

BROWN BEATS CARDWELL

Armory Filled to Overflowing to Hear the Debate.

BROWN CALLS ON FENTON

Douglas County's Fearless Prosecutor Puts to Flight Independent Candidate For The Same Office.

With every chair in the house occupied, with the aisles filled up, with hundreds of people standing in the rear of the hall and every window occupied by eager listeners...

It was eight o'clock before John Hunter, the chairman of the meeting, arose and introduced Mr. Cardwell to the great audience.

Cardwell devoted the first ten minutes of his address to a criticism of The News, stating that this paper had published broadcast that he was the brewery candidate for the office to which he seeks election.

"I want to say that I am not now and never have been the candidate of the brewery for the office of prosecuting attorney," said Mr. Cardwell.

JOINT IS RAIDED.

Deputy Sheriff Robert Ashworth returned here last evening from Gardiner where he raided the soft drink resort conducted by Edward Franklin...

the voters anything that had not been told to them time and time again in this campaign. Cardwell's talk was received with occasional hand-clapping, but his argument was neither clear nor convincing.

When George M. Brown arose to reply he was unable to say a word for several moments, being greeted with a thundering applause.

Mr. Brown started out by saying that he knew W. W. Cardwell as few men knew him, "I am not here to show that Cardwell is not the brewery candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney. I simply want to show you by the official records, if you please that the charges that Cardwell has made in reference to me are untrue and in so doing it may develop that Cardwell has had something to do with the brewery."

Brown read many extracts from the records of the county clerk and the circuit court to show that he had not only done his full duty as a prosecutor in reference to the local option law, but that Cardwell had been more or less connected with the defense of bootleggers and others

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ANSWERING A VOTER

STATEMENTS WHICH ARE OF INTEREST IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

TARIFF REVISED DOWNWARD

Opposition to President Taft Stimulated by Magazines Which Were Made to Pay Additional Postage, and Thus Relieve the People's Additional Cost of Postal Service.

A Republican voter in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently addressed a letter to the headquarters of the Republican National committee in Chicago, in which he said:

"I have been a Republican all my life, and for 20 years have been voting nothing but a straight Republican ticket for president of the United States."

He does not say that he will do otherwise this year, for he believes President Taft to be honorable and worthy of the many honors that have come to him. He adds, however, that the Republican platform of 1908 called for a downward revision of the tariff and that this solemn pledge has not been kept.

He also asserts that the large majority of the laborers in the woolen mills are foreigners instead of Americans, and are employed at starvation wages instead of being paid wages upon which people in this country can live decently.

BROWN WILL ENFORCE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

George M. Brown this afternoon authorized the following statement in reference to the local option law:

"In the event that Roseburg tomorrow votes 'dry' I will prosecute any and all violations of the local option law that are brought to the attention of my office by the sheriff, whose special duty it is to gather the evidence in such cases, or which may come to my knowledge from any other source. The Roseburg Brewery will be prosecuted for any infringement of the law in the same manner as any others who may violate the provisions of the local option law.

I have no interest in shielding law violators, and it is a violation of the law to sell intoxicating liquors in "dry" territory. The provisions of this law will be rigidly enforced in all dry territory in the third district regardless of the standing of the men who have been guilty of violating any of its provisions. I will do my duty and prosecute all law violators.

(Signed)

GEORGE M. BROWN, Prosecuting Attorney."

information about the panic of 1907. The explanations and information desired by this Republican voter are so general in their character that the answer forwarded to him will certainly be of interest to other voters in every section of the country. The reply says:

Tariff Revised Downward. "The past four years have indeed been most prosperous ones, with few industrial or other disturbances, and with conditions generally satisfactory. And, after all, is not the real test of any administration the conditions which exist in the country while it is in power.

"It is doubtful if you could find a statement of Mr. Taft in which he said there had been no promise of a revision downward. His letter of acceptance states clearly that he did so construe the pledge of the platform in 1908. Furthermore, the tariff was revised downward. The impression to the contrary is due to three sources. One is the attack made upon the Payne law by the magazines. That attack was prompted chiefly by the bitter resentment toward President Taft because he had recommended that the second class postage rate be advanced so that the magazines would come somewhere near paying the government what it cost to transport their editions. It costs the government now about \$60,000,000 a year to carry the magazines through the mails, and they pay in postage about \$10,000,000, leaving a clear subsidy of \$50,000,000 a year. The president suggested to congress that this was not a square deal toward the government, and the magazine determined to break him down."

Opposition to Taft Explained. The reply further stated that the opposition to the metropolitan press to President Taft is due to the fact that he declined to put print paper on the free list, while the third source from which the people derive the im-

SUTHERLIN ALSO "DRY"

SUTHERLIN, Or., Nov. 4.—Notwithstanding the boasts of the "wets" to the contrary, the city of Sutherlin will go "dry" in tomorrow's election by a substantial majority. Two weeks ago Sutherlin would have probably went "wet", but of late the tide has turned. The mere fact that Mayor Joseph Micelli and Attorney Elbert Hermann, of Roseburg, have taken an active part in forcing Sutherlin "wet" has had a tendency to change the minds of many voters who were formerly in favor of a "wet" town. Like in Roseburg, the Roseburg Brewing & Ice Company is making a strenuous effort to control Sutherlin, and would probably have succeeded had it not been for the exposures on the part of The Evening News. The people of Sutherlin are a thinking class, and have reached the conclusion that Sutherlin is better off without the saloon. Sutherlin will go "dry" by a majority of nearly 100 votes.

pression that the Payne law shows revision upward instead of downward was the declaration by Mr. Clark in his speech opposing the bill when it was before the house of representatives. Mr. Clark, speaking as a prophet and not as an historian said that the duties under the Payne bill would show an average increase of 1.71 per cent over the Dingley law. The latter continued:

"That statement went out to the country, and was accepted as a fact, when it was merely a guess. But the law has been in operation now for nearly three years, and we do not have to guess, because we know. And these are the facts shown by the books of the treasury department:

"Under the Dingley law 44.3 per cent of all imports were on the free list. Under the Payne law 51.2 per cent are free.

"Under the Dingley law the average duty on all dutiable imports was 25.5 per cent, while under the Payne law the average duty has been 20.1 per cent.

"In other words, the Payne law shows a reduction of 10 per cent below the Dingley law on dutiable goods, while on all goods imported it shows a reduction of 21 per cent. This is not prophecy, as Mr. Clark's statement was, it is history."

Mr. Roosevelt, in a signed article in the Outlook, said: "The Payne law is better than the one it succeeded, and very much better than the McKinley law."

FOR A DRY TOWN

Attorney Eddy Delivers an Excellent Address.

SAYS THE VOTERS ARE SATISFIED

Speaker Points With Pride To Three Years of Prosperity Enjoyed Under a "Dry" Town—Crowd In Enthusiastic.

With the spacious armory crowded to its capacity, Attorney B. L. Eddy last night delivered one of the most interesting and convincing addresses ever held in this city.

Attorney Eddy not only went on to tell of how the liquor interests had attempted to gain control of the local political situation, but he pictured in a forcible manner the conduct of the saloon during his early career in Roseburg. Mr. Eddy pointed to Roseburg as one of the model cities of Western Oregon, and scouted the idea of turning over the town to a class of citizens who cared little or nothing for the interests of the law abiding citizens. It was Mr. Eddy's prediction that the town would go "dry" in tomorrow's election, and that the citizens of the town would continue to enjoy the prosperity so conspicuous during the past three years. It was the speaker's privilege to point to Springfield, the little town of 1500 people which requires the services of five policemen and two guards to maintain order. "Springfield is a 'wet' town today," said Mr. Eddy, "but tomorrow night it will be 'dry'. The people of that town have become tired and disgusted with the reign of the past year, and are determined that law and order shall prevail."

Attorney Eddy also took occasion to review the growth and prosperity of Roseburg since it joined the "dry" column three years ago. "When the town went 'dry' there were a certain class of citizens who really believed that the streets would be deserted and that vacant buildings would be evident on every hand. Such was not the result of local option however—the town has prospered as never before, and today the citizens of Roseburg boast of a clean and model city, with plenty of work for all of those who may apply. The people do not want to return to the rule of the Roseburg Brewing & Ice Company, neither do they want to the politics of the town dominated

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WHICH SHALL IT BE--"WET" OR "DRY?"

Tomorrow some twelve hundred citizens of Roseburg will cast their ballot for, or against, the prohibition of the saloon within our corporate limits. A great deal depends upon the result of this election. The honor and good name of a city hang in the balance. And it means more than that. It may mean homes disrupted, husbands and wives parted, children poorly clothed and fed and boys ruined just as they are crossing the threshold that separates the innocence of youth from the vigor of young manhood. And still deeper tragedies may depend on your vote. A vote for the return of the saloon to Roseburg is a vote for greater intemperance than has existed here in the four years that the city has been without the saloon. "Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, destroys conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, blights paternal hope, and brings premature age in sorrow and dishonor to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all paupers. It produces controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots." The return of the saloon to Roseburg will produce some of these things and perhaps all of them.

If the saloon should be voted back into Roseburg it is a pretty conservative estimate to say that the saloon men will take over the bar at least \$300,000.00 a year. Roseburg has now a population of nearly 6,000. This means that no an average every man, woman and child in the city of Roseburg would contribute the sum of \$50.00 per year to the brewery interests. But not all our citizens would frequent the saloon. Surely our mothers and sisters would not, and most of our boys would not. This brings down the number of customers and the tribute paid

by those who keep up the saloon would be on the average tripled and even quadrupled. The most of this money would flow into legitimate businesses. A certain proportion of it would of course be sent out of Roseburg to purchase liquor by those persons who have been doing it ever since this county went dry. But the dry goods man, the baker, the meat dealer, the grocer, the clothing merchant, the real estate dealer and many other lines of activity would be benefitted by a town closed against the saloon. And here is the reason for it. The ten cent piece spent over the bar only gives temporary satisfaction to the man



Vote 112 X For Prohibition.

that drinks it. He gets no good from it, he is not nourished by it, it does not clothe him, it does not buy fuel for his home. The only thing that it does do is to help the saloon man make money and the brewery pay 20, 30 or 40 per cent dividends. But that same dime spent in a grocery store will buy enough sugar for several meals for his entire family. If saved each day for a week it would buy his family a good roast or a chicken for the Sunday dinner. If saved for two weeks it would buy a pair of shoes for the little one at home. If saved for six months it would pay his house rent for one month if it amounted to \$18.00 a month. The man on a salary (and there are in every community many of them and most of them have a family to support) cannot afford to spend money over the bar. He will not do it in a closed town. He has done it in an open town. All lines of legitimate business are improved by a closed town. Money that would otherwise be spent in the saloon goes to the business man. He does more cash business, at the end of the year he has fewer accounts to check off as worthless. Homes are happier, children are better clothed, mothers and wives have more of the comforts of life and conditions generally in the home and out are better and more conducive to the welfare of the community as a whole with the saloon driven out than they are with the saloon running full blast.

The model license ordinance has been put to rout. There has been no talk of it for the past few days since The News exposed it the day it was sprung on the public. We have a model license on the ordinance book today. It was never enforced when the saloon was here.

Then there is the other consideration which stares the people of Roseburg in the face. It is the complete domination of our city by the forces of the brewery. Already we have the spectacle of a brewery stockholder as mayor and

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