

Representative W. C. Hawley

Republican Direct Primary Nominee for Re-election to Congress

The people of Oregon sent Representative Hawley to Congress because he was clean and especially equipped to serve his native State.

"He has made good, securing more than \$3,000,000 of federal funds for improving waterways etc. in First District.

He was the first to oppose "Secret" reports on homesteads and mineral claims and is working for revision of public land laws and the elimination of every acre of agricultural land from the reserves for homes of prospective settlers.

A vote for Representative Hawley is one for a Faithful, Honest, Able and Successful Public Servant. (Please read his record and platform in voters' pamphlet)

Republican Congressional Committee,
W. J. Culver, Chairman. (Paid Adv.)

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Saloons and the Boy.

Roseburg News: The arrest last Saturday of a notorious saloon keeper for the alleged sale of intoxicating liquor to two boys brings to mind most forcibly one of the greatest dangers of the saloon—that of tempting boys to drink. The saloon is dependent upon new recruits to its great army of drinkers. Every year sees its old standbys die and some one must take their places. When does the saloon find its new victims? Where can it find them but in the boys and girls growing up to manhood and womanhood? The saloon lures the young to its bar with open arms. It attempts to create an appetite for liquor in the youth of the land. It welcomes the boys—and it makes no difference whose boy it is—it greets the boys with generous hand and starts them on the road to liquor. And that is just one of the many things the liquor business does. It is no respecter of home or honor. It feeds on all who come. It encourages the spending of money over the bar by frequent treating. It assists the weak to drop farther down in the mire. It aids and abets criminals. It violates all decency and all laws made to protect the public from its operations.

The saloon, which does all these things and more, now comes before the people of the state and the people of Roseburg and asks that it be permitted to come back here and begin its awful operations all over again. We are reminded of a few verses written on this subject which are worthy of repetition here. They are entitled "The Saloon Wants Boys:

"Johnson, the drunkard, is dying they say,

With traces of sin on his face.
He'll be missed at the club, at the bar, every day;
Wanted—a boy for his place.

"Simons, the gambler, was killed in a fight,

He died without pardon or grace.
Someone must train for his burden and blight.
Wanted—a boy for his place.

"Wanted—for every victim of wine,
Someone to live without pardon divine—
Have you a boy for the place?"

Get in on This!

I do not pine for human gore, yet boldly I assert I'd like to slap the brainless yep who calls a girl a "skirt."—Peoria Journal.

I pine not to bring others woe—I trust I'm not so mean; but I would like to swat the bo who calls a girl a "queen."—Houston Post.

I pine to see no injured girl clutch at himself and wail; but I'd like to boot the crude galoot who calls himself a "frail."—New York Evening Sun.

I am not prone to violence, but I should like to maul and kinck and muss the inane cuss who calls a girl "some doll!"—Judge.

I do not wish to seem a crank, but always get a pain, and want to club the awful dub who calls a girl a "jane."—La Follette's.

I do not care to kill the guy nor wish to hear him screech, but I could poke the senseless bloke who calls a girl a "peach."—Marquette, (Wis.) Epitome.

I hanker not to murder, but I may commit it when I land a kick upon the hick who calls a girl a "wren."

Luke McLuke Says:

When the husband thinks he could have done better and the wife thinks she couldn't have done worse, some divorce lawyer gets the price of a new runabout.

A lot of men wonder why girls close their eyes when they are being kissed. But if the men would look into a mirror they would see the reason.

The war in Europe seems to have upset a whole lot of men in this country. But Mother's idea of a world-disturbance is to have the wash day postponed until Wednesday.

When Mother has three of four daughters Father always finds enough store hair around the house to stuff a sofa pillow.

BUSINESS IS NOT 'FINE' IN 'DRY' TOWNS

SALEM SUFFERS BUSINESS LOSSES FROM DRY RULE

Store Property Rentals Drop \$75
a Month in City

BANK DEPOSITS OFF \$300,000

Fourteen Business Houses Quit in Less
Than Year. School Attendance Less

Many Oregon papers have been loaded down within the past three weeks with repeated assurances that "Business is Fine in Dry Towns."

The three most important Oregon cities to become "dry" nine months ago were Salem, Oregon City and Springfield.

If business is fine in those cities the taxpayers and most of the business men would like to have the "drys" explain just what they mean by "fine." If they had said "business is thin," then they might have been more easily understood.

Let them answer first about conditions in Salem. Ex-Councilman John D. Turner, of Salem, an attorney, is sponsor for the following facts about that city:

Salem went "dry" December 1 last, closing 15 saloons, three restaurants and two wholesale houses and withdrew liquor permits from eight drug stores and cut off an annual license revenue of \$15,400. Ninety men and a monthly payroll of \$5,700 were put out of commission. Most of the men have left the city. All buildings vacated by these concerns are still empty, except six, which have been occupied by tenants who have vacated other buildings, several of the best buildings being boarded over and used as billboards. More than five hundred modern dwellings are "for rent." Store property rentals on State street have dropped from \$185 to \$110 a month, but "business is fine."

Fourteen other business places have closed since December 1 last, aside from the saloons and restaurants. Included are three shoe stores—two by sheriff and one voluntarily; one of the largest drygoods stores has been sued for the first time in twenty years. Scores of clerks have left the city, causing the loss of more payrolls to the city, but "business is fine."

A leading prohibitionist promised to build 16 new dwellings if the city went "dry." Nine houses were begun, two have the windows and doors in, but have never been finished; no work has been done on the others, besides their bare frames.

Building permits from January to August, the last nine wet months of 1913, were \$388,925; from November, 1913, to September, 1914, the next eleven "dry" months, they were \$120,000 less, or \$268,925.

The grammar school opening day enrollment in 1913 was 1510; on the same day 1914, 1469, but "business is fine."

Bank deposits show a decrease of \$309,942 since the town went "dry," even after allowing for the \$485,000 deposited this year from sale of bonds in Boston. The decrease, therefore really should be \$794,942, but "business is fine."

The attendance at the "Cherry Fair" this year was about one-half what it was the last "wet" year. The Ministerial Association before the election which made Salem "dry," told the Cherry Fair promoters that they would make up for the donations usually made by the saloons, but utterly failed to do so this year and the promoters refused to hold that carnival. The "Cherrians," consisting of 100 real boosters, but of no prohibitionists, then pledged their personal membership for the necessary funds, requiring the payment on their part of \$500. To rub it in, the Methodists then turned their church into a restaurant, put the kitchen in the pulpit and competed with the legitimate restaurants for the little business that their proprietor had hungrily looked for as a possible annual godsend.

Business must be "fine" in any city when building permits, payrolls, bank deposits, bankruptcies, closed stores, depopulated dwellings, depressed realty values, school enrollments and census statistics all tell so dreary a story of literal fact. Maybe the prohibitionists mean that the "agitating business" is fine.

The Enterprise printing office, which formerly employed a large force of printers and bookbinders, and often worked night and day to fill orders, is now operating its job department crew but five days a week, yet The Morning Enterprise is one of the papers that has printed the Committee of One Hundred matter about "business is fine in dry towns."

(Paid Advertisement—Taxpayers and Wage-Earners League of Oregon, Portland, Oregon)

CLACKAMAS AND OREGON CITY HIT BY EMPTY TILLS

"Dry" Regime Followed by Query
as to Receiver

CITY WARRANTS UNSALEABLE

City Council Calls Election November 9
to Raise Levy 8 Mills to Pay Debts

Oregon City and Clackamas County, of which Oregon City is the county seat, present as lamentable a condition in a business sense as a defunct corporation about to go into the hands of a receiver. In fact, a receivership for Oregon City already has been seriously discussed by certain of its creditors, and Judge Campbell of that city has declared his willingness to declare such a receivership, if formal application were made to him, as he would for "any bankrupt corporation."

A special election has been called by the city for November 9 "to relieve the financial condition of the city," the purpose being to vote \$250,000 5 per cent bonds and to increase the tax levy eight mills in order to take care of the new indebtedness.

On the part of Clackamas County the County Treasurer is confronted with an empty treasury for the first time in six years. The Morning Enterprise, a radical prohibitionist daily of Oregon City, in explaining this situation, says "the condition is considered the result of the amount of delinquent taxes on the county's tax rolls. County Treasurer Tufts refused the first warrants on the general fund Monday (October 12, 1914)."

Business must be "fine" in a city and a county when the treasurers of both are empty because of lack of money coming into their strong boxes, with a special election called by the city to increase its tax levy, with a receivership threatened and with "danger" signs strung along the length of the business portion of Main street by "order of the City Council," which reads:

"Danger—Main Street Declared Dangerous—All persons traveling on Main street between North side of Moss street and South side of Third street do so at their own risk."

Banks are refusing to cash Oregon City municipal warrants. Since January first the city has issued \$39,991.05 in these warrants, according to the report of City Recorder John W. Loder, and these warrants are still unpaid.

The city tax levy in 1913 in Oregon City was eight mills. Two weeks after the city went dry the council increased this levy to 10 mills for 1914, and on November 9 there is to be a special election held at which the voters will be asked to sanction an additional levy of eight mills to meet the municipal indebtedness. Yet "business is fine in dry towns," and Oregon City is doing well.

Vacant buildings now stand on Main street, the chief business thoroughfare of Oregon City, as monuments to the memory of one garage, one clothing store, one restaurant and one livery barn now closed up, but formerly did good business. Fourteen vacant stores line both sides of Main street, and three vacant lots mark the places where three other stores formerly stood, but which have burned down. So little has been the demand for business property that the burned structures were never rebuilt. But "business is fine in Oregon City."

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SPRINGFIELD IS MERE GHOST OF OLD BUSY CITY

Prohibition Makes Formerly
Thriving Center Barren

BANK DEPOSITS \$57,000 LESS

Two Blocks of Vacant Buildings Line
Main Street in Place of Busy Stores

The city of Springfield, in its present cobwebby, stagnant condition, today presents a picture, as compared with its thriving, bustling condition of a year ago, that would make the angels weep. A year ago every store was filled and crowds of people thronged its streets. Every merchant was making money, practically everyone who wanted work was employed. Everyone seemed happy and contented, except the prohibitionists.

Today Springfield looks like a deserted village, business is paralyzed, and more than eight or ten people on its main street at any one time would actually be the cause of excitement. Yet the Committee of One Hundred says: "Business is fine in dry towns."

Springfield went "dry" at the election last fall, the saloons closing January 1.

Let the "drys" tell all about these "fine" business conditions in Springfield after nine months' operation of their "business theories."

Although a much smaller city than Salem, the bank deposits in Springfield have fallen off in the last year over \$57,000.

When Main street finally is readjusted in the next month or two, practically two blocks of store buildings on each side of the street west of the Southern Pacific tracks will be deserted, but "business is fine."

A real estate sale is unheard of and would be impossible on any part of Main street, but "business is fine."

The Springfield Toggery, the best gent's furnishing store, is now being closed out by a receiver, but "business is fine."

The La France Confectionery Store, one of the best in "wet" days, has closed out, but "business is fine."

O. W. Johnson's Hardware Store, the best of its line during "wet" days, already has been sold out by a receiver, but "business is fine."

A. J. Henderson, the leading drygoods merchant, occupied a double store a year ago. Today he occupies but one store and will tell you his business is "about half" what it was a year ago, but "business is fine."

The city has run into a \$5,200 deficit from an excess of expenditures over income, although the "drys" promised that less police and court expenses would make a surplus, if the people would vote the \$12,000 saloon licenses out of business, but that's "fine business."

The prohibitionists a year ago promised to reduce the tax levy, but have increased the levy this year by five mills, but "business is fine."

Not a foot of permanent street improvement work has been done, except the construction of a small bridge over a creek, and that was paid for by a bond issue. Streets and sidewalks are in a deplorable condition, and the prohibitionists are now petitioning the council to "double" the expense levy. If the local taxpayers, but a few of whom are "drys," vote down this petition, the city confronts the same possibility as Oregon City, viz., the appointment of a receiver, but "business is fine in dry towns."

Probi Speaker Pined.

SEASIDE.—J. A. Adams, a prohibition speaker and worker, served out a five dollar fine in the Seaside jail for failing to obey the local ordinances regulating street speaking. Adams, who boasts of having been arrested 44 times and of having served 14 jail sentences, declares that he prefers jail sentences to paying fines, as they give him more notoriety and enable him to draw larger audiences. Upon completion of his jail term here he left town at once.

Job Printing at Recorder office