

DR. SMITH IS LOYAL WORKER IN BEHALF OF STATEMENT NO. 1

Democratic Candidate for Governor Led Fight to Defeat the Jayne Bill.

RECORD HAS BEEN PROBED

Integrity Has Never Been Questioned and Achievements Speak for Ability to Fill Office.

By F. L.

For more than 20 years, Dr. C. J. Smith, candidate for governor, has been one of Oregon's most loyal workers for popular government. He was one of the first and most earnest workers for Statement No. 1. He was one of the first, most enthusiastic and hardest workers for the Direct Primary League. He it was who, while in the senate, led the successful fight to defeat the infamous Jayne bill which would have defeated the will of the people by modifying and making of no effect the recently enacted local option law. He led the fight in Umatilla county against the assembly candidate for the state senate, causing him to subscribe to Statement No. 1. Integrity, ability and business experience are three of the qualifications a candidate for the office of chief executive of the state should possess. There are plenty of other qualifications he should have, but he must have integrity, ability and business experience. During the 23 years Dr. C. J. Smith has lived in Oregon his integrity has never been questioned. Dr. Smith has been in the limelight as in any man who runs for office. He has political enemies so that it is not because his record has not been thoroughly gone over, that his integrity has not been questioned. The reason his integrity has never been questioned is that his record will bear the closest scrutiny. The most searching investigation will prove he has been square in his dealings.

Record Speaks for Itself.

As to his ability the record of his 23 years of activity in Oregon speaks for itself. A man may be honest and have the best of intentions and not be able to successfully administer the affairs of state. He can not intelligently direct the many and various activities of the governor's office unless he has the poise and knowledge gained by business experience. Dr. Smith has had long business experience along many lines.

In 1896 he was appointed a member of the United States pension board and served for 22 years. For 18 years he was a member of the school board at Pendleton. During the time he was in office all five of Pendleton's modern school buildings were erected. It was Dr. Smith who had a course in agriculture installed in the schools at Pendleton, the first course of its kind to be taught in any public school in the state. Medford put in a course in horticulture prior to this time, which was the first attempt in the state to make one's schooling pay in bread and butter results.

Dr. Smith was chosen as mayor of Pendleton and had a chance to meet and solve some of the problems of government that, in a larger way, the governor of our state must meet. He was state senator from Umatilla county, was appointed a member of the board of higher curricula, was a member of the state board of health and is still a member of the committee of 10 appointed by the Pendleton Commercial club to work for the Umatilla irrigation project. The committee has never been discharged, as their experience was desired in settling the many problems arising in connection with the building and administration of the project. They are now working on the west extension of the original project.

I spent a few hours with Dr. Smith a few days ago and I put in most of the time asking questions. I have known Dr. Smith a good many years. He is the kind of a man who wears well.

"Tell me all about yourself. What you have done, why you want to be governor and what your policy will be as governor," I said.

Public Entitled to Know.

"It will be glad to tell you anything you want to know. The public is entitled to have the information. I thoroughly believe that you can trust the people to make a wise decision if they are given the facts. We have demonstrated again and again that the public will act wisely and for the best interests of all the people if it is supplied with full and accurate information. We certainly have demonstrated here in Oregon that popular government is the very salvation of our institutions.

"Now to your question. I was born August 23, 1861, near Columbus, Ohio. When I was 16, I began teaching school. I taught school to earn money to go to college. I wanted to make my money get me as much education as possible, so I wrote to the various colleges as to rates and picked out the Northwestern university at Ada, Ohio, because I could

get a room for 50 cents a week and board for \$1.50 a week. I counted my savings and divided them by \$2.50 a week, and decided I could get through. I taught summer school each year and secured my diploma. After some more teaching to earn money, I entered the University of Ohio, and graduated with the degree of M. D.

Came West in 1890.

"When I was 28 years old—that was in 1890—I came west. I went in with Dr. Blalock at Walla Walla. He established a branch office at Pendleton and put me in charge. In 1891, Dr. Blalock was elected county fair commissioner. It was his duty to gather exhibits for the state, to be sent to Chicago. He turned the Pendleton office over to me.

"That same year, 1891, I was married to Miss Lillian Gulliford, whose people lived near Echo. Her father served in the Indian war of 1856, with William Blakely.

"Being from Ohio, I had absorbed in the very air as a boy an interest in politics. I felt I had no right to complain of bad government if I did nothing to help secure good government.

"I attended the Democratic county convention. I found that in the Democratic party, as in the Republican party, the people had no real voice. I found that the delegates had nothing to do with it. I found that a few astute politicians from Salem or Portland dropped into town the day before the convention, called a few of the leaders together in the back room of some saloon, or in some lawyer's office, and fixed up a state. I found that it was all mapped out in advance who should make the nominations, who should be nominated, what resolutions should be passed and how unruly delegates should be disciplined and subdued. I was thoroughly disgusted. Popular government apparently was a farce.

State Conventions Boss-Ridden.

"I found the state conventions were as boss-ridden and as corruptly controlled as the county conventions. I found the few delegates who protested in the name of the people were laughed at as visionaries and kept off all committees. They were considered unsafe and told they didn't understand practical politics. I became indignant at the injustice of the method and its lack of real representation. I told the party leaders it was an outrage. They said I would cool down as I got older; that both parties had to practice practical politics and do questionable things, and that I mustn't kick over the traces or I would have cause to regret it. That threat didn't work as they expected it to. It made me determine to work for real representation of the people in the election of their officials. The desire for popular representation and antagonism of the old corrupt methods was becoming more pronounced. The Direct Primary League was formed and I became an ardent member. One of the old time manipulators and beneficiaries of the Democratic party came to me and said, 'I am going to leave the Democratic party and go over to the Republican party. I am going to take over the best of my workers. If you will come over with me I'll see that you are taken care of. The Republicans have promised to take good care of any of my workers I take with me. I have my wires laid. I am going after the highest office in the state.' I told him in language more forceful than polite where he could go. He was cold blooded, and where I advised him to go is no summer resort. If he had gone there it might have warmed his blood. He thought he had the price and could buy his way to the governor's chair. He paid the price, but his new friends couldn't deliver the goods. Walter Pierce, myself and a few others worked night and day to see that Umatilla county rebuked him for his treachery and venality. He was defeated by less than 200 votes. Umatilla county giving enough votes against him to do the work and show him that the day of buying office was gone forever in Oregon.

Served First Term in Senate in 1903.

"I served my first term in the senate in 1903. Fulton was elected, and every bit of legislation depended on your attitude in the senatorial fight, and was tainted and corrupted by Fulton's election. If you would vote for Fulton you could have votes for your measures. If you refused to vote for Fulton your measures were defeated. That session was enough to convince any honest man that popular election of United States senators was the only logical method.

"I was one of the most consistent supporters of Statement No. 1, and I voted for the first two senators elected by the choice and direction of the voters—Johnathan Bourne and Fred Mulkey. That election, or rather confirmation by the legislature of the people's choice proved we were beginning to make progress along the lines of practical reform.

"In 1905, after the adoption of the people's government through the initiative and referendum, a lawyer from Hood River named Jayne, introduced what was called the Jayne bill to amend the local option law adopted by the people at the preceding general election. It was the first attempt to defeat the will of the people expressed by their votes at the polls.

"By amending this act the action of the people was abrogated and their will vitiated. Paul Wessinger was back of the bill. The Jayne bill pulled the teeth and clipped the claws of the local option bill. The liquor interests were in Salem with a barrel of money tight for the liquor men. The bill

OFFICERS OF WOMEN'S "SMITH-FOR-GOVERNOR" CLUBS



Top row, left to right—Mrs. Alex Thompson, president, The Dalles; Mrs. Norman Myers, president, Tillamook; Mrs. Robert Leonard, vice president, Tillamook. Middle row—Mrs. John Nissen, president, Portland; Mrs. Norma Alloway, vice president, Pendleton. Lower row—Mrs. Maud Brown, president, Halfway; Mrs. Lucia Clemens, secretary, Halfway; Mrs. Jennie Perry, secretary, Pendleton.

was referred to the judiciary committee of the senate. We learned they were about to report the Jayne bill favorably. Walter Pierce and I put to use in amulating the law voted on the statute books by the people. It passed the house and came to the senate. A. F. Pierce came up to Salem to work against the liquor lobby and protect the law from the assaults of the liquor men. Malackey led the our heads together.

How Bill Was Fought.

"Walter Pierce was chairman of the committee on education. We decided to try to have the bill changed from the judiciary committee to the committee on education. It was moved that the bill be referred to the committee on education in place of the judiciary committee. The president of the senate decided the motion was out of order. Next day I again moved that the bill be referred to the committee on education. The president of the senate consented, the vote was put and we won out by two votes. The ones most active in the fight for the bill were Walter Pierce, myself, Walter Pierce, Miller, Booth, Coshov and myself. The committee on education reported the bill adversely and their report was adopted by 16 yeas, 22 nays and I absent. We not only upheld the will of the people, making stronger popular government, but we taught the liquor men that they were no longer able to buy legislation as in the past.

"One of the things of which I am proud is the saving to Pendleton of its water supply. While I was mayor of Pendleton C. S. Jackson, the editor and owner of the Eastern Oregonian, came in and showed me a four line telegraphic dispatch from Washington saying that a bill had been introduced giving to W. S. Byers, the owner of Byers' mill, the water supply of the Umatilla river. We wired at once to W. R. Ellis, our representative in congress and a citizen of Pendleton, to hold up all action till Pendleton could be heard from. We circulated petitions and showed a sentiment so strongly opposed to such a betrayal of the people's rights that the measure was defeated.

Fought for Branch Hospital.

"Another thing of which I am rather proud is the successful fight I waged to secure for Eastern Oregon the Branch hospital. In 1905 Walter Pierce introduced a resolution to change the constitution so that state institutions could be located elsewhere than at the capital. Tom Kay, the present state treasurer, was chairman of the committee of resolutions in the house. When the resolution was referred to his committee he reported adversely without consulting his committee.

"In 1907 I reintroduced the resolution. Kay was in the senate and his irregularity in regard to this resolution in the past session induced him not to oppose the measure at this session. It passed, was submitted to the people and was endorsed by three votes. The 1909 legislature appropriated \$250,000, which was referred to the people and approved and the asylum was built.

AS PHYSICIAN, SMITH HEADED CALL OF THE POOR AT ALL TIMES

Great Democratic Spirit of Gubernatorial Candidate Is Attested by Associate.

By Dr. T. M. Henderson, Physician and Surgeon, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Oregon District, and of the Pendleton City and County Medical Societies.

I have been intimately acquainted with Dr. C. J. Smith, present candidate for governor of the state of Oregon, for the last 14 years. I was associated with him in the practice of medicine in Pendleton during the first half of the year 1901, and since that time we have both practiced in Pendleton, but not in the same office. During the time I was with him I never knew him to refuse to visit the sick or injured when called, regardless of the patient's financial condition. He has been a hard worker, both in the practice and for the welfare of the community in which he lived and in the state at large.

While he has been a very busy and successful practitioner, yet I know that a large amount of his holdings have been acquired by judicious investments, coupled with good business judgment. I never knew him to make an investment that did not bring good returns, and if elected governor of this state I have every reason to believe that the finances of this state will be managed in such a way that the greatest good to the greatest number will prevail.

He is a man of iron nerve, but at the same time his policy is to conduct all business affairs on the square, and for these reasons I have implicit confidence in his promise to make the governor's office an active force for moral reform and law enforcement.

I believe that he has a heart big enough that he will not discriminate against any class of business or industry in the state of a legitimate kind, but think that he will govern all with justice and impartiality.

He proved his statesmanship when as a state senator from Umatilla county he was instrumental in getting through legislation that made possible the organization of a state board of health which had been of inestimable value to all residents of the state. Prior to his election Oregon as a state had no health regulations. His honor and integrity cannot be questioned and the voters of the state cannot make a mistake in electing him to the office of governor.

SMITH IS BEST SUITED FOR GOVERNORSHIP; IS OF A BIG CALIBRE

Has Ready Grasp of Public Affairs and Splendid Native Ability.

By Will M. Peterson.

Why should the people of Oregon elect Dr. Charles J. Smith governor? This question can perhaps best be answered by saying that his opponent is not as good gubernatorial timber, is not as well qualified for the duties of this high office, does not equal him in native ability, has not the quick grasp of public questions, has not the executive ability.

Those who know Dr. Smith well know that he is fearless, that he has great executive ability, that he is full of energy, is forceful, efficient, magnetic, impressive, that he inspires confidence, that he cannot be "muzzled" nor "cooked," that if elected governor he would be governor in fact as well as in law, that he always has the general welfare of the people at heart and that wherever he goes he attracts very pronounced attention, that he is a clear, upright, manly man, and is a spirited leader in every organization to which he belongs. He is a man of polished manners and gracious presence who is genuinely interested in the development of Oregon. He devoted considerable of his time in Umatilla county for several years toward building up the schools, advancing the cause of education and uplifting humanity. Hundreds of young men and young women have been inspired to noble deeds, to lofty ambitions, to clean lives by the influence of his high standard of manhood, his energy, his impressive character.

If successful in this election he will enter upon the duties of his office with greater force and influence for public education, for the betterment of the citizenship of Oregon, than any man who has ever been governor of this state and will go down in history as the great educational governor of Oregon.

I may be wrong; I do not claim infallibility; but, laying politics entirely aside, measuring these two candidates minutely, judiciously and indiscriminately, I have no hesitancy in saying, without the least reflection upon Mr. Withycombe, that Dr. Smith is by far the abler man and better qualified in every way for the office to which they both aspire, and that it would be a political blunder to defeat him.

PROFESSION BEFORE POLITICS, WAS EARLY MOTTO OF DR. SMITH

Moral, Law Abiding Element Were His Friends While He Was Pendleton's Mayor.

By James H. Riley.

So long ago that I cannot recall the date, yet so deep was the impression made that I vividly remember the occasion when, while attending a mass meeting of Democrats in the old court house hall in Pendleton, preliminary to the selection of delegates to a Democratic convention, the chairman announced, after the conclusion of remarks from a number of "old timers," that "we have in our midst tonight a young Democrat from the state of Washington, who is here to make his future home with us. We would like to hear from our young friend, Dr. Charles J. Smith." Somewhere from among the benches (and I do not remember that I had ever seen him before) there arose a lank, raven-haired, bright-eyed young man, who, in clear, confident voice, said in almost these exact words: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I came to your town to practice my profession. I hope to establish a place among you as a physician, and not as a politician. Politics engenders enemies, and I need friends. My first duty now is to my profession and to my patients. In later years, after I have become established, as most of you now are, I hope to take part in the political questions of your town and county. I thank you."

Smith was a stranger when he arose to speak. When he sat down every man in the house was his friend, and esteemed it a favor to congratulate him on the wisdom of his remarks. Space, of course, forbids me from following in detail the career of Dr. Smith during his long career in this county. Suffice it to say that no amount of persuasion could shake nor alter the determination of the doctor to make his profession and his patients his first consideration in all his earlier years of practice. That he succeeded in his profession is a matter of recorded history throughout the state of Oregon and elsewhere; and the time did come when he became established and was enabled consistent with his first promise to take part in the politics of the town and the county; and when this time came then he shrank not from many duties demanded of him. As Mayor of Pendleton, he was firm, faithful, outspoken and consistent. As a candidate for the office he promised to restrict, control and, as far as possible, eradicate vice and the vicious elements of Pendleton. This promise he kept; not that he succeeded in eradicating all evils, for such was not within the power of a mayor to do, but conditions were rendered far better than they had been before through his efforts and energies bent in a moral direction. His term of office as mayor closed with all the moral and law abiding element his friends, constituents, and other elements his enemies. What better proof could be offered of the course of his administration? His long service as a school director (some 18 or 20 years, I think) attests the class of people who are his supporters. His stewardship as a member of the Oregon senate for eight years is a written book to the voters of Oregon. No member stood higher in the estimation of his fellow members. He kept every promise to his colleagues and to his constituents, and if elected governor of Oregon, I know that every promise made by him in this campaign will be kept if within his power. To all who know him his pledge that he will pursue and carry out a policy of law enforcement is so conclusive that he will do so. Law enforcement is not an idle campaign slogan, but it is personal pledge by Dr. Smith to the people of Oregon. Governor West has pointed out the way for its execution, and Dr. Smith will see that his pledge to the people is executed. You may with equal force rely upon his pledges to curtail appropriations and reduce taxes. His early devotion to his profession is a guarantee of his devotion to duty in politics as well as in private life.

Native of Ohio.

The Democratic nominee is a native of Ohio, having been born in Pickaway county in 1864. He was educated in the common schools there, and took some work at Northwestern university. At the age of 16 he had so far completed his educational work that he began teaching school. He taught school for four years, and was successful in that work. At the age of 20 he entered a doctor's office and studied for a year. He then entered the Starling Medical college in 1885, and was graduated from that institution in 1888. He practiced his profession at Derby, Ohio, for a year, and then entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in Chicago, where he graduated in 1890.

After finishing at Bellevue, the doctor came west and first located at Walla Walla, where he became associated with the veteran, Dr. N. G. Blalock. After a year at Walla Walla, he moved to Pendleton, where he resided continuously for 22 years. He was married in Pendleton to a Pendleton girl, Miss Lillian Gulliford, a daughter of a prominent pioneer family. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Gwendolyn, who is now in college.

Was Always Popular.

From the time of his arrival Dr. Smith was popular and successful as a practitioner. Some idea of the extent of his practice may be had from knowledge of the fact that during his 22 years of experience in Umatilla county he was present as a physician at the arrival of no less than 3000 new inhabitants.

But from a financial standpoint, Dr. Smith has been more successful as a farmer than as a physician. In view of the productivity of Umatilla county lands, the statement may be credited as true. But the statement is also creditable, for he it is known that the average professional man who engages in farming loses money at the game.

A Constant Student.

A characteristic of Dr. Smith is his desire to keep informed and abreast of the times on all subjects of interest. To perfect his medical education, he has taken numerous post-graduate courses in New York, and has gone twice to Europe for study. Upon leaving Pendleton four years ago he spent the winter in London hospitals. On his travels Dr. Smith has investigated political, economic and industrial subjects, as well as the problems of his profession. He has personally visited the greatest irrigation project in the world, the Aswan project, on the Nile; has traveled through all the important nations of Europe, and made the journey to Palestine.

W. M. Blakeley, After 25 Years' Acquaintance, Is Earnest Supporter.

By W. M. Blakeley.

"From a personal acquaintance with Dr. C. J. Smith of 25 years I consider him a man eminently fitted to be the governor of Oregon. Not only has he the mental calibre to be the chief executive of a commonwealth, but he has the other essential, honesty. In every undertaking in which he has been actively interested during his residence in this county, and he was interested in a great many, I found him not only to be unusually capable but absolutely trustworthy as well.

"As a physician he stood at the head of his profession, and his indefatigable energy and ready willingness made him a valued member of the community when doctors were fewer and means of travel much more difficult. He was identified with the schools at Pendleton for so long that I hardly remember the time when he was not the leading spirit on the board of directors. Nor was his labors in behalf of the schools limited to Pendleton. He was always a staunch supporter of the normal schools and the higher institutions of learning, and in various capacities rendered them valuable service. As mayor of Pendleton, he not only proved himself a thorough business man, but did much toward making

HARD WORK IS OLD FRIEND OF DR. SMITH AS THIS WILL SHOW

State House Burdens Would Be Nothing—He Was Untiring.

KEEPS ABREAST OF TIMES

Nominee for Governor Is Constant Student and Has Been Wide Traveler in America and Abroad.

If Dr. C. J. Smith becomes governor of Oregon and has to face many difficult duties and responsibilities as the chief occupant of the state house at Salem, it will be no new experience for him. He is familiar with hard work, and has already given more study and attention to matters of public welfare than have most men who have been governors of states.

"Dr. Smith can handle more work than any man I ever saw," is an expression that is almost as common among Pendleton people as is the famous Round-up slogan. When the candidate for governor was a resident of Pendleton it was the usual thing to see him walking to his office at 7 o'clock in the morning, and often before that hour. His office was usually crowded, and while he had a big practice, his callers were not all clients. He was a civic leader in the best sense, and people consulted him on a wide variety of subjects. Questions pertaining to farming and transportation issues, affairs of a community interest in which the Commercial club was engaged, school problems and similar topics were invariably taken up with Dr. Smith. He was always on boards and committees of importance to the city and to eastern Oregon, and he gave real attention to such duties. "I enjoy the work, and it is a pleasure to me," he would say when asked how he could stand up under such a large amount of business. That is probably one of the secrets of Dr. Smith's success, and he has the advantage of having always lived clean. No man who dissipates could devote the energy and clear headed attention to work that Dr. Smith does.

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