

Progressive Democratic Senatorial Candidates

These Men Can Be Depended Upon to Uphold President Wilson's Program in the United States Senate

GEORGE S. PATTON OF CALIFORNIA

In California today, over a vast territory, the size of several of the eastern states all rolled into one, there is one of the strongest and warmest political fights in years being waged. A contest for the United States senatorship that has attracted the attention of the entire country is under way and is being fought entirely upon the question of the fitness of the two presidential candidates who have been proposed by the democratic and republican parties. George S. Patton of Los Angeles, distinguished lawyer, orange grower and business man who, for thirty years has been active in the politics of the state, is the nominee of the democratic party for the place in the senate, and Governor Hiram W. Johnson, registered progressive, who sat as a delegate in the progressive convention at Chicago which failed to nominate a presidential candidate, and who now has the progressive and republican nominations, is his opponent.

Patton bases his candidacy squarely upon his endorsement of the administration of President Woodrow Wilson. Immediately after the primary election he started by automobile on a tour of California that will take him into every one of the fifty-eight counties in the state. Already he has traveled 3,600 miles and has as many more to go before election day. In every city and town he has visited he has preached the doctrines of democracy and has advocated the cause of his party's leader. So far he has visited sixty-six places and has made sixty-nine speeches. Night after night he has said to his audiences that he places the importance of the re-election of President Wilson above any personal ambition he may have, and constantly, night and day, he has been on the firing line making the battle for the head of the ticket. Campaigning in California is a gruelling, arduous task and it takes a man of courage and stamina and determination to follow the trail as Patton is doing. Patton has been a democrat since he was twenty-one years old and he is now past middle age. In all that time he has fought corrupt political rule and has been a man of progressive, forward-looking ideas of government. He believes sincerely in Wilson and was one of his first supporters in California when his name was mentioned for the presidency more than four years ago.

The Patton managers reason that, in casting his or her vote for Wilson, any intelligent voter, of whatever party, must also cast it for the senatorial candidate who supports the Wilson policies—the policies because of which the voter has, after thoughtful consideration, decided to vote to re-elect Wilson. In this deduction lies the strong belief that Patton will be returned the victor over Governor Johnson in the November election. George S. Patton can be counted on to support democratic legislation in the United States senate. He is needed there, and every supporter of President Wilson and progressive democratic measures should vote for Patton November 7.

SENATOR ASHURST OF ARIZONA

Henry F. Ashurst, of Prescott, Arizona, was born at Winnemucca, Nevada, September 13, 1874; was taken to Arizona by his parents when he was three months of age and has since continuously resided in Arizona; was educated in the public schools at Flagstaff, Arizona; was graduated from the Stockton Business College, Stockton, California; studied law and political economy in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; elected a member of the house of representatives of the Arizona legislature in 1896; re-elected in 1898; was chosen speaker of the twenty-second legislature of Arizona; was elected to the territorial senate in 1902; elected to the office of district attorney of Coconino county in 1904 and re-elected in 1906; was chosen United States senator by the people of Arizona at a direct primary held October 24, 1911; at the general election held in December, 1911, was endorsed by the people of that state as one of the senators from the state of Arizona, and on March 27, 1912, was elected United States senator by the unanimous vote of the first legislative assembly of the state of Arizona.

Mr. Ashurst was renominated without opposition at the primary held on September 12, 1916, as the democratic candidate for United States senator. He is chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs, is a member of the senate committee on mines and mining, of the committee on the judiciary, of the committee on public buildings and grounds, of the committee on the census, Cuban relations, and the committee on education and labor.

Senator Ashurst voted for woman suffrage; for prohibition in the District of Columbia; for a system of government railroads in Alaska; for the income tax; for an inheritance tax; for rural credits; for a tariff commission; for the bill prohibiting child labor; for the Webb-Kenyon-Sheppard law; for the bill providing federal aid to good roads; for the bill creating a bureau of markets; for the resolution proposing to abolish secret sessions of the senate; for the bill limiting campaign contributions; for the resolution investigating contributions made in previous campaigns; for establishing the new currency bill and financial system, the result of which law has been to deprive Wall street of the control of the money market and to provide a currency sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of trade at all times. He voted for the federal trade commission; for freedom for the Filipino people, and for every progressive principle brought to a vote in the senate.

His record is such that there should be no doubt of his re-election, as the people of Arizona recognize in Senator Ashurst a public servant who represents the best thought and best interests of the people of Arizona.

SENATOR ATLEE POMERENE OF OHIO

No United States senator has supported the Wilson administration more consistently or labored more faithfully to redeem his party's pledges made in the Baltimore platform than Senator Atlee Pomerene. As a member of the banking and currency committee he took a leading part in drafting the Federal Reserve act and the Federal Farm Loan act. As a member of the interstate commerce committee his chief work was on the Federal Trade Commission act and the Bill of Lading act which bears his name. He was active in his support of the Income Tax law for twenty years. As a member of the committee on foreign relations he co-operated enthusiastically with former Secretary of State William J. Bryan in securing favorable consideration by the senate of thirty peace treaties with as many different nations, has strongly supported the President in his interpretation of neutrality laws, and has set his face like flint against intervention in Mexico,—except as a last resort. Senator Pomerene during the first two years of his term was a member of the committee on pensions and he was one of the enthusiastic supporters of the present "age and service" pension law which was approved May 10, 1912, and which is the most generous pension law ever passed by any legislative body of any country in the world. He favored the Ashbrook Pension law passed during the closing days of the recent session, and is on record as favoring the Key bill to pension the widows and orphans of Spanish-American war veterans. Other measures supported wholeheartedly by Senator Pomerene, which show him to be in sympathy with the best progressive thought of the day were: Bill to create a department of labor, bill to create children's bureau, general eight hour law on contracts for public work, bill to establish industrial relations commission, eight hour law for women and children in the district of Columbia, the "phossy-jaw" bill for the protection of employees in match factories, Kern-McGillcuddy bill, Clayton anti-trust bill, child labor bill, locomotive boiler inspection act, law to increase salaries of rural carriers to \$1,200, law giving postal service employees the right to organize, immigration bill, Adamson bill, Smith-Lever agricultural bill, good roads law, Alaskan railway law, etc.

He is one of the hardest workers in the senate and one of the most conscientious men in

public life. In his campaign for re-election he is asking the voters of Ohio to judge him by his record, and they should vote for their own interest by returning Senator Pomerene to the upper house of congress.

KENDRICK OF WYOMING

Indications are that Wyoming will elect a democratic United States senator this year, the first democrat to be elected to the national senate from that state in its history. Governor John B. Kendrick is the nominee of the democratic party, and has for his opponent Clarence D. Clark, who has been a United States senator for the past twenty-one years. Clark, who was one time chairman of the senate judiciary committee, represents the reactionary element in his party, and has always stood with the type best represented by Smoot, Gallinger, Lodge and Penrose. His record has been one of inaction, of indifference and of obstruction where he has interested himself.

Governor Kendrick is a cattleman, broad, vigorous, keen and incisive. He made the race for the United States senate four years ago against Senator Francis E. Warren, and was beaten by that gentleman in the state legislature by only one vote. He ran for governor two years ago and was elected by a majority of over three thousand votes in a state normally about that number republican. During his campaign four years ago against Senator Warren, Governor Kendrick advocated the passage of an enlarged homestead act by the national congress, and was one of the first men in the United States to advance the idea which has resulted in the present 640-acre homestead law now before congress. It was through the sheer force of the governor's personality that Wyoming now has a workmen's compensation law, a mother's pension act, a state public utilities commission and a number of other pieces of broad legislation, urged by him and pushed through the state legislature.

Governor Kendrick has resided in Wyoming for over thirty-five years. He is a self-made man, educated and polished. His people believe in him, they admire him, and without regard to political preference, will vote for him. His long, active residence has enabled him to learn the needs of the state at first hand, and he has proven that he is an able advocate in helping to supply those needs. Wyoming will have a strong, forceful man in the United States senate, if she sends Governor Kendrick to Washington, and the indications are better every day that she will do this very thing.

SENATOR REED OF MISSOURI

Not so many years ago the senate of the United States was popularly known as the "Millionaires' Club." Under the present democratic regime the senate has outlived that characterization.

In the state of Missouri the democratic party has renominated Senator James A. Reed; his republican opponent is Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City. Mr. Dickey is the head of an institution which owns a large number of clay pipe manufacturing plants located in the south and west. He is a director in several banks and is otherwise connected with big business. He is reputed to be many times a millionaire. Without reflection upon Mr. Dickey it may with confidence be said that were it not for his great wealth he would never have been the republican nominee. He has had no experience in statecraft.

On all of the great constructive measures of reform which have been enacted during the administration of President Wilson Senator Reed has voted on the side of the people. With marked ability and eloquence he has fought for democracy in the senate chamber. His return to that body is a national need.

For Missouri to elect a mere millionaire to the senate over such a man would be a heavy blow to the cause of reform. Mr. Dickey is not only a republican, but a reactionary republican, of the Penrose-Lodge school. There is nothing in his career to commend him to the progressive element of any party.

On the other hand, with his six years of ex-