

BERT E. HANEY
Democratic candidate for Nomination for United States Senator.

Bert E. Haney was born in Yamhill county, the fourth generation of Oregon pioneers.

He secured his collegiate education at Willamette University; his law training at the University of Oregon Law School.

Married in 1906 to Jessie Holmes, daughter of W. H. Holmes, descendant of a well-known Oregon pioneer family.

He has practiced law since 1907, and is recognized by the bench and bar of Oregon as a lawyer of high attainment, character and integrity.

He was deputy district attorney of Multnomah county for four years.

He was United States attorney for Oregon during the second Wilson administration.

He was for three years a commissioner of the United States shipping board, appointed by the President to succeed George E. Chamberlain, resigned.

He is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1910 to 1915.

An American Merchant Marine, privately owned, adequate to carry a major portion of our commerce in times of peace, and at need to serve as a naval auxiliary is a necessity to an independent and self-respecting nation. We cannot longer neglect to make reasonable provision for its establishment and maintenance.

I pledge myself, if elected, to devote my best energies to the enactment of laws which will make possible such an enactment and which will in the meantime support the continued operation of the government fleet under the direction of a bi-partisan regional public body.

The development of the Columbia river as a world port and of other ports in fair measure is now Oregon's most pressing need. Our prosperity depends largely upon our ocean-borne commerce linking us with the markets of the world, and that commerce cannot live with an inadequate harbor.

The citizens of Oregon have expended far more than their just proportion of the cost of port development. This wrong should be redressed, and continued and increased federal appropriations for port development should be had. We are of right entitled to sufficient government aid to develop an adequate commercial harbor and naval base sufficient for the national security. To secure this I pledge myself.

It is essential to the economic welfare of the nation that the farmer should receive a just return for his capital investment and labor. He cannot much longer carry on under the present manifestly unfair distribution of the proceeds of what he produces, nor will he longer be put off by the specious statement that "he must help himself." Such has not been the treatment of other essential industries by the central government. And I pledge myself, if elected, to the support of such legis-

lative aids as may be found valid and effective to bring about such change.

The development of the west requires governmental assistance in the reclamation of arid lands, and such assistance means an equitable and fair distribution of the funds available for that purpose. Oregon has not had such distribution. I know that I can succeed in repairing this injustice, and my most insistent efforts will be devoted to that end.

While our most important legislative needs may be domestic rather than foreign, I do believe that a World Court will do much to rehabilitate the world and promote its peace. And I am committed to its support and the continued participation therein by our country.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land and is entitled to honest enforcement in good faith. The economic and moral results of this law have not been fully or fairly developed. An honest and competent enforcement is the only means by which the value or effect of a law can be tested, and this law is fairly entitled to an earnest enforcement by sincere and competent officers before it is repudiated directly or by non-enforcement.

I appreciate the fact that a senator of the United States should comprehend the national needs and aspirations, but under no theory of government do United States senators cease to be the representatives of their several states, and I conceive it to be the duty of a senator to guard jealously the rights of the state he is elected to represent.

While in the middle ages wars were fought over religion and in the past century over nationalism, it is being prophesied that in the coming century there will be a conflict between the white and colored races. A few hundred years ago the races of the world were practically isolated from the rest of the world, in fact, the negro slaves imported from Africa were the only noticeable migration of colored races into the land of the whites. As the means of travel improved, however, the colored race began to mix with the white race and gradually these people began to resent White Supremacy. In a country such as this the colored population is practically excluded from society, while in China and Japan the whites are not received well. This accentuates the differences of the races and emphasizes a deep-seated racial prejudice. The gap between colors is widening with the education of the colored people, who have heretofore been backward and ignorant, until today there is a growing hatred for the white people among the colored masses.

With this hatred growing on the people it would take only a slight misunderstanding, ask between Japan and the United States, to start such a war as the world has never known. The situation is about as safe as a powder magazine. All it lacks is the match. Good judgment would tell us that we should not every Tom, Dick and Harry to carry matches but should rather entrust them to some responsible person who knows what to do with them.

We say we are civilized. We have thrown away our stone hammers. We have conquered the wild beasts, yes, we have conquered the elements. Electricity work at our bidding. We have established law and order in all parts of the land yet we keep with us one of the relics of barbaric ages more dangerous to mankind than any of these—war. We have developed along industrial and economic lines far above everything else, yet we use the same method of settling our disputes as do the lowest forms of animal life. When two men have a quarrel we do not allow them to go off and fight a duel. We are too civilized for that. When two nations have a quarrel—they go to war.

It was America's great soldier who said, "Though I have trained as a soldier and participated in many battles, there never was a time, when, in my opinion, some way could not have been found to prevent the drawing of a sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court, recognized by all nations, will settle international disputes instead of keeping large standing armies as they do in Europe." Shall we not allow these words of General Grant to go forth as the message of America?

Wellington said, "Take my word for it, if you had but seen one day of war, you would pray Almighty God that you might never see such a sight again." Napoleon said, "The sight of a battle field after a fight is enough to inspire princes with a love for peace and a horror of war."

With the use of present day equipment war has become more horrible than ever before. New inventions since the World War have made it possible to destroy an entire city in two or three hours time. By the use of a poisonous liquid aeroplane in a single flight can kill every living thing in a strip of land one hundred feet wide and seven miles long. War will soon mean the wholesale slaughter of nations, and I do not think it is too much to say that if "mankind does not end war, war will end mankind."

L. B. SANDBLAST ANNOUNCES PLATFORM FOR RACE

I stand for modification of the Volstead act to permit sales of wines and beer under strict national and state laws and regulation with reasonable internal revenue tax, as the best means of suppressing criminality and growing disrespect for laws.

I stand for national referendum of all prohibition laws.

I stand for state referendum of all prohibition laws.

I am absolutely against saloons of any kind.

I am in favor of laws that will give a person indicted in the federal court the right to have a reasonable number of non-resident as well as resident witnesses necessary to his defense subpoenaed, at the expense of the government, as the law now provides in criminal prosecutions in the state courts.

I am in favor of divesting the federal courts of jurisdiction in the trial of any case involving the rates of public service corporations operating under franchises fixing rates granted by the state or any municipality thereof.

I am in favor of restoration of all those parts of public land not necessary for preservation of for-

ests and water sheds to entry and purchase by citizens and giving to the state all moneys received from the sale of public lands as the just heritage of the people of Oregon.

I am in favor of control of all water power sites in the state by the state.

I am in favor of state laws making failure to pay wages when due a criminal offense.

The prosperity of the nation and they are entitled to protection equally with the manufacturer, and if the tariff will not supply the required protection against bankruptcy, in this most important industry, such other reasonable means should be provided by such a measure as the Norris law now pending in the senate, or a law aiding in co-operative marketing.

In conclusion, I respectfully submit that the greatest issue of the day is the prohibition question and it is my opinion that unless the people are afforded an opportunity to express their will and wishes by a referendum vote in the near future, or modification is obtained, lawlessness will grow in its reigning power will permeate the body politic and break down the fabric of enforcement, to the great injury of our country.

Aside from the foregoing, it may be said that I was born in Howard, S. D., in 1880; have been a resident of Oregon since 1900, early life on a farm near Hubbard, Oregon, and in a printing office; am a graduate of McMinnville college and post-graduate of law from the National University of Washington, D. C., where I resided while connected with the government for five years; was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the State of Oregon in 1916, and have been actively and exclusively engaged in the practice of law ever since, with the exception of nearly one year during the war, six months of which time I served as a soldier in France; am a member of Multnomah Bar Association, of the American Legion, Gulkezee grotto, Masonic lodge, Oregon Commandery No 1, and am married.

MILTON A. MILLER
for
Democratic National Committeeman
To the Democratic Voters
of Oregon

It was Thomas Jefferson, father of the Democratic party, who sent Lewis and Clark to explore the northwest country.

It was congressman Floyd of Virginia, a democrat, who introduced a bill in Congress in 1818 to aid in the settlement and protection of the Oregon country.

It was Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, who sent a commission here to look after the needs of the settlers and supply them with horses and cattle.

It was senator Linn of Missouri, a democrat, who introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate known as the Donation Land Act.

It was James K. Polk of Tennessee, a democrat, who was elected President of the United States upon a platform, "To annex the Oregon Country at the earliest possible moment." It was under his administration that the treaty was signed and this country became without any further controversy a part of the United States of America.

When Oregon was asking for admission into the Union, it was a democrat who gave the deciding vote in the U. S. Senate to take up the Oregon question.

It was a democrat who closed the great debate in the House of Representatives in a three hour speech for the Statehood of Oregon.

I am proud of Oregon and the history of its early builders. There was no sacrifice too great for them to make. My parents were pioneers of '47 and '52.

I was the democratic candidate for U. S. Senator in 1924—with all her democratic traditions Oregon should be represented on the National Committee by a real democrat.

Your support will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially your,
MILTON A. MILLER.

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"WORLD PEACE" BY LOCAL STUDENT CREATES INTEREST

"World Peace," an oration by Howard Davis, a senior of the local high school, has created considerable interest in our community. This oration took second prize in the county Oratorical contest at Oregon City, and was again given at a recent Parent-Teachers meeting at Estacada. For the benefit of those who have not heard Mr. Davis' oratorical effort, we print it below, in full.

WORLD PEACE

All great changes in history have come about gradually. The movement for prohibition was started hundreds of years ago. We read of Washington advocating it, but it has been only in the last few years that we have seen any tangible result. The common people began their fight for liberty in the middle ages, but they did not gain real liberty until the United States declared her freedom and established a government where all men are equal. In the same way great men have been working for world peace since time immemorial, but the general public has not taken it seriously until the last century.

Usually these seemingly sudden changes have been brought about by years of study and agitation. As far back as 1648 we read of the Peace of Westphalia as a basis of all other treaties and a little later international law was made. This promoted better understanding between nations, but the need for some form of court or higher power was felt and finally in 1899 the Hague Tribunal was established. It was not given enough power to accomplish much, however, and nothing else was done until after the World War, when, as you all know, the League of Nations and later the World Court, was formed.

Arbitration has been used successfully in some cases but it has not proved a satisfactory means of settling all disputes. Suppose, for instance, Canada should lay a claim to half of Maine although she had no right to it. One arbitrator would be chosen from each of the nations in the dispute and a third would be selected from some disinterested country. Of course, the representatives of the United States and Canada would support their countries claims while the third arbitrator, in order to promote harmony between the two nations, would work out some form of compromise at least all cases of this kind have ended in compromises, and Canada would get part of the territory to which she has no right. This obviously is unfair, and it brings home to us the need of a fair-minded jury to decide such cases. The World Court may not be perfect, in fact it will probably have changed in some respects, but it is a step in the right direction and through its use a plan that will really prevent war may be evolved.

International relations have changed radically in the last few centuries. With the present facilities for transportation and communication of the steamship, aeroplane and radio, it is not possible for one nation to remain isolated from the rest of the world. Our great diplomats of yesterday could not help us with the problems of today.

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