

## TAXPAYERS KIND TO CHAMBERLAIN

His Salary As Office Holder Exceeds \$100,000--Asked "How Was It Spent?"

Since R. A. Booth, Republican candidate for United States Senator, answered the question, "Where did you get it?" Republican papers have raised the question for George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee to answer, "How did you spend it?" Some industrious digger has compiled the list of public offices Chamberlain has held since coming to Oregon from Mississippi and calculates that Chamberlain has drawn down more than \$100,000 in money contributed by taxpayers. It is how Chamberlain spent this money that Republicans are curious.

One newspaper editor recounts that Chamberlain has been Attorney-General, District Attorney, Governor and United States Senator, holding some of these offices more than one term, and that Chamberlain since entering public life has scarcely ever been off the payroll, as he entered upon a new job before the old one was worn out.

In his explanation of "where he got it," Booth told the story of his life. Democrats say that Booth is an aristocrat and does not belong to the plain people. Booth's own narrative recounts how he was one of a family of 12 children; that he lived in a log cabin, worked on a farm and took his pay in chickens; punched cattle, herded sheep and otherwise helped support the family until he was 21 years old and paid for his first "store clothes" by gathering wool from bushes and taking the hides from sheep which died on the range. He struggled hard for an education and acquired it. He was a day laborer, and day laborers are supposed to be plain people. By industry he met with success and associated with others he built up a sawmill industry which developed the timber resources of interior Oregon.



R. A. BOOTH

Booth's statement included the declaration that at times the sawmill he managed employed 1300 men and the payroll exceeded \$80,000 a month. The concern brought into Oregon more than \$10,000,000 of outside money and farmers, merchants, laborers and entire communities received the major part of this sum, directly or indirectly. The Republicans point out that Booth's rise from a farm hand and day laborer to his credit and that hundreds of other Oregon boys are developing the same way. They also point out that the industry which Booth's efforts built up brought into the state more money than the Government has appropriated for river and harbor improvements in Oregon since the state was admitted to the Union.

During the period that Booth was turning timber into a stream of gold which was flowing through interior Oregon, spreading prosperity to workers and merchants, the Republicans declare that Chamberlain was drawing a salary from tax funds as an office-holder. Having been born in Oregon and lived here all his life, Booth's supporters contend that he knows its people and the needs of the state as well as any man can, and having made good, whether as a farmer, cowboy, sheepherder, bookkeeper or sawmill man, he can make good in the Senate.

The impression that Booth is a millionaire has been gained because of the great commercial enterprise which he caused to grow from almost nothing and because of the large contributions he has given to educational and other betterment works. Booth confesses that he never was a millionaire and that his holdings in the business he managed was very small; in fact, it is about 3 per cent, or \$65,000.

Insistently, some of the Republican papers declare that it is as important in judging the fitness of a man for office to know how he spends his money as it is to know where he gets it. They point to the large donations made by Booth to show where he has been spending his money for the benefit of the commonwealth, and they ask Chamberlain, "Where did you get it?"

## CHAMBERLAIN NOT PRIMARY FRIEND

C. E. S. Wood Reviews Senator's Record--Recalls Refusal to Help Bryan.

With a long memory, Colonel C. E. S. Wood has been telling the voters in Portland the history of George E. Chamberlain regarding popular laws and issues. Colonel Wood has been unsparing of Chamberlain's political record and night after night he has been declaring Chamberlain a double-dealer, who wants to agree with people on both sides of every question and who holds no opinion other than that of perpetuating Chamberlain in office.

In 1903, Wood and T. T. Geer were candidates for the popular vote for United States Senator. In that campaign Wood says he wanted to make an active fight, but that Chamberlain, fearing Wood might jeopardize Chamberlain's chances for election as Governor, insisted that Wood remain quiet. As Geer received the popular vote, Wood wrote the Democratic members of the Legislature asking them to support Geer for Senator. When these Democrats asked Chamberlain for advice he told them to leave the Republicans fight it out without Democratic help. This attitude on the part of Chamberlain, asserts Colonel Wood, was in direct conflict with the spirit and principle of the primary.

Again, says Colonel Wood, Chamberlain himself wrote to A. D. Stillman, of Umatilla, recommending that the Democrats hold an assembly to make nominations. Later when the Republicans held an assembly they were assailed by the Chamberlain newspapers and charged with trying to undermine the direct primary and return to machine methods.

In his campaigns for Governor, Chamberlain, says Wood, argued that the Legislature and Governor should be of opposite political parties. Chamberlain now argues that Congress should be of the same political complexion as the President.

When nominated for Senator as a Democrat in 1908, Chamberlain posed as a non-partisan, declares Colonel Wood, knowing that only with Republican votes he could be elected. At that time Roosevelt was immensely popular in Oregon and Chamberlain announced that he was a Roosevelt Democrat. In December, 1908, Roosevelt met Chamberlain in the East and greeted him as Senator-to-be. When Roosevelt bolted the Republican ticket and much of his popularity waned, Chamberlain attacked Roosevelt, although the latter, when President, had gone as far as he could to bring about Chamberlain's election by a Republican Legislature.

In the campaign of 1908, continues Colonel Wood, Chamberlain refused to attend the Bryan rally in Portland and again absented himself from Portland when Judge Alton B. Parker came to speak for Bryan. Chamberlain was afraid that his plea of non-partisanship would not hold good if he was present at these Democratic rallies for Bryan.

Colonel Wood has stigmatized Chamberlain as selfish, as a man whose sole desire is to look after himself. He calls attention to the Chamberlain cards displayed in this campaign whereon there is no hint of any party designation.

Somewhat similar talks are being made by T. T. Geer, ex-Governor, who is also reviewing the political changes which Chamberlain has assumed in his office-seeking career. Colonel Wood is interested in defeating Chamberlain because Wood does not consider Chamberlain a Democrat. Geer says Chamberlain is not a Republican, but is "a man of pretense."

Old Soldiers Admire Booth.

Grant Dimick, manager of R. A. Booth, Republican nominee for United States Senator, has received the following communication:

Newberg, Sept. 24, 1914.

I am one of many members of Shiloh Post No. 77, G. A. R., who received a letter commending Hon. George Chamberlain as a friend of old soldiers. Have heard a number of the boys express themselves in regard to the letter as a huge joke. It will be some time before old soldiers look to Mississippi Democrats as special friends.

To me the letter is a source of both pleasure and indignation; pleasure that it is an assurance they feel the need of every vote they can possibly get; indignation that I should be regarded as so devoid of sense as to be caught by such trash.

There are about 50 members of Shiloh Post and I know of but one Chamberlain man among them. There may be two or three others, but I do not know them.

As regards myself there can be no better man for Senator than Mr. Booth. I have known him for over 30 years with increasing respect and admiration for him.

N. E. BRITT,  
Past Post Commander of Shiloh Post No. 77, Department of Oregon, G. A. R.

Students Grateful to Booth.  
Student loan funds, established to assist needy students through college, have long had the attention of R. A. Booth, Republican candidate for Senator. Having had a hard struggle to earn his own education, Booth has endeavored to make the path a little more smooth for young men and women who are in the same position.

## State Press Flashlights.

If the people of Oregon desire the election of a machine-made, machine-owned, and machine-controlled candidate for governor, they will vote for Dr. C. J. Smith. If they desire the election of a thorough businessman and a safe and sane progressive citizen, they will vote for Dr. James Withycombe.—Brownsville Times.

Just why it should be, is not clear. Democrats insist that a low tariff would help the country, would cause you working men and farmers to pay less for the necessities of the household, and still the cost of living is high. When the revenue from the tariff system the Republicans built up is cut off, money is lacking in the Federal treasury and a war tax is immediately planned by the Democrats. And they may not decide upon it until after election, don't you see?—News Reporter.

When you pull down the town in which is your home, you are pulling down yourself, and when you build up you are building up yourself and your neighbor. Try to banish from your mind the mistaken idea that all good things are away off in some other locality. Give your town all the praise it can legitimately bear. It certainly will do you no harm and will cost you nothing; and above all patronize your institutions—and don't "knock." Don't forget that there's an awful hot place reserved for knockers in the hereafter.—Yaquina Bay News.

Many people seem to think that the postal savings system is a sort of a bank, where they can deposit money and draw it out at any time. While that is to a certain extent a fact, yet it was not the purpose of the department to make the depository in that way a checking system. The aim was to offer a safe place of investment for those who placed their trust not in banks and not to offer the guarantee of the government that their money would always be available and as safe as in the bank of England.—Itemizer.

Some funny things develop during a campaign. A condition exists now which proves it forcibly. The hop dealers solicited funds for the campaign from the hoppers on the promise that when hops were ready for market the growers should have top notch price. The hops coming on for marketing the growers are told by the dealers that they can pay but 10 cents per pound. The growers claim that offers as high as 17 cents are made in some markets, and that unless they are given a better price they will vote for state wide prohibition as a retaliation on the dealers. Thus help for the dry cause may come from an unexpected source. All will probably agree that the hop business is pretty much of a gamble most of the time, and especially so now.—Telephone Register.

With American factories forced to close because of a short demand for their products, the official stationery rooms of the present democratic congress are selling foreign made articles to senators and representatives. On the supply shelves of the democratic congress are foreign made shears and clocks, pocket knives, cutlery and many other articles of hardware which bear a foreign imprint. The explanation is that these foreign goods were purchased at such a low price American manufacturers could not compete, but it is regarded as strange that political expediency, if nothing else, would not prevent the sale of foreign goods under the very noses of democratic statesmen. It would not be a surprise if the complaint of American manufacturers would not bring about a house cleaning in the house and senate stationery rooms.—Observer.

"The next legislature," Governor West is reported to have said at Junction City day before yesterday evening, "its going to crucify the people's most cherished possessions—direct legislation—and we need a man in the governor's chair who will give this crowd the fight of their lives—a man who will stand up for the rights of the people."

Just how does the governor know what the next legislature is going to do when it has not yet been elected? Is he the seventh son of a seventh son? Can he gaze into the crystal ball and predict months in advance just what legislation will do, even though they have not been chosen yet?

Just how does he know that his own hand-picked candidates is the only honest man in Oregon.

Just how does he know that the people's laws are to be crucified by the men who have been nominated by the people and who will be elected by them? Does he think the people are such utter fools that they are incapable of choosing good men when the choice is all in their hands?

It is quite apparent that our flighty

## WHY DESTROY the INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF OREGON?

That's what the so-called "Water Front" bills, Numbers 328 and 330 on the ballot, will do if passed at the November election.

Why make it impossible to build saw mills or any other industrial, labor-producing plants on the rivers and bays of Oregon?

That's what the passage of these bills will do.

Why cripple the development of our great timber resources; why cripple all future manufacturing in Oregon?

That's what will take place if the people vote "yes" on numbers 328 and 330.

Why lock up the thousands of acres of over-flow lands bordering upon the navigable waters of the State and its miles of water front for the benefit of "future generations," why not let the present generation have some of the benefit from the use of these lands?

Industries of all kinds will be driven from Oregon and intending investors will turn their backs upon the State if these so-called "Water Front" bills become laws. That is why every man, woman and child in Oregon will be adversely affected if these bills are passed by the people in November.

Oregon needs outside capital to develop its great natural resources but we will drive it away if we pass Numbers 328 and 330 on the ballot at the November election.

If these so-called "Water Front" bills are passed by the people, a vast amount of property will be withdrawn from taxation in this State and this great burden will be thrown upon the rest of the taxable property, resulting in a heavy increase in everybody's taxes.

These bills are vicious; they are destructive of the very best interests of the State; they ought never to become laws.

The way to defeat them is to vote "NO" 329 and 331.

OREGON COMMERCIAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION  
Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon

Paid Advertisement

## STATEWIDE PROHIBITION MEANS BIGGER TAXES THEY'RE TOO BIG NOW!

### Vote 333 X NO Against Prohibition

Register before Thursday, October 15

Voting qualifications: Six months' residence in the state, 30 days in precinct

Defeat of the proposed prohibition amendment will have no effect upon the efficient home rule or local option statutes now in force, and each community will continue to determine its individual stand on the matter of granting licenses.

Paid Advertisement. Taxpayers and Wage Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Oregon.

governor is fully as flighty as ever.—Oregon Register.

### Notice of Completed Contract.

Notice is hereby given, that U. G. Jackson County Surveyor, for Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed in this office his certificate for the completion of the contract of F. C. Feldschau, for the construction of the Concrete Bridge, over West Creek, at Beaver, Oregon, and any person, firm or corporation, having objections to file to the completion of said work may do so within two weeks from the date of the first publication.

Dated this 14th day of October 1914  
J. C. Holden  
County Clerk.

CEMENT,  
PLASTER,  
LATH,  
LIME,  
BRICK,  
FIRE BRICK,  
FIRE CLAY,  
ASPHALT,  
LAND PLASTER  
and COAL.

LAMB-SCHRADER COMPANY.  
DOCKS: WAREHOUSE,  
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN 2nd & 3rd AVENUE WEST.