



ASA B. ROBINSON JR. Democratic Candidate For COUNTY CLERK OF POLK COUNTY



E. M. SMITH Republican Nominee For COUNTY CLERK, POLK COUNTY. Vote for efficiency and economy.



FRED J. HOLMAN Republican Nominee for TREASURER OF POLK COUNTY.

A full day's work and faithful service. Your vote is solicited. (Paid Advertisement)

C. R. CANFIELD

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Solicits your vote on a platform of Efficiency, Economy and Science.

If elected all patrons will receive prompt attention and the office will be open during business hours as expected. (Paid advertisement)



JOHN W. ORR Republican Nominee for SHERIFF OF POLK COUNTY

My oath of office is my platform. I respectfully solicit your support. (Paid Advt.)

MONITOR \$1.50 BEST BUY

THE INDEPENDENCE MONITOR

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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CLYDE T. ECKER, Editor NINA B. ECKER, Associate

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GENERAL OFFICES NEW YORK AND CHICAGO BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Independence, Oregon, Friday, October 16, 1914

Where is Judge Holmes?

An election every ten years would be better. Calamity howling hurts business.

Beef steak is about as high now as it was when the cow jumped over the moon.

Senator Chamberlain is home. The senator is wise. He runs a great deal better when he is here.

By the way Salem is being kicked around in this campaign, one would imagine it was located in Kansas.

All Asa B. Robinson has to do is to continue to circulate among the people and make himself agreeable. The voters will do the rest.

No, Beatrice, Joe Cannon will not come to Oregon and take the stump for his old pal, Willis Hawley. Joe has all the trouble he wants at home.

There are several candidates in Polk county who will have to load the newspapers with advertising if they expect to get anywhere and then that won't be very far.

One, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, who came to Oregon to tell our women how to vote, is being generally repudiated. Jessie will, however, stay with us until after election as her pay check does not stop until then.

All south Oregon, regardless of politics, is backing Fred Hollister because he is a live wire and a booster. The Willamette Valley should do likewise and profit thereby. No political or sentimental reasons should prevent the discarding of a dead one.

The Salem Statesman is ranting in behalf of our do-nothing congressman, and in its desperation is not particular what it says. If Mr. Hawley can persuade three other newspapers in the district to do as the Statesman is doing, he will have four newspapers enthusiastically supporting him.

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 comparing Chamberlain's political record and what after might be his record in declining 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, as sets 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 Unstille, 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 campaign for Governor, Chamberlain says Wood urged 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 wherein 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. Chamberlain had 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.

Paid Advertisement by the Republican State Central Committee, Chas. B. Moores, Chairman, Portland, Oregon.

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

General Smith-Dorrien, Noted British Commander.



Photo by American Press Association.

When General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien was praised by Sir John French as the savior of the left wing of the allied armies in France it was not the first time that his worth as a soldier had been recognized. In fact, it is quite an old story with Smith-Dorrien. He has been commended for meritorious conduct in many campaigns.

In the present war General Smith-Dorrien commands one of the army corps sent by England to France to assist in repelling the German invasion. He is one of the favorite and most trusted lieutenants of Lord Kitchener, under whom he has served for many years. He was educated at Harrow and entered the military service in 1876 at the age of 18. During his career he has received many medals and in 1900 was made major general and knight commander of the Bath. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1900 and general in 1912, when he was created grand commander of the Bath.

A German Field Marshal. Field Marshal Kolmar von der Goltz, who was appointed military governor of the conquered portions of Belgium after the invasion of that nation by the German troops is one of the great strategists of the Kaiser's army. Born seventy-one years ago, he fought in the war with Austria in 1866, and in the Franco-Prussian war he was on the general staff of the second army. He made a reputation as an organizer while he was the commander of the First army corps on the smoking frontier between 1902 and



Photo by American Press Association.

HERE ARE TRUE FACTS

Read through this LETTER and see if it is not fair then THINK OUT YOUR OWN OPINION

By JOHN D. TURNER, Attorney and Ex-Councilman, Salem, Ore., Sept. 21

FOR a statement concerning the effect of the dry policy on Salem, and in answer to the article by E. B. Lockhart, published in the Salem Statesman August 23, 1914, and in the New Republic under date of September 11, 1914, I submit the following:

December 1, 1913, Salem closed her fifteen saloons, three restaurants, two wholesale houses and withdrew liquor permits from eight drug stores, thus denying herself the annual revenue of \$15,400. The saloons employed sixty-five men, the restaurants twenty-five. Together they had a payroll of \$5,700 per month. Practically all those who conducted saloons and those employed by the saloons and restaurants have left town. All the buildings occupied a year ago by saloons are vacant, except six that have been occupied by tenants who left another building vacant, moving only to better their location. Several of the best buildings in town have their windows boarded up to serve as billboards. There are now more than five hundred modern dwellings for rent in Salem.

Rental returns have greatly depreciated. Store property on State Street, which for five years had rented for \$32 per month, was released within four months after the city went "dry" for two years at the rate of \$110 per month. This is but a fair sample of the reduction all through the business section on property that was up for re-leasing or renting since the city went "dry."

BUSINESS UNBEARABLE. Every merchant in town, except one—a radical Prohl, has complained of the poor business done this year, and in order to keep going have dispensed with all their surplus help, thus throwing a good many clerks out of their regular monthly stipend. Many of these have now left Salem, seeking work some place else. Three shoe stores have been closed, two by the sheriff and one voluntarily. The largest dry goods stores has been sued for the first time in its twenty years' existence. Salem has been the closing of fourteen places of business, other than saloons, since the first of January, 1914. Does this look like big improvement?

Now I will show you how Mr. Lockhart fixed up his prohibition article. The \$20,000 public market building had 48 rooms on before the town went dry. The only work that has been done on the building this year was the lathing of the first story and the plastering of one room, which is now occupied by four stalls, constituting the public market. The \$40,000 insurance block is being built by Geo. F. Rodgers under a permit which gives the estimated valuation at \$30,000, and for which the contract was less for less than \$13,000.

BUILDING DURING DRY PERIOD. Compare these facts with Mr. Lockhart's statement:

For the last wet year the building permits from January to August, inclusive, totaled \$388,925, and from the first of November, 1913, to the twentieth day of September, 1914, \$268,160. I start with November first in order to show some real prohibition facts. During the campaign of 1913 J. G. Voigt, a howling prohibitionist, published a statement that if the town went dry he would build sixteen new houses. So immediately after the election in November, 1913, he procured from the City Recorder sixteen permits, and under those sixteen permits he began the construction of nine houses of three and four rooms each. Only two were completed far enough to receive the windows and doors, and they have never been finished. No work of any kind has been done on these frames since last December.

I met Mr. Lockhart last Saturday night in Mr. Bechtel's real estate office, whom he was trying to induce to give him an exaggerated statement as to

business in real estate, and I asked him if he had deliberately lied about the building permits, and he said the boy who had given him the figures had made a mistake, and in his Statesman Sunday morning he makes a statement that the figures of \$415,085 in his article published in the Statesman August 23 should have been \$219,160. He found his mistake mighty quick after he knew I had a check on the building permits.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS STOPPED. The \$9,000 fire engine was purchased early in 1913, after the money had been appropriated by the City Council in 1912. The Capital Journal, the evening paper, changed its location and installed a new press, the Statesman is in the same old quarters, and the only new things it has are a telegraph operator and some type metal. One new church, costing \$500, has been built since the town went dry. The Willamette University is still looking forward to "the greatest year in her history." Let it be noted that the enrollment at the grammar schools opening day 1913 was 1510, and for the same day this year 1469. It would seem that closing the door of the saloons meant closing the door of the schools.

CHERRY FAIR AND WHO MADE IT. During the campaign of 1913 a statement was published, purporting to come from the Ministerial Association, to the effect that if the people would vote dry they would establish a coffee club for those who could not afford to belong to the Illihee, Elks or Moose, and that the churches would finance the Cherry Fair to the extent of the usual support from the saloons. The Board of Trade, which had always conducted the Cherry Fair, being unable to obtain any aid from the Ministerial Association, refused to go on with the Fair. The Cherrians, an organization of 100 (no prohibitionists), rather than see a year pass without a Cherry Fair, became the sponsors. Each member gave a week of his time and \$5 in money in order to have a Fair. The attendance was about one-half what it was in 1913. Not a concession took in enough to pay expenses. You can take it from one who knows, the Cherrians will never again finance a Cherry Fair.

DECREASED BANK DEPOSITS. The amount of deposits in Salem banks shows a decrease of \$309,942.69 since the town went dry, and this in spite of the fact that \$485,000 received for bonds sold in Boston was on deposit in the banks in January, 1914, statement. This money was distributed to Salem people and left here. It was used to pay a refund on sewer assessments and to cover warrants outstanding.

NO WAGES TO GO. A leading schoolman told me that he did not know how the children would be equipped this year, but that he expected many of them would have to be aided with books, owing to the fact that so many parents have been unable to secure work this summer. The contractor mentioned by Mr. Lockhart I have been unable to find. A prominent—but why continue? The list could be extended indefinitely. I have shown enough to those who will see. Clarence True Wilson is reported to have said in a prohibition speech that Salem last year had sixteen policemen and this year has only one. Common sense would tell anyone this statement was false. Just remember that it is the hypocrite, "the wolf in sheep's clothing," that always gets your goat.

I regret very much the necessity of making public to the world the business condition of Salem, because I expect to live here for several years to come, but with the hope that others may be saved I cast the city's future a sacrifice upon the altar of the State of Oregon.

Are you going to vote to kill the Hop Industry, to bring about these conditions? Don't you feel that times are hard enough now?

HOP GROWERS AND DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF OREGON (PAID ADVERTISEMENT)

FRED HOLLISTER FOR CONGRESS

BARON KOLMAR VON DER GOLTZ

1807. During this period he perfected a defensive scheme at Koenigsberg, East Prussia.

In 1883 Baron von der Goltz went to Turkey to reorganize the army of Abdul Hamid. He remained there two years and brought order out of confusion in spite of many difficulties. The army, however, was not a success in the Balkan war. As a writer Von der Goltz has distinguished himself.

His first important work was "Leon Gendetta and His Army," published in 1877. He also wrote "A Nation in Arms," which has been translated into several languages.

Travels of Roots. Roots travel amazing distances in search of their requirements. A timber merchant, excavating for a sewer in England, found an elm root one and a quarter inches in diameter and sixty-three feet long, running through a bed of sandstone from the tree to the sewer water.

The aggregate length of root thrown out by some plants is almost incredible. A cucumber will, within its short life of about half a year, throw out from ten to fifteen miles of roots. Clover roots will go straight down to a depth of six to nine feet in search of moisture, and outsoot one of the most powerful and persistent of weeds, sends its suckers down to an even greater depth.—London Stray Stories

Last Post. The Teacher—Now, children, listen to this Thomas Campbell, the famous poet, once walked six miles to a printing office to have a comma in one of his poems changed to a semi colon. Why did he take all that trouble? Bright Boy—"Cause he didn't have no telephone.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Publicity. "It's a bad thing to talk about your neighbors." "That's right," replied the man who is all business. "Publicity is worth something these days. I shouldn't think of talking about anybody except at advertising rates."—Washington Star.



The congressional fight in the First District is not one on purely political lines. Men and women of all parties have combined to elect Fred Hollister because Western Oregon should have a representative in Congress who can "do something" and Hollister "fills the bill." Eight years of the "service" Mr. Hawley has rendered is enough. It is certainly time for a change.

(Paid Advertisement by W. J. Ross)