

GERMAN HEROINES' WARTIME TASKS

Brave Sacrifices Made by Women of All Ranks.

VOLUNTEERS EXCEED DEMAND

Aristocrats and Socialists Are Working Side by Side in Relief Work and Hospital and Field Nursing—Hospitality of the Wealthy to Educated People in Desperate Financial Straits.

As promptly as the men of Germany were ready to serve with the colors, the women of the fatherland came forward to do their share in caring for the wounded and the sick. Mrs. Max Tooplitz of 275 Central Park West, New York, who has returned from Germany, was able to observe the organization of thousands of women volunteers into effective trained units to work in the hospitals and at stations where trainloads of wounded soldiers, Germans and prisoners, en route to hospitals, might receive some measure of treatment and refreshment.

"The German army was in readiness at the first signal, and the army of German women was ready as promptly to do its share," said Mrs. Tooplitz. "Naturally the Red Cross society was the first to act, and throngs of women volunteering their services besieged the offices. Courses for nursing the sick and the wounded were established by eminent physicians and surgeons and were soon overcrowded. Trained nurses, particularly those experienced in surgical work, were preferred, but soon there was sure to be some need for assistants, to work on the thousand painful tasks connected with hospital duties on the battlefield or at home. The volunteers, however, soon exceeded all demands. Every day one could witness rows of fashionably attired ladies and working women waiting side by side to be admitted to the Samaritan work.

Undaunted by Hardships.
"The doctors made careful selections. They drew harsh pictures for the dainty women, who were eager to help, but did not realize the horrors connected with their prospective tasks. However, many an aristocrat, reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, bravely undertook the lowest menial duties.

"Women of high rank and wealth are working side by side with the wives of the most ardent Socialists. The Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg recently passed her examination as surgical nurse and has been installed as one of the staff nurses.

"Besides the Red Cross, many other organizations managed by women have sprung up. There is the Nationaler Frauendienst (national women's service), with committees including women university graduates. Empty apartments were opened as day nurseries or fitted with furniture for the homeless fugitives from the frontiers.

"The Vaterlandische Frauenverein (the National Women's society) took up the task of caring for the families of soldiers in the field. There are the working girls' clubs, whose leaders do their utmost to procure work for the unemployed. Factories are closed, and department stores have discharged their clerks, but there is need for an army of workers to make caps, bags, cartridge belts—in fact, every kind of military equipment is in constant demand.

Multiplicity of Activities.

"At first German women were eager to send some of their own handiwork to the front, but they soon realized that it was wiser to donate the material and pay for the work, thus aiding the unemployed. One hears the rattle and click of knitting needles in almost every German home. Woolen stockings and wristbands, worsted bandages and caps are being turned out by the thousands through home industry. Women are taking men's places in public and private offices and factories. On the street cars the people are getting used to paying their fares to a woman with a cap and pouch.

"Public restaurants, soup kitchens and eating places, from which meals may be taken home for inconceivably small sums or in exchange for meal tickets, have been largely in the hands of practical female organizers. Food has hardly risen in price since the outbreak of the war, stores are plentifully stocked, and there is a large number of the 'people's kitchens.' From the homes of the wealthy have been issued invitations to participate regularly in the dinner or luncheon of the family to educated women out of positions and to artists of song or brush.

"The bearing of the German woman in these terrible days has been splendid. Women of the officers' families, seeing father, husband, sons and brothers taken from them, bore the ordeal with hardly a tear in public. Young brides, who experienced a hasty war wedding ceremony in place of a nuptial feast, gave smiling farewell to their lovers. Wives and mothers of those not of the military class bore up as proudly."

King Albert Kind to His Men.

King Albert saw one of his soldiers sealing a letter and asked to whom he was writing. The soldier replied that he was writing to his mother. Thereupon the king offered to post the letter, and did so.

GO TO ROSEBURG AND SEE WRECK DRY'S HAVE MADE

Bank Deposits Fall Off Half Million Dollars in Dry Town

ASSESSMENTS MUCH HIGHER

Real Estate Offered for Sale at Less Than Valuation But No Bidders

The Committee of One Hundred says:

"If you want to find out what dry Oregon will do for Oregon, go to Roseburg and see what dry Roseburg has accomplished."

Here's what it has done. It has cut down the bank deposits by over \$500,000, in spite of the fact that there are now four banks to the two in existence when Roseburg had licensed saloons, and that the population has increased in proportion to the settling up of Southern Oregon by new settlers and immigration.

When Roseburg had licensed saloons the tax levy, on one-third of the valuation was two mills. Since Roseburg has gone dry the tax levy has varied from eight to ten mills on a full valuation; and in addition occupation taxes have been steadily increased.

The Committee of One Hundred boasts that dry Roseburg has erected a \$115,000 hotel. The hotel was erected in 1913, stood idle and tenantless for four months, and was rescued from the bankruptcy court by liberal business men of the city, among whom were E. L. Parrot, C. W. Parks, Joseph Micelli, A. N. Orcott and Henry Hart, all of whom are radically opposed to a dry town.

The Committee of One Hundred also boasts of the armory as an achievement. The armory was built by state, county and city funds combined, and is not yet completed.

Over 140 leading business men have signed a petition calling for a local option election in Roseburg this year, and such an election will be held.

Many empty store buildings are to be found on the leading business streets—a condition that never existed when Roseburg had licensed saloons. Scores of dwelling houses are vacant for the first time in the history of the city.

John Hunter, a leading contractor and formerly a supporter of the dries, is now advertising in Roseburg papers:

Business block for sale for \$500 less than present assessed valuation.

Another property owner has offered four parcels of inside property for sale at less than the assessed valuation, and has not even received a tender.

One of the leaders of the dry forces in Roseburg is a man who as a former agent of the Albany brewery made his fortune, and who today is the owner of a drug store. He was at one time prominent in politics, was repudiated by the voters of Douglas County, and is now said to be seeking to place lieutenants in office through the dry movement.

Beggars are common on the streets, and many poor families are appealing to the local bankers for aid.

And yet the Committee of One Hundred says:

"If you want to find out what Oregon dry will do for Oregon go to Roseburg and see what dry Roseburg has accomplished."

- EUGENE.
- Lane County's "model" prohibition city, and the seat of the state university, is
- NOT A "DRY" TOWN.
- From January 1 to October 1 of this year there were shipped into Eugene 102,457 QUARTS OF BEER.
- From January 1 to October 1 of this year there were shipped into Eugene 3,490 QUARTS OF LIQUOR.
- Of this amount there went to one drug store 524 QUARTS OF LIQUOR.
- Express company records show these figures.
- IS EUGENE "DRY"?
- VOTE 333 X NO.

PUT YOUR "X" between 333 and NO AND VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION

(SAMPLE BALLOT)

For Representative in Congress	Vote for One
12 JOHN DOE	
13 RICHARD ROE	
For United States Senator	Vote for One
18 JOHN DOE	
19 RICHARD ROE	
For Governor	Vote for One
22 JOHN DOE	
23 RICHARD ROE	
REFERRED TO PEOPLE BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
For an Amendment of Section 2, Article II, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
300 Yes	
301 No	
For Constitutional Amendment of Section 8, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
302 Yes	
303 No	
For Amendment of Section 6, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
304 Yes	
305 No	
Initiated by authority of _____, etc.,—UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
320 Yes	
321 No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. _____, etc.,—EIGHT HOUR DAY and ROOM VENTILATION for FEMALE WORKERS, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
322 Yes	
323 No	
Initiated by Joseph H. _____, etc.,—PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
332 Yes	
333 X NO	
Constitutional Amendment initiated by Paul Turner, etc.,—ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY, etc.,	Vote YES or NO
334 Yes	
335 No	

Jokes in "Dry" Amendment

Admitted by "Drys"

Big Blunder in Misleading "Prohibition" Campaign is Made

J. E. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred Admits in Public Print

That prohibition is an infringement of personal liberty. That the word "distribution" was deliberately left out of the proposed "prohibition" amendment.

That "any citizen" may ship liquor "direct from some other state" into "his own home."

Every Claim Made by the Anti-Prohibition Forces Against the Proposed Prohibition Amendment in Oregon is Confessed in the Three Above Admissions.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION FORCES HAVE STEADFASTLY CLAIMED:

That "prohibition is an infringement of personal liberty." Mr. Wheeler admits it, word for word, in public print
 That "prohibition will not prohibit." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves his Committee of One Hundred is not trying to prohibit.
 That prohibition does not mean DRY Oregon.
 That "prohibition would be a death blow to the present healthy growth of true temperance sentiment in the land." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves it.
 That "prohibition would let down the bars to BLIND PIGGERS and BOOT-LEGGERS, who would deal in deadly decoctions." The same law would allow any blind pigger with a HOME to ship liquor "direct from some other state" to HIS own home, for the BLIND PIGGER is as much of a "CITIZEN" as any other man or woman in Oregon. And the blind pigger, because he is NOT UNDER INSPECTION by federal, state or city officials, will make one barrel of PURE WINE, BEER or LIQUOR into a DOZEN BARRELS OF POISONOUS BEVERAGES that will make a new generation of imbeciles, idiots and criminals in Oregon.

Mr. Wheeler's Three Blundering Admissions are the Best Three Reasons why His Mismamed, Misleading "Prohibition Amendment" is an Alarming Menace to the State.

Can any intelligent voter fail to see the "Jokers?"

VOTE 333 X NO and put an end to this prohibition agitation

HOOD RIVER DRUG STORES FIND "BUSINESS IS FINE"

Grand Jury in Dry Town Says Too Much Liquor Sold—Raps Doctors.

Hood River is one of the "dry" towns that the Committee of One Hundred hasn't said anything about. But "business is fine" there too, especially in the drug stores. The October grand jury spent some days looking into the matter, and reported on it. In fact about all the grand jury did was to probe the liquor situation in "dry" Hood River, thus spending the taxpayers' money to discover if prohibition prohibited.

This is what they found out, as set forth in their formal report to the Circuit Court on October 8, 1914: "Nearly all of the time of the grand jury has been taken up with consideration of alleged violations of the local option law within this jurisdiction. We have received the report of the sheriff of the county as to the quantity of intoxicating liquor shipped into this county during the last three months. By this report it appears that a large amount of liquor has been shipped to private individuals during the period, and presumably procured and used legally. It further appears that the quantity received by the drug stores during the period was considerably more than during the preceding three months, and too large to be disposed of in accordance with the section of the local option law regulating the writing of prescriptions by physicians, and in this connection we call the attention of physicians of Hood River County to Section 4921 of Lord's Oregon Laws.

"We recommend that the physicians confine themselves more closely to the letter of this section of the local option law."

The report is signed by Joseph Frazier, Jr., as foreman.

LIQUOR BUSINESS FINE SINCE EUGENE IS "DRY"

Southern Pacific Shipments Indicate How Normal Demand is Still Met.

EUGENE.—The Committee of One Hundred, together with other prohibition organizations, boasts that Eugene, the seat of the University of Oregon, is one of their "model" dry towns. And they say "business is fine" there. Investigation proves that in the university city at least one form of business is good—the mail order liquor business.

From January 1 to October 1 this year, the Southern Pacific alone has shipped into dry Eugene from outside points:

- 1,342 barrels of beer,
- 85 cases of liquor,
- 69 kegs of liquor,
- 21 barrels of liquor.

This is enough liquor to stock one busy saloon for a year.

Doubtless similar amounts have been sent in by the Oregon Electric Railway, and by the several express companies operating within the city. The records do not show the amounts in each keg, case or barrel, but the figures in any event indicate that there has been a vast amount of liquor consumed in "dry" Eugene from which the city has received no license returns at all.

The Committee of One Hundred says "business is fine in dry towns," but it has failed to specify the kind of business. Official records at Eugene, the home of the state university, where hundreds of young men and women go from all parts of the state, speak for themselves.

Eugene Matron Finds Liquor. EUGENE.—Though one of the policemen had failed to find liquor upon the person of a drunk picked up on the streets here, Mrs. J. R. Cox, police matron, succeeded in discovering three quarts of whisky concealed in the prisoner's clothes, and confiscated the liquor.

Albany Bootlegger Guilty. ALBANY.—A. J. Miller, charged with violating the local option laws, has been convicted of "bootlegging" by a jury in Judge Kelly's court. Evidence against the prisoner was strong, and the jury reached a verdict with but little delay.

Albany Has Twelve Cases. ALBANY.—Thomas Irving Terrill, a local restaurant man, has been fined \$200 for selling beer in his place of business in violation of the local option statutes. His trial is the first of twelve to follow a dozen indictments handed down by the September grand jury, each one relating to liquor law violations in Linn county.