a petition to discharge the committee and force the vote on this bill was successfully prosecuted. The bill was killed, however, by a gag rule introduced by the majority leader and supported by practically the entire Democratic side. The fight for the Frazier bill will be renewed at the next session.

Congressman Mott was among the first and most active supporters of unemployment insurance and old-age pension legislation in the last Congress. This was a part of his platform in his first campaign, and he will continue to urge it until it is finally enacted.

BONNEVILLE DAM AUTHORITY

As a part of the Bonneville Dam Authority bill to be introduced at the next session Congressman Mott will insist that the bill provide (1) that the distribution of power be controlled by the government and (2) that Oregon shall re-

ceive a definite percentage of the gross proceeds from the sale of power as is already provided for States adjacent to the Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam projects.

VETERAN LEGISLATION

A veteran himself Congressman Mott has been accorded a high place in the House leadership on veteran legislation and his effective work in this field is known to every veteran in Oregon. He led the fight in the House which forced the vote on the Senate amendments restoring to service connected disabled World war veterans the compensation taken from them by the Economy Act (which he opposed) and reinstating the pensions of Spanish War veterans. This legislation was finally passed over the President's veto.

OTHER LEGISLATION AFFECTING OREGON

In addition to his flood control, O. & C. land and road legislation Congressman Mott introduced and secured enactment of bills authorizing navigation surveys of the Siuslaw and Umpqua rivers, construction of bridge across Columbia at Astoria, grants of land to Forest Grove, McMinnville and Coquille for water supply protection, and grant of Yaquina Bay lighthouse property for State park. He secured passage in the House of the Senate bills authorizing construction of the five Coast Highway bridges, obtained cancellation of the order closing Chemawa Indian School by securing the President's personal intervention, secured approval for continuance and extension of Oregon harbor projects and effected restoration of all appropriations for Oregon experiment stations which had been eliminated by the Agricultural Department. He has kept in close and continuous contact with all Oregon loan and grant projects before the Public Works Administration and has assisted in securing speedy consideration for each of them. Pending at time of adjournment and to be re-introduced and considered at the next session are his bills for development of Tongue Point and the Columbia river defenses, amendment to the Stanfield Act and other important measures affecting his State and District.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Congressman Mott was raised in Salem, where he now lives; son of the late Dr. W. S. Mott and Willetta M. Mott; attended University of Oregon and Stanford; A. B. Columbia University, New York, 1909; engaged several years in newspaper work; LLB. Willamette University Law School, 1917, commencing practice of law at Astoria same year; enlisted in Navy in 1918, returning and resuming practice, 1919. Elected city attorney of Astoria, 1920; elected representative in legislature from Clatsop county 1922, 1924 and 1926. Returned to Salem, establishing law offices there, 1929. Elected representative in legislature from Marion county, 1930. Appointed Corporation Commissioner of Oregon, 1931. Elected representative in Congress from First District, Oregon, November 8, 1932. Married, 1919, to Ethel L. Walling, former Oregon State College student and member of pioneer Polk county family, and has two daughters. Church affiliation, Presbyterian. Member American Legion, 40 and 8, Grange, Kiwanis, Elks, County and State Bar Associations.

RECOGNITION ACCORDED CONGRESSMAN MOTT

The advancement of James W. Mott in Congress has been rapid. The minority organization leaders have been quick to recognize his ability and skill in debate, his forceful and dynamic personality, and his sound knowledge and experience gained through eight years service in his own state legislature. Besides his position on the powerful appointing committee of his party (the Committee on Committees) he is one of the two new members holding an official place in the minority floor organization. He has been accorded a leading position in debate on the most important measures before Congress and is recognized by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as outstanding among members serving their first terms in the House.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
ARTHUR W. PRIAULX, Chairman,
CHARLES W. ERSKINE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee.)

R. R. TURNER

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**



**BUILD AMERICA WITH ROOSEVELT.
OLD-AGE PENSIONS, UNEMPLOY-
MENT INSURANCE, HOMES.**

There is only one issue in this campaign: Shall we back up the President with our votes? Shall we vote for progressive measures and ideals and against reaction? Your only opportunity to vote for progressive laws, the New Deal in American democracy, and Roosevelt is to elect a Progressive Democrat to Congress, who will help, not hinder, the President in his Relief, Recovery, Reform program. Are you for progress or reaction?

Will you help your President keep banks safe and cure unemployment? Will you vote for a more just distribution of the fruits of labor and the producer? Will you vote to save American homes, farms, investments, and to deliver power and light from Bonneville to the people at lowest government rates?

Will you vote for "security for old age, security against the ills and the accidents that come to people, and above all, security to earn your own living"? Will you vote this time to "place men, women, and children first in the nation"?

In a word: will you vote for a program that places human interests above property interests, a program built upon those fundamental principles on which our American nation was founded—life, liberty, and happiness for all? Then if so, you will vote for a true Roosevelt progressive for Congress.

Do not be deceived: The cry of "unconstitutional" has been heard ever since the days of Jesus, when the rulers, Pharisees, special interests and reactionaries crucified Him for healing and helping the poor and doing the things the favored few said were "unconstitutional".

PLATFORM

(1) Endorse the Roosevelt Relief Recovery Reform program and the New Deal; security for old age, homes, farms, banks, employment, and a chance for our children.

(2) Urge government development and complete control of hydroelectric plants. The Muscle Shoals plant was bottled up by greedy power interests. Let's see to it that Bonneville is not.

(3) Give national aid—without national control—in education. Relieve the school taxation burden on property. If the government can spend billions in aiding banks and railroads, then why cannot it aid in education?

(4) Favor old-age pension program, and unemployment insurance against slack periods in industry.

(5) Take all profit out of war; conscript wealth as well as youth in time of wars; have only the government manufacture war munitions.

(This information furnished by Democratic Congressional Committee,
First Congressional District of Oregon.)

(6) Give adequate consideration to worthy veterans of all wars, with hospitalization for all cases of service connected disability, and for those veterans unable to care for their own hospitalization.

(7) Advocate complete national control of banking, credit structure, and the issue and valuing of money as provided in the Constitution, on some such plan as the Cutting bill.

(8) Protect states against alien holding companies and their stock rackets.

(9) Oppose the national sales tax; endorse the Frazier bill in the interest of debt-burdened farmers; endorse the Wagner bill in the interest of labor.

(10) Favor collective bargaining for labor. All wealth is created through labor. I stand for social justice and equitable distribution of the fruits of labor.

(11) I will faithfully work in the interest of my district.

OPPONENT

James W. Mott opposes Roosevelt and the New Deal. His Silverton speech was headlined in the Salem Statesman: "Mott Scores New Deal", "Mott Hits New Deal." "If the New Deal refers to the banking bill . . . and many others of a like nature, we are opposed to it", he is reported to have stated. Thus, Mott is even against security of bank deposits. Mott bitterly denounced U. S. Credit Bill, H. R. 2820, in his first important vote in Congress; and at the closing of Congress, he was still voting to defeat the administration. The Oregonian, August 5, 1934, states: "Congressman James W. Mott . . . has constantly opposed practically every measure of the Recovery Program."

In Congress he was known as an opponent and "an arrogant carping critic of the Administration." Says Joseph Byrns, majority leader, House of Representatives: "The record shows that he (Mott) has repeatedly criticized the Administration and its plans and policies in a most partisan manner. It will be news to his colleagues that he is now claiming to have been one of the President's supporters."

Would you wish to reelect to Congress a man who in Washington is known as an arrogant carping critic of the Administration, and who at home pretends to be a friend of the Administration and a supporter of the New Deal?

Would you, with Bonneville at stake, return to Congress a man who voted against the Conference Report on the Muscle Shoals bill and thus stood with the power trust in effort to deny to the people of Tennessee Valley light and power at lowest government rates?

Would you, with your bank deposits now safe, vote for reelection of a man who voted and now speaks against the bank bill?

Would you send to Congress a man whose term of office as a state official was, by reason of heavy extravagant cost to taxpayers, subject to great criticism; whose acts of omission and commission rendered him subject to newspaper criticism and assault?

If your answer is "No", vote for Turner.

Now on the other hand. Would you send to Congress a man who has the courage of his convictions, who is not afraid to stand alone for what is right?

Do you want to be represented by a man who knows the sacrifices of the homes to educate the children of the state, and who is in sympathy with the home and the state's greatest asset, its children?

Do you want to send to Washington a man whose reputation as a state official is known for economy, honesty and courage?

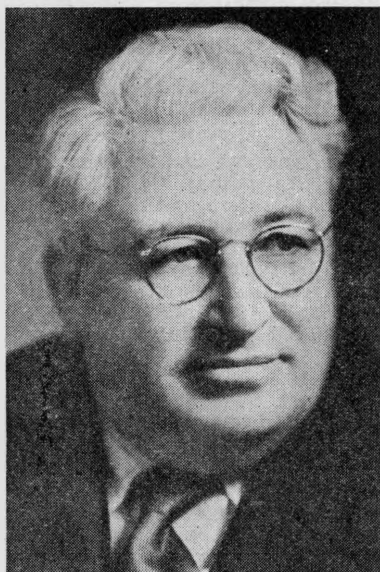
Do you believe that this district should have in Congress a man who stands for the platform of the Administration, and who can carry weight in securing recognition for his district?

If you believe in these things and answer "Yes", then again, we urge, vote for Turner.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OREGON,

STEEN M. JOHNSON, Chairman, ROBERT W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic Congressional Committee, First Congressional District of Oregon.)

JOE E. DUNNE**Republican Party Candidate for Governor****FATHER OF \$5 AUTO LICENSE**

Joe E. Dunne, successful business man, able leader and legislator, offers Oregon voters a chance to secure a practical, constructive, forward-looking administration. His platform is progressive, workable, and will meet state needs. Herewith his program:

“Will make an honest effort to solve the unemployment problem. A willing man's right to a job is a basic humanitarian principle. Politics, extravagance, profiteering, and favoritism have no part in the distribution of relief work or money.

“Will insist Oregon's Department of Agriculture be developed to give immediate and greater service to farmers and improve and stabilize prices of farm products. New markets, adequate profit margins, eradication of Bang's disease among dairy cattle, are some of the dairymen's immediate problems. These must be met.

“Pledge myself to aid economic recovery in Oregon through productive public works, to build and encourage our industries—bring in new payrolls, providing work for unemployed. State development requires action and vision. Give preference to Oregon products in public works. Encourage use

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee.)

of Oregon's natural resources. Seek outside factories and capital for state development. The laws relating to mining should be liberalized so as to encourage the development of vast mineral resources of the state.

"'Pay as you go.' Will insist upon a balanced budget as essential to Oregon recovery. Oregon must operate within its income.

"The Blue Sky laws are intended to protect Oregon investors and should be invoked to prevent continuation of crooked manipulation by the unscrupulous.

"Tax reduction is vital to recovery in Oregon. Property confiscation through tax strangulation is illogical and must cease. These problems must be solved without resort to expedients which the people have rejected. Rigid economy in expense of government is necessary for tax relief. Strict supervision of tax-spending activities and placing more departments on a self-supporting basis are required.

"Have supported and will continue to support legislation for betterment of labor. I reaffirm my support of the minimum wage laws, protection of women workers, limitation of working hours, the workmen's compensation act, healthful working conditions, the right of labor to be protected from exploitation, the right of collective bargaining; a system of unemployment insurance to which labor and industry jointly contribute demands consideration and cooperation if made a Federal law.

"Prohibit sale in Oregon of goods made by child labor in sweat shops or under other human-destroying conditions.

"Judicial procedure and court practice must be simplified to avoid delay in the administration of justice, reducing expense to litigants.

"'Bonneville dam is under complete control of the Federal Government', says the President of the United States. We pledge ourselves to cooperate with the Federal Government to the end that citizens of Oregon may receive full benefit of cheap power.

"Believe in strict regulation of public utilities and strict supervision of the sale of utility securities.

"We must maintain our splendid system of elementary, secondary and higher educational institutions, as the surest guarantee of progress and stability of our commonwealth. This must be done within the ability of taxpayers to support. Communism thrives in ignorance.

"We must complete the state highway program as now authorized by law, without issuance of more bonds except in emergency. Secondary and market roads must be developed as integral parts of the state highway system.

"Father of the \$5 Auto License—won after a fight of nearly 10 years. The motorist must have a lower gas price. I will do all in my power to secure it.

"Old-age pensions should be a reward for good citizenship,—not considered charity. I believe in the establishment of ample old-age pensions, collected from sources other than property. If a national pension act is passed shall cooperate fully.

"The interest of the veterans I consider a paramount sacred trust.

"Remove the fish and game administration from politics and support an adequate propagation program to preserve this God-given asset.

"Favor the segregation of first offenders in outlying detention camps which we could establish as a means of rehabilitating the erring youth and teaching honest citizenship.

"Pledge support to the plan of flood control and river navigation in Oregon with specific reference to the Willamette watershed and Umatilla rapids. I shall use every effort to obtain Federal support for these worthy projects.

"I renew my pledge to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Oregon in word and in spirit.

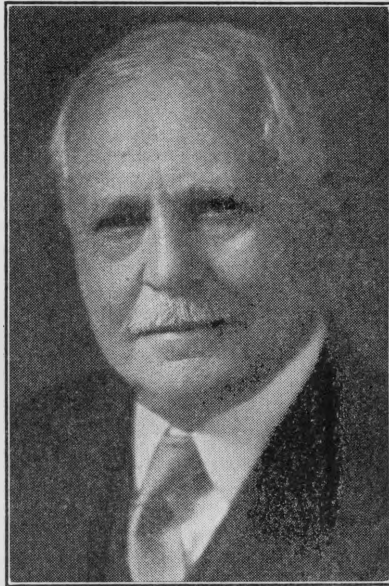
"I am 52 years of age, ready and willing to be a working governor. I can get along with other men, as was demonstrated in my legislative work. In the turmoil of the day it is important that a governor have his feet on the ground. I promise to work unceasingly to bring Oregon into development, to make it a better place in which to live, to make its laws fit the human side of life and to bring to each of those willing to work, a comfortable income, security and happiness in their old age."

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

ARTHUR W. PRIAULX, Chairman,

CHARLES W. ERSKINE, Secretary.

CHARLES H. MARTIN
Democratic Party Candidate for Governor



A legal resident of Oregon for 47 years and a taxpayer in three Oregon counties.

Congressman from the Third Oregon district for two terms, and as such a member of such influential committees as those on irrigation, rivers and harbors, roads and highways and pensions.

Instrumental in securing for Oregon \$164,000,000 in federal appropriations, including those for Bonneville dam, the Coast highway bridges, harbor improvements, irrigation district refinancing and others.

A recognized leader in the house of representatives and spokesman in that body for President Roosevelt and his administration looking toward economic recovery.

Favors and commits himself to tax reduction through administrative reforms, drastic economy and compulsory retirement of Oregon's bonded debt load; cooperative endeavor with the federal government to make cheap Bonneville power readily available for industrial, domestic and agricultural development of the state; uniform systems of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance; state leadership and participation in development of Oregon's industrial, agricultural and recreational resources; preservation of law and order and strict enforcement of liquor control laws in the interests of true temperance.

A governor for all of Oregon devoting his whole time and energy to the business of the office unhampered by political pledges, promising an administration of efficiency backed by a record of achievement.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
GEORGE R. WILBUR, Chairman,
FLAVEL W. TEMPLE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee.)

PETER ZIMMERMAN
Independent Candidate for Governor



A STUDENT—Peter Zimmerman attended public and night schools in Oregon. Later entered Oregon State College and graduated in four years with two degrees—Mechanical Engineer and Electrical Engineer—a record never equalled, to our knowledge, in this outstanding institution. After graduating he became interested in political economy and social science and is recognized as one of the few outstanding progressive thinkers of Oregon.

EXPERIENCE—He served as an electrical engineer for the Oregon Electric, Southern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, rising to assistant to the superintendent in charge of construction. As a mechanical engineer he was engaged by the Astoria Iron Works as superintendent and by the Northwest Steel Company as assistant to the superintendent, proving his efficiency and ability.

A FARMER—He was raised on a farm and has for a number of years owned and operated his own farm in Yamhill county. He is a Farmers Union and Grange member and has advanced in these organizations as a progressive leader until now he is on the executive committee of both organizations.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY—The affairs of government are not new to Senator Zimmerman. In 1922 he was elected state senator from Yamhill county, and in 1932 he was again elected to the senate from Yamhill, Washington, Tillamook and Lincoln counties. His honesty, ability and fighting courage made him a leader for wise, progressive legislation. As an orator he has no peer in Oregon. He is fighting the fight that his friend, Senator Joseph, fought and for which he gave his life—the welfare of the people of Oregon.

A DEEP THINKER—He is a deep thinker. He has ideas, purposes and plans. He knows what is the matter with our country and our state and has in mind sane and sensible methods for its solution. In other words, he has a program and a platform.

HIS PLATFORM

LABOR: Labor is the source of all wealth. Lincoln said, "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration." Labor must at all times have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. If elected governor he pledges his support to assist the workers in securing that right in Oregon. Favors repeal of the criminal syndicalist law.

GRANGE POWER BILL: Passage of the Grange power bill by the people at the November election. The state must be in a position to buy the power generated at Bonneville and transmit it should the government decide to sell that power at the switchboard.

NAVIGATION: Development of the Columbia, Snake and other rivers of Oregon for navigation purposes. More extensive port developments are a necessity. Dredging of the Columbia should begin at once so that water transportation will go hand in hand with the building of the Bonneville dam. Upper river development on the Snake and Columbia should be carried on without delay.

(This information furnished by Peter Zimmerman.)

MORATORIUM: Moratorium on mortgage foreclosures against the small home owner and farmers in distress.

STATE BANK: A safe depository and a needed institution for the state and municipalities, as well as for the people. Makes possible the use of state money without paying 6 per cent interest for its use.

TAXATION: With Senators Strayer, Brown, Burke and Woodward he led the fight for economy in government. As governor he will continue that fight. Lower interest rates must be secured on outstanding bonds. Increase income and inheritance taxes in the higher brackets. Those most able to pay should pay their full share of the tax burden. Consolidate all boards and commissions possible. Abolish the office of budget director and direct the budget as provided by law. Always opposed to a sales tax on necessities of life.

OLD-AGE PENSION: A government old-age pension adequate to sustain the aged in comfort, to take them from the field of active labor competition and as a partial relief of our unemployed problem. Until that is secured the state should provide adequate care for its aged and infirm.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT: Should be amended to give injured party some right in selecting his own physician, surgeon or other practitioner.

CIVIL SERVICE: State employees should be under civil service, except heads of departments.

HIGHWAYS: They belong to the people and should not be used to foster monopoly. The small truck owner must be safeguarded.

EDUCATION: The public schools must be safeguarded. A part of the school fund should be obtained from state and government incomes.

MONEY: Favor government advancing money to the state and municipalities for self-liquidating projects and public works in the same manner, and with practically no interest charge, as allowed banks on their securities.

CORRUPTION: Officials connected with monopoly in the utility field should be prosecuted when perpetrating wrongs that injure investors.

FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH: These rights were made a part of the constitution as provided by its first amendments. These rights should be held sacred.

RELIEF AND RELIEF FUNDS: Public funds should be disbursed to the needy by persons elected by the people, and these funds managed so as to take the least amount possible in administration costs. Favoritism, graft and discrimination should not be countenanced nor condoned.

If elected governor Peter Zimmerman will look to the people's welfare. He believes people are more sacred than things. That humanity is above money. That labor is above capital. He is a human being with a heart that beats for the people who toil and suffer. He believes that every man and woman who can and is willing to work be allowed that opportunity and receive a compensation that is in keeping with the service rendered the state and nation.

SLOGAN: A Fighting, Progressive Independent.

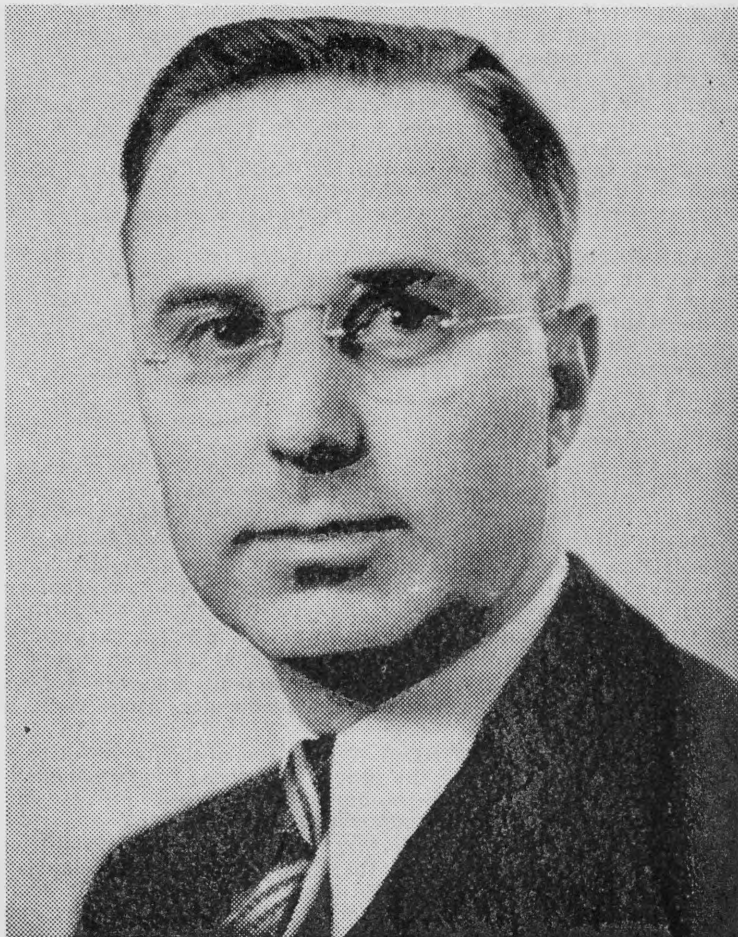
VOTE FOR PETER ZIMMERMAN FOR GOVERNOR

ZIMMERMAN FOR GOVERNOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Morton Tompkins, Chairman; Ex-representative Yamhill County, Dayton. Vern H. Haybarker, Vice Chairman; Vice President Oregon State Federation of Labor, Portland. G. A. Hurley, Secretary; Secretary Western Public Ownership League, Portland. W. G. Redmond; President Property Owners Protective Association, Portland. Anona Peterson; Secretary Rainier Workmen's Association, Rainier. L. H. McBee; Farmers Union, Dallas. W. K. Patrick; President National Economic Welfare Federation, Portland. Roy R. Hewitt; Former Dean of Law, Willamette University, Salem.

(This information furnished by Peter Zimmerman.)

EARL SNELL
Republican Party Candidate for Secretary of State



Born and raised in Oregon, a business success for 20 years, Earl Snell has an enviable legislative record culminating in his advancement to the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

Under his forceful leadership, backed by his knowledge of legislation and state affairs, Speaker Snell established a record for rigid economy, an achievement that guarantees an economical and business administration in the office of secretary of state.

How does Snell stand in his own business? His ability and leadership have been recognized by the automotive industry, which last year chose him as president of the Oregon Automotive Trade Association.

Mr. Snell lives in Eastern Oregon. He is married, has one child, and is a member of the Grange, American Legion, Masons, Elks and Eagles.

Snell's record of progressive achievement inspires confidence.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

ARTHUR W. PRIAULX, Chairman,

CHARLES W. ERSKINE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee.)

HORACE E. WALTER
Democratic Party Candidate for Secretary of State



It is time for a change in the State House. For more than 50 years Oregon has not elected a Democratic Secretary of State.

Horace E. Walter, fearless crusader for rights of the common people, has been one of Oregon's strongest supporters of the Roosevelt Recovery, and his election means hearty cooperation with the New Deal in Oregon.

The voters should elect this business man of outstanding ability and integrity. For 20 years he has successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Oregon, and his acquaintance with our state, knowledge of the overburdened taxpayer's problems, his honesty of purpose and fairness with his fellows insures an economical, efficient business administration.

Mr. Walter, born on a farm in Nebraska 51 years ago, has lived in Oregon 33 years. He has been a leader in civic and business affairs in Corvallis many years. He served on the city council 6 years, on Corvallis Board of Education 9 years, director Corvallis Chamber of Commerce 15 years, and past president

of the Rotary Club. In state affairs he was director of State Chamber of Commerce, director Northwest Realty Association and at present is Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Oregon Association of Realty Boards. He has contributed much to Boy Scouts and is very active in church and fraternal circles having served on the state college Y. M. C. A. board for 15 years.

Mr. Walter stands for curtailment of expenses in state departments, by elimination of unnecessary bureaus, and coordination of various departments, eliminating overhead and duplication.

He will assist in stamping out nepotism and see that no more than one member of a family is employed in his departments, thereby assisting the recovery program by fairer distribution of jobs.

He believes in increased retirement of state indebtedness and is against continued heavy bonding of the state.

He stands for immediate dismissal of a high salaried purchasing agent who heads a powerful political machine in state affairs, and believes by cooperation of the State Board of Control, all purchasing can be handled through the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Walter believes in and will support an adequate old-age pension which will bring comfort and happiness to our old people in declining years.

His humane interest in those unfortunates in our state hospitals, sympathetic understanding of the youth problem in our industrial schools insures them kindly and just treatment.

Mr. Walter will reside in Salem, his office will invite constructive criticisms which will be personally considered thereby rendering the state a greater service.

His successful business career, close affiliation with the Democratic administration, and understanding of duties of the secretary of state as a member of the powerful board of control insures an efficient, economical administration. Support Roosevelt with Walter.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
GEORGE R. WILBUR, Chairman; FLAVEL W. TEMPLE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee.)

CHARLES A. HOWARD**Republican Party Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction**

Charles A. Howard is well known to the people of Oregon as an able school executive. The hundreds of Oregon's younger citizens who knew him as their principal or superintendent at Klamath Falls, Coquille, Eugene, or Marshfield are among his staunchest friends. As superintendent of public instruction Howard has not forgotten that the purpose of the schools is to teach children, and the policies of his department have been shaped toward the effective accomplishment of that purpose.

Under Superintendent Howard's plan the members of the State Textbook Commission now serve as an advisory commission on courses of study. The result is better textbook selection and better courses of study. The excellent courses now in use in Oregon schools are prepared by the voluntary service of able Oregon teachers working under direction of Superintendent Howard and members of the commission. The annual outlay for textbooks on the adopted list for the state (excluding Portland, which by law adopts its own textbooks) has been reduced over \$125,000.

The system of accounting inaugurated in Oregon schools by Superintendent Howard is recognized as standard throughout the country.

An outstanding feature of Superintendent Howard's administration has been the solving of educational problems through working conferences he has called of those engaged in the same fields of education. For example: (1) The training courses for high school teachers in all the colleges and universities of the state, both independent and state supported, now conform to a high standard of requirements worked out by representatives of these institutions through annual conferences called and presided over by Superintendent Howard; (2) Standard procedures for Oregon high schools are developed through working conferences of high school principals first called in 1929 and meeting annually under the joint auspices of the High School Principals' Association and the state superintendent; (3) A supervisory procedure has been developed at the annual summer conferences of county superintendents first called by Superintendent Howard in 1929, which is designed to assure good rural school teaching in all the grades and to avoid placing the emphasis on eighth grade teaching to the neglect of other grades.

Subsequent to his graduation from Baker University, Superintendent Howard has done advanced work at the University of Oregon, Oregon State College, Stanford University, and the University of California. He holds the following degrees: Ph. B., Baker University; A. M., University of Oregon; LL. D., Oregon State College.

The people of Oregon can depend upon the same fine service from Superintendent Howard that he has rendered during the past years.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
ARTHUR W. PRIAULX, Chairman,
CHARLES W. ERSKINE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee.)

J. W. LEONHARDT

Democratic Party Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction



J. W. Leonhardt was born in Nebraska in 1894. Education: Graduate, University of Oregon; 3 years normal school; advanced work with U. of O.

For more than 20 years he has been an Oregon school administrator, executive, and teacher. Experience: 7 years city superintendent, 11 years principal, two years classroom teacher, one year rural school.

Mr. Leonhardt is by training, experience, and temperament exceptionally well qualified successfully to administer the office of state school superintendent of Oregon.

He is a Mason, and belongs to the American Legion and the Grange.

PLATFORM

Equitable taxation to support economical, efficient, adequate schools.

State financial aid; broader tax base. Equalization, not increase.

Equalized educational opportunity for Oregon's boys and girls.

Economical organization and administration in all school units.

Uniform and accurate methods of figuring school costs, so as to insure true economy in budgets.

Mutual co-operation between state department and school boards in the interests of economy, efficiency, and adequacy of schools.

Closer agreement between grade and high schools in accomplishment of educational aims. Revise and simplify courses to meet today's needs. Spend more time on fundamentals. Improve classroom instruction.

Adoption of junior high school and junior college standards.

Attention to problems of vocational training, guidance and youth placement.

More emphasis on economic and social problems in high schools.

Immediate development of workable health and physical education programs. More attention to moral side of education, and fostering of desirable ideals and attitudes among pupils and teachers.

Hearty co-operation with federal government in all programs for emergency relief in education, and for adult education.

Application of "New Deal" principles to state school administration.

TO THE 156,182 VOTERS WHO SAID "NO" ON THE SALES TAX

Mr. Leonhardt has never advocated a general sales tax; and let us remember that the sales tax issue is still alive. Voters who could not follow state educational leadership on the sales tax in May, should elect in November leaders who can be followed at all times. The state department of education is by law educational, not political. J. W. Leonhardt will administer the department as an educational leader, not as a politician.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

GEORGE R. WILBUR, Chairman,

FLAVEL W. TEMPLE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee.)

WALFRED SHUHOLM**Democratic Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

Mr. Shuholm has prepared the following statement as to his candidacy which the Democratic State Central Committee endorses:

"My qualifications as candidate for State Commissioner of Labor are well founded in view of my extensive experience in the field of labor and my comprehensive insight into present labor problems.

"As a resident of Portland for 33 years, I have been actively identified with the building industry during that period of time. My more than 30 years of experience as an employer of labor and as a journeyman within the ranks of labor have qualified me to understand the problems generally spoken of as the labor question, and all labor matters which would come before the office of the Commissioner of Labor for disposition.

"I am at the present time a member of the Conference Board of Associated General Contractors and the Portland Building Trades Council. In addition I

have been a delegate to the Oregon Building Congress from the Building Trades Council. Recently, I was elected to represent that organization on the State Apprenticeship Commission. I have been endorsed by the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

"In this, my first appeal to the voters of the State of Oregon, I find my greatest satisfaction in the fact that the very social groups with whom I have been longest associated have been the first to rally to my aid. I now hold the endorsement of each and every such group. It is therefore with the confidence of past associations and experience that I place my name before the voters of Oregon in the coming general election.

"1. The chief function of the office of the Commissioner of Labor is, I believe, the assurance of a square deal in labor controversies to both parties. To this pledge I promise to adhere.

"2. I shall at all times advocate and urge progressive legislation that will enable the Labor Commissioner to enforce more effectively the labor laws and regulations of the state.

"3. I am in hearty accord with the policy of the present national administration to settle labor disputes by mediation and arbitration.

"4. I promise to make available the office of Labor Commissioner as a means of settlement for labor controversies through mediation and arbitration."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

GEORGE R. WILBUR, Chairman,

FLAVEL W. TEMPLE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee.)

**STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN
BEHALF OF CANDIDATES FOR STATE AND LEGISLATIVE
OFFICES TO BE VOTED UPON IN WESTERN OREGON**

A harmony of interest among state officials insures greater efficiency in the administration of public affairs.

Oregon Republicans this year present as candidates men tried and proven capable, honest, progressive, and efficient in leadership. Each is deserving of the vote and active support of the forward-looking citizens, each with a record of unselfish public service. Strengthen your state government by electing men with a harmony of purpose.

These Republican candidates welcome to the ranks of the party Oregon's young men and women and encourage their active participation in public affairs.

Republican State Ticket

Joe E. Dunne, Governor.
Earl Snell, Secretary of State
Charles A. Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
C. H. Gram, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor.
James W. Mott, Representative in Congress.

State Senators

Douglas McKay, 1st District, Marion County; Charles K. Spaulding, 1st District, Marion County; C. E. Williamson, 2d District, Linn County; H. C. Wheeler, 3d District, Lane County; Elwin A. McCornack, 4th District, Lane and Linn Counties; Geo. W. Dunn, 6th District, Jackson County; Dean H. Walker, 9th District, Benton and Polk Counties; W. E. Burke, 10th District, Yamhill County; Edward Schulmerich, 11th District, Washington County; Linn E. Jones, 12th District, Clackamas County; Ray W. Gill, 14th District, Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah Counties; F. M. Franciscovich, 15th District, Clatsop County.

Representatives in the Legislature

Walter Norblad, 1st District, Clatsop County; Art Steele, 2d District, Columbia County; Geo. P. Winslow, 3d District, Tillamook County; J. W. Hughes, 4th District, Washington County; J. O. Johnson, 4th District, Washington County; Chester A. Moores, 6th District, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties; Howard C. Belton, 7th District, Clackamas County; R. E. Cherrick, 7th District, Clackamas County; H. H. Chindgren, 7th District, Clackamas County; W. R. Osborne, 8th District, Yamhill County; Morton Tompkins, 8th District, Yamhill County; Lyle D. Thomas, 10th District, Polk County; A. Rennie, 11th District, Benton County; Walter Fuhrer, 12th District, Marion County; Romeo Gouley, 12th District, Marion County; Ronald E. Jones, 12th District, Marion County; Hannah Martin, 12th District, Marion County; Charles Childs, 13th District, Linn County; F. D. Mayer, 13th District, Linn County; Earl H. Hill, 14th District, Lane County; Charles A. Huntington, 14th District, Lane County; Howard S. Merriam, 14th District, Lane County; Wm. W. Knight, 15th District, Douglas County; Glenn N. Riddle, 15th District, Douglas County; A. G. Walker, 17th District, Coos and Curry Counties; W. A. Johnson, 18th District, Josephine County; A. E. Brockway, 19th District, Jackson County; Glenn O. Taylor, 19th District, Jackson County; Fred W. Herman, 33d District, Clatsop and Columbia Counties.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
ARTHUR W. PRIAULX, Chairman,
CHARLES W. ERSKINE, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee.)

**STATEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN
BEHALF OF CERTAIN DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR
STATE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES**

The following named Democratic candidates for the offices mentioned have prepared and proposed the following statement of principles and policy to be published in connection with their candidacy:

Governor—Charles H. Martin

Secretary of State—Horace E. Walter

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. W. Leonhardt

State Senators

Lane and Linn Counties

C. A. Schooling

Marion County

Floyd L. Utter

Union, Umatilla and Morrow

Counties

Jack E. Allen

State Representatives

Clackamas County

Harry Frazer

James W. Eckersley

Clatsop and Columbia Counties

Grace Kent Magruder

Columbia County

O. Henry Oleen

Deschutes County

J. F. Hosch

State Representatives

Linn County

T. W. Munyan

Marion County

A. J. Bell

Multnomah County

Wm. L. Graham

Howard Latourette

Warren Erwin

Delbert A. Norton

Tillamook County

J. R. Caufield

Wallowa County

Joe F. Fisher

Wasco County

Roscoe Krier

Washington County

J. W. Raynard

Their statement is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S NEW DEAL

There is only one issue in this campaign, shall we back up the President? Shall we help him by electing New Deal Progressive Democratic candidates? Or shall we go back to the fear, unemployment, hunger and disaster of the Old Deal, with riches for the few, and poverty for the many?

If you have faith in Roosevelt and his Recovery Program then vote for Democratic candidates; give him co-workers, not carping critics.

Send the President a message by ballots on election day, that Oregon is behind the Recovery Program and his New Deal.

A vote for the Democratic state, district and county candidates is a vote in support of the continuance of the Democratic party's New Deal.

A NEW DEAL FOR OREGON AND ITS PEOPLE

To the People and Voters of Oregon:

The above named Democratic state candidates have pledged themselves to work in cooperation with the national government for the security of men, women and children of the state first.

Time and again the progressive voters of Oregon have given their full support to elect a Democrat for Governor, but without a Democratic legislature all constructive progressive legislation proposed by a Democratic governor was blocked by a conservative Republican legislature.

Now, for the first time, the progressive voters who are supporting the New Deal will have the opportunity to give Oregon a New Deal by electing a full Democratic state ticket.

Election after election the managers of the Republican party in Oregon have promised legislation in the interest of the common people, but have failed to carry out their pledges.

Is it not time to give the Democratic Party one opportunity to give Oregon a business administration and a New Deal?

A Democratic state administration and legislature will cooperate with the federal government to provide for a just distribution of federal re-employment and relief work to the most needy in Oregon.

Property tax relief by revision of Oregon's tax laws based on ability to pay, thereby compelling the tax dodger to pay his portion of taxes. Income and inheritance tax to aid in support of our public schools, thereby relieving property of part of the tax burden. Lower taxes by eliminating all non-essential state commissions and inspectors.

The people of Oregon have been robbed of millions of dollars by holding companies; therefore we pledge ourselves to enact laws giving ample authority to the Public Service Commissioner in regulation of rates, and the sale of stocks and bonds, that the general public may be protected against exorbitant rates and the sale of worthless stocks and bonds.

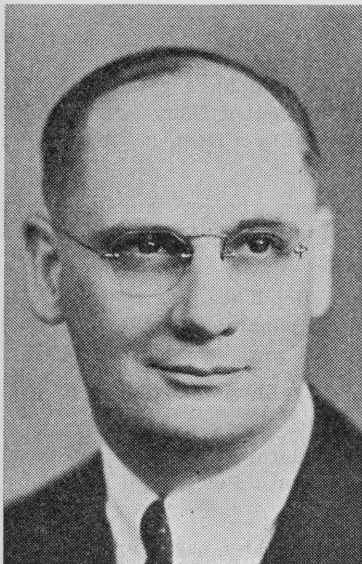
Safeguard Oregon's water power resources for the people; establish a sound program of public power development, including federal owned distribution lines from Bonneville dam.

Laws that will promote better markets for Oregon products and increased payrolls. Will sponsor and enact legislation that will increase the buying power of the farmer and wage earner, thereby providing a better opportunity for every one to own a home. Contented people living in their own homes will be the best guardian of democracy, life, liberty and free speech.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
GEORGE R. WILBUR, Chairman,
FLAVEL W. TEMPLE, Secretary.

FLOYD L. UTTER

**Democratic Party Candidate for State Senator, First Senatorial District,
Comprising Marion County**



As a boy, selling newspapers at the State Capitol years ago, Dr. Utter had the desire to represent the people in the Legislature some day. His parents came to Salem in 1900 and he has resided in Salem since that time, with the exception of the years he attended North Pacific Dental College. In 1913, he married Miss Frances Pohle, of an old established Salem family, and they have three sons and one daughter. He is now forty-five years of age and has practiced his profession in Salem for the past twenty-two years.

To the man who labors, he understands your situation, because he has worked 10 hours a day for \$2. To the farmer, he understands your problem, because his father owned a farm, and he knows the difficulty he had in meeting the farmer's problems. Today his mother operates this farm, and it is with effort that these difficulties are met. As a resident of the city of Salem, he understands the viewpoint of the city taxpayer.

Marion county has not had a democrat in the State Senate for sixty years.

We believe it well for the citizens to give this consideration. Dr. Utter has the endorsement and support of many citizens who are not of his political faith, and friends who have known him many years. We ask you to consider his qualifications:

He is a home owner and taxpayer; served four years in the common council, city of Salem; ex-member of the Salem library board; past-president of Lincoln parent-teachers organization; and has been honored by his profession, being ex-president of Marion-Polk-Yamhill Dental Society and a member of the state executive committee.

A vote for him is a vote for independent progressive representation; equalization of the tax burden; legislative aid to farmers; furtherance of the linen industry; and old-age insurance.

When elected you will have forceful, vigorous, and unbiased representation, as he is not making idle promises. He shall serve you with a definite honesty of purpose, and fearlessly fight legislation that does not benefit the people. He believes in the "liberty of living code".

"You should have the right to work, to own your own home, to eat, to educate your children, and the leisure to participate in public affairs."

Marion county must elect two senators; he asks for one of your votes.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
GEORGE R. WILBUR, Chairman,
FLAVEL W. TEMPLE, Secretary.**

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