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THE INDEPENDENCE MONITOR
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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Independence, Oregon, Friday, October 15, 1915

Our old friend, Col. Hofer must want a Democratic government to succeed Withycombe. If not, why should he wish for the Republican nomination.

Yesterday's Benton County Courier was printed two days ahead of time. Birth in the family or going fishing?

Over in the Portland district with "Pat" McArthur carrying the Republican banner, Oswald West riding the Democratic donkey and Lafferty always running, great excitement and an uncertain result can be looked for in the congressional race. Too bad there can't be a like condition in this district. It seems to be prescribed that we must swallow the dose, but perhaps somebody some day will introduce a stomach pump that will work.

The Portland News has sprung a corker which it wants the American people to think about. "Suppose," says the News, "that an army of 250,000 Mexicans should decide to march to Washington." This is such an appalling supposition that one shudders in its contemplation. Just imagine five million American men, living along the thousand mile route of the march, taking to the hills and allowing the pesky invaders the right of way, just because they, the Americans, were not in a state of "preparedness" and as youths they had not been taught how to properly shoot to kill a fellow being.

"COOLNESS AND COURAGE"

The Oregonian recently stated that in the police department Patrolman Long "has a reputation for coolness and courage." To which a Portland writer comments that it is hardly a demonstration of coolness and courage to shoot a man in a hole thru the body and then handcuff and drag him out.—Benton County Courier.

"GO TO IT"

It makes little difference whether the juice comes from Loganberry or Phenomenal, "drink her down."—Oregonian.

THE REAL THRILL

One can now ride in a hydro-aeroplane for \$10. Having the ten spot is thrill enough for us.—Dothan, Ala., News.

A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY

"Though I have been trained a soldier and participated in many battles, there never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not be found of preventing the drawing of the sword."—General U. S. Grant.

TRY IT ON YOUR GROCER

Try to work the Allies loan method on your grocer. If you owe him \$100 go to him and ask to borrow \$200 to pay him off and agree to trade the extra hundred out with him. When he asks for security tell him you have none, but you pay him cash with his own money.—Petersburg, Nebr., Index.

Echoes of the War.

Peace-talk is said to be in the air. That is where the peace-makers are, too, alas.—Chicago News.

Somehow the torpedo boat destroyers do not seem to make an impressive figure in the present war.—Chattanooga Times.

We continue to look forward hopefully to the day when Europe will invite every one to the grand barbed wire rummage sale.—Washington Post.

"Thrift, thrift" is now the cry in Britain, France, Germany, Hungary. Every one must save pennies so that millions can be shot off in powder.—Detroit Journal.

Speculations as to what the relations of governments will become after the end of the war will have importance in time, but at present they are premature.—Washington Star.

The Royal Box.

Queen Alexandra refuses to wear ostrichs on account of the cruelty to birds which the collecting of the feathers involves.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is famous as a sportsman. Coursing wolves with borzois may be regarded as a national sport in Russia, and it is one which the grand duke has made his own.

The queen of the Belgians recently celebrated her thirty-ninth birthday. A member of the royal house of Bavaria, the Princess Elizabeth was born on July 25, 1876, at Possenhofen. In October, 1909, she married at Munich Prince Albert of Belgium, who succeeded to the throne of that country on the death of his uncle, King Leopold II, in December, 1909.

Short Stories.

The United States has 1,903,000,000 acres of land.

Tapioca is poisonous in its raw state, but is purified by roasting.

The United States income tax in the last fiscal year yielded \$79,828,675.

It is said that Nero once paid a sum equal to about \$250,000 for two cups of transparent glass.

In some parts of China it is considered a high virtue for a wife to commit suicide after the death of her husband.

Never before in history has the price of horses been so high in Holland. The evident cause is the great demand for horses resulting from the war.

SHORT AND SHARP.

Live wires should not waste time on dead issues.

Take your pick of Mexican "situations." That country has them to burn.

Somebody says that you can't play golf unless you have the nerve. Many men display a lot of nerve in thinking they can play it.

It would seem to be high time for the goosebone man to speak, or is the machinery of his magic ossification disarranged by the crash of war?

RAY GROUND'S PRIZE WINNING ESSAY ON PROHIBITION

Published by Independence W. C. T. U.

Following is the essay by Ray Grounds of Dallas, which won the Oregon state prize in the high school contest, and which is full of strong arguments against the liquor traffic. There is a probability that this essay will win in the national contest, a decision in which will be rendered in the not very distant future. The essayist, who is a well known high school boy, having graduated last spring, has written several temperance articles that have attracted wide-spread attention among cold water advocates of the country, but the essay in question is especially meritorious, and worthy of wide publicity.

Traffic in alcoholic liquors in its relation to government presents a problem of world-wide importance. Considered in its social, economic and political aspects, this criminal trade is America's most bitter enemy. The saloon is the root of the social evil.—Mary K. Regan, chief matron of the Chicago police department, says: "Of all the ten or twelve thousand unfortunate girls and wretched women arrested every year in Chicago, among those who

tell their woes to me, ninety-nine out of one hundred attribute their woes to the first glass of wine or champagne." The accuracy of this statement has been corroborated time and again by such authorities as the official vice investigating committee of Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

"The saloon is the church's most aggressive foe. Dr. J. C. Jackson made a very convincing comparison between two Ohio cities. The first had long been wet. Ten years after it had gone dry the church membership had doubled in proportion to the population. The second had been dry for years. After it became wet the church membership decreased one-half during the first ten years. Mr. Jackson found that in seven wet Ohio towns, of which the aggregate population was 15,557, there were only 3945 church members, as compared with a church membership of 10,000 in seven dry towns, of which the total population was only 12,800.

"In this country rum is at present the chief promoter of criminality. By searching the jail records of Massachusetts it has been disclosed that in 1911, out of 38 cities, used as examples, in the license cities there were 73,771 crimes committed because of drink, while 34,061 offenses were laid to other causes. In the same year there were 9826 crimes committed in the no-license places of the list because of drinking, while 9191 offenses were attributed to other causes. The city jail records of Lansing, Michigan, show that in 1910, when the place was dry there were only 206 arrests, in comparison to 1035 in 1912, when the town was wet. According to the court records there were 9590 criminal cases filed in the municipal court of Chicago in 1910; in 1913 there were 20,291. Judge Gemmill considers this remarkable increase in crime to be due principally to the saloons.

Looked at from a physiological standpoint, alcohol has wrought havoc throughout our nation. Insurance tables of the United States give 92,794 as the total number of deaths resulting from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, typhoid and cancer. Yet this is insignificant when we are aware that intoxication brought about 152,781 or 59,987 more deaths than did all six of those diseases combined. Drink destroys three times as much life every year in America as did the civil war.

"The indirect results of the liquor evil on mortality are even more far-reaching. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, calls attention to the fact that in Bulgaria, where intoxicants are used but very little, one person out of every thousand attains the age of 100 years, while in Germany, a nation given to being drinking, only one out of 700,000 reaches that age. Insurance tables indicate that the average mod-

erate drinker at 20 years of age and after, loses 13 years of life and that the average hard drinker at the age of 20 years and after, loses 29 years. Alcohol makes the human body more susceptible to disease. Sir Andrew Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, found that seven out of ten in the English hospital wards owed their afflictions to intoxicants. Drink is largely responsible for the rapid increase in insanity. Within a period of 50 years the population of the United States has increased 330 per cent. During the same period the number of insane has become 950 per cent larger, the latter increase being due almost entirely to the excessive use of alcohol and other narcotics, in one form or another (committee report, American Medical Association, New York). In 1910 there were, on an average, 118.8 insane to each 100,000 population in the dry states. In the wet states the number of insane averaged 276.6 to each 100,000 population (U. S. census 1910.)

"Liquor traffic has everywhere proved a decided hindrance to education. In Maine, where prohibition prevails, 83.7 per cent of the children are enrolled in the schools. In the wet state of Rhode Island only 66.4 per cent of the children of school age attend. In Oklahoma, a dry state, 81.6 per cent of the youth are being educated. In Nevada, a state in most respects similar to Oklahoma, but wet, only 58 per cent are in school.

"The economic loss occasioned by the liquor trade is titanic. The last census report represents the distillers and brewers of the nation as having used materials amounting to a little more than 1 per cent of the value of the raw products made use of in all manufacturing. A few simple comparisons will suffice to illustrate how rum has worked to the detriment of the producer. When breweries were in operation in the state of Oregon they returned only two-fifths of the value of their product to labor and materials, while other industries returned four-fifths (1914 Campaign Manual, Oregon Anti-Saloon League.)

In every case where states have gone dry the farming communities have been benefited by the change. Twenty years ago mortgages were held by easterners on Kansas lands. Now, in spite of repeated droughts, the people of the state own \$67,000,000 worth of such credits. In Kansas every fifth farmer owns an automobile; in wet Missouri, where conditions of climate and soil are much more favorable to the agriculturist, only one farmer in every 100 affords an automobile.

"The one thing that has given King Alcohol the grip he now holds on our government is the revenue. Yet in 1912 we received \$31,365,484.81 internal revenue from sources other than li-

quors. The rise in taxes which the tariff brings about heavily counterbalances the amount of revenue it brings into the treasury. Employing a basis established from the report of the Massachusetts state board of statistics of labor and the state auditor's report, it was discovered that \$2,012,419 of the cost of paupers, criminals and insane was due to license for the sale of intoxicants. One-fourth of the appropriations of the Oregon legislature in 1913 was for those institutions made necessary largely by the open saloon.

"Labor and the manufacturing industry are decidedly worried by booze. The Oregon Anti-Saloon League's investigation in 1914 of the 18 breweries of the state shows that \$2,469,927 was invested in these plants and that 204 wage earners were employed. By careful comparison with the other industries it was shown that if the same amount were invested in any other line it would employ 818 wage earners. The families of drunkards are forced to compete in the labor market. This, of course, greatly lowers wages. In Massachusetts the average yearly earnings of each man and woman living in no license cities amounts to \$42.39 more than the average yearly earnings of each man and woman living in the wet cities, an aggregate difference of \$4,085,081.91 (Third Annual Report on Statistics and Manufactures for Massachusetts.)

"The preparation of liquors does not deserve mention among manufacturing industries. The value of products from lumbering alone is more than three times the value of malt and distilled liquors, while the value of products from our foundries and machine shops is nearer four times as much (Abstract of Census, p. 442.)

"Liquor traffic adds very little to inland commerce and still less to ocean trade. On the other hand it injures trade the world over by decreasing productivity. Furthermore, it menaces the carriers of commerce by inducing an irresponsible condition upon the part of train and ship crews. Business conditions will be better in the United States without booze. So little raw material is used, so little labor needed, to carry on its production, that the profits are enormous. Nothing keeps more money out of circulation than does the liquor trade. By a conservative estimate, our drink bill in 1910 was \$2,480,551,673.58. Other causes not taken into consideration, this great economic waste is sufficient to bring about stringent financial conditions and it is well to notice that our financial panics have always followed a series of years when fermented liquors boomed.

"As long as the liquor traffic exists our liberties and institutions are endangered. It is therefore urgently necessary that this "enemy at home" be prohibited to continue."

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