

# 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 "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 \$15,000. 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 theft and one voluntarily; one of the largest drygoods stores has been used 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 10 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 \$138,925; from November, 1913, to September, 1914, the next eleven "dry" months, they were \$120,000 less, or \$28,925.

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 \$309,944 since the town went "dry," even after allowing for the \$183,000 deposited this year from sale of bonds in Boston. The decrease, therefore, really should be \$79,944, 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 "Cherryina," 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 proprietors had hungrily looked for as a possible mainstay.

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

## 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 treasuries 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 \$39,991.03 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."

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."

## 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, accepted a double store a year ago. Today he occupies but one store and will tell his business is "about half" what it was a year ago, but "business is fine."

The city has run into a \$5,800 deficit from an excess of expenditures over income, although the "drys" promised that loss police and court expenses would make a surplus, if the people would vote the \$12,000 saloon licenses out of business, but that's "no 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."

Proli Speaker Fined. 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 ordinance 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.

## HANLEY FRANK IN PLATFORM

Does Not Dodge Issues in His Campaign

## NOT LIKE A POLITICIAN

HITS THE BULL'S EYE IN HIS PROGRAM OF DOING SOMETHING FOR THE BETTERMENT OF OREGON.

## WHAT BILL HANLEY SAYS.

Bill Hanley says that the best way to cut down the high cost of living is to kick out a few dead Senators at Washington.

By CLARENCE LEISTER, Manager Hanley Campaign.

The platform of William Hanley, Progressive candidate for United States Senator, is a platform as far removed from the usual platform of fence-straddling as the poles; it is clear, concise and straightforward.

None of the big issues are missing; his stand on them all is there, and those who know him best are strongest in their declarations that the Hanley principle of action is to every citizen of Oregon.

That there is none of the wily politician in the Hanley make-up is plain from a careful perusal of the platform.

Every utterance of the man, as there set forth, is a plain and frank expression of his thought on subjects which are of vital interest to every citizen of Oregon.

No long, carefully worded paragraphs are contained therein, designed to catch the eye and arrest the fancy of the voter, but just a straight-cut declaration of his attitude on the question of the day.

Furthermore, to the disinterested (politically) voter, it will at once be seen that the Hanley platform is complete and ample and that it hits the spot in every instance.

The fact that it hits the spot in every instance is because the man who stands on it is a product of Oregon; he is a native born citizen, one whose interests lie in Oregon and whose every thought is for the betterment of the state; he knows what the people of Oregon need and, given the opportunity to do so, he will get those things for them.

THE HANLEY CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES ARE WORTHY OF EVERY VOTER IN OREGON AND THAT THEY INDICATE HE IS A GOOD MAN TO REPRESENT THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE IN THE SENATE AT WASHINGTON.

"COME" WAS ALL BILL HANLEY SAID.

"Come!" This is a small word, but it meant a mighty lot in this case. Only four letters of the alphabet, but it was sufficient.

And that's just why this story is written about it. Some people would have written a big letter in reply to the one concerning this story is to be told; it was worth more. Considering everything, but the point is that the man who wrote "come" was not doing it to kill space or to please an inquirer and then wind up by saying, "I would like to have you here, but, really, I can't see the way clear."

The man's character stands out splendidly in the one short word and stamps him as having determination, action and—when you know the details—a heart with a big "I" in it.

Bill Hanley, big to his friends—is the man who wrote "come!"

He wrote it to a young man who was "down and out," and who looked to Mr. Hanley almost as the last hope.

No doubt Mr. Hanley has forgotten that he ever wrote it.

He has done so many things just like it.

A young man, who had worked in Portland for a long time and who had lost his health, had heard of "Bill" Hanley as a man with a deep sympathy, decided to write to him and ask if he might be placed on the big ranch in Hanley county, north of Astoria, for a vast acreage and other typical Western features.

The letter was very similar to this:

"Dear Mr. Hanley: I have worked a long time in Portland and am about all in. My health is poor and getting worse fast. I can't stand it much longer here, and unless I get a change, I won't last long. I have heard of you and your ranch and wondered if you would be willing to let me go there and try to get well by working in the country. I will do my best whatever you give me to do. Please let me hear from you soon."

By return mail, the young man received a plain postal card, directed to himself, and, on the reverse side, just one word—come. It was not even signed, but that it was from Mr. Hanley there was no doubt.

## \$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only medicine that cures. It is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have not even signed, but that it was from Mr. Hanley there was no doubt.

## WM. HANLEY'S CAREER

BY ANNE SHANNON MONROE, Saturday Evening Post Writer.

What he has got out of Life. What he has put back into it. These are the two tests of every man.

William Hanley has got from his open plains life, health and strength, vigor of both mind and body. He never need liquors or drugs to brace him up to meet conditions.

William Hanley has a wholesome attitude toward life; he believes in JOY; he believes in Human Happiness; his very face is indicative of this.

William Hanley is never foolishly optimistic; he never says troubles do not exist; but he says, by heck, if they exist, so do we, and we'll rout the troubles; they are not too big for us.

William Hanley cannot bear to see any human being unhappy; he knows that the way to human happiness is through the right work with the right returns; he knows that every self-respecting man and woman wants to work out his own prosperity; he believes in the freedom of the individual to do this; but he does not believe in weighing men and women down with a load of titanic proportions. He does not believe that this develops—

It crushes. William Hanley believes that if every man and woman in Oregon had a fair income for which fair service is given, that crime and drunkenness would automatically vanish; he believes that POVERTY is the root of all evil; you can prohibit murder and robbery and crime till you are black in the face, but you don't get anywhere with the human race until you go

## HANLEY TALKS LAND PROGRAM

Give the Boys and Girls a Chance, Says Candidate

## PUT IDLE LAND TO WORK

WITH RICH EMPIRE LYING UNDEVELOPED, THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR HARD TIMES, HE SAYS.

By WILLIAM HANLEY. I am not a politician, I never will be; that is probably the reason I hate to talk about myself; but I don't now how you folks are going to get acquainted with me, are going to know who I am, what I am, and what I will strive to do if I become United States Senator, unless I talk to you about it, and seeing that I am striving to be the next Senator from Oregon, I suppose the job of talking about myself is the least pleasing to me personally.

Here is a great big, rich state, jammed full of idle land; here is a great city filled with idle men, or men who are merely existing; here is a state with unlimited resources and unlimited credit and unlimited opportunity, and a lot of its citizens are not sure about next Sunday's dinner.

Why? A perfectly good reason is because OREGON HAS BEEN SENDING POLITICIANS TO WASHINGTON INSTEAD OF MEN WHO KNEW WHAT IT MEANT TO GO HUNGRY AND WHO ALSO KNEW HOW TO LEAD THE WAY OUT AND BRING RELIEF.

I don't think Oregon cares much about Alaska railroads, or conservation of game, or boulevards or scenic viewpoints, or free lands, 100 miles from market, or much about the tariff, or mighty little the currency question bothers you people these days. But what nine folks are in this state are interested in is a better living, a chance to put something aside for old age, a chance to raise their children in comfort and decency, the privilege, nay, the right, to have the public land used for the public good, to the tired city workers and the boys from the farm, backed by the state and the government, may each go out to his little farm and help feed the world, feeding himself incidentally.

It is about time that we quit worrying about political economy, and the grand old flag brand of bunks, and get down to solid sense; let's use some horse sense and let's definitely set out to march this government of ours to do something definite for US, instead of parleying and orating and flub dubbing with fine large problems that when solved, help us to neither an extra slice of bread nor an added dime.

SOME FOLKS CALL THIS SAGE-BRUSH PHILOSOPHY. Maybe it is, but a man who has a family with their bellies clinging fondly to their dorsal vertebrae, will agree with me that it is a mighty satisfying sort of philosophy, and while I may be just a great, big, rough, uncouth plain man and may not be trained in the clever sophistry that slyster politicians feed the people with, I know enough to know that it is sinful for a big state to let its workers go hungry, and the boys and girls starve when it has an empire of resources at its back door.

(Paid adv., O. C. Leister)

## REVIEW'S LEGAL BLANKS

The following list of legal blanks are kept for sale at this office and others will be added as the demand

Warranty deeds, Quit Claim Deeds, Realty and Chattel Mortgages, Satisfaction of Mortgages, Contracts for Sale of Realty, Bills of Sale, Leases.

For Rent—Modern six room house on North Willamette boulevard. Also modern rooms over store building on Philadelphia street. See K. C. Couch.

Wanted—To borrow \$1000 for three years at ten per cent. Security, \$2000 worth of land at Whitwood Court. Apply at this office.

## Arrests Fewer. Bank Deposits Greater

SALOONS ARE OCCUPIED

MERCHANTS ALL ENTHUSIASTIC—BUILDING PERMITS FAR GREATER—STORY OF DRY TOWNS TOLD.

BY ORTON E. GOODWIN, Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

There is only one fair way to find out what Oregon dry is doing for Oregon. That is by investigating what Oregon dry has done for those parts of Oregon now dry.

So far as can be learned in Salem, Oregon City, Roseburg, Albany, Eugene and other Oregon dry towns, business has been better in all lines, save that of the saloon, in every dry town.

Why, even in Pendleton, which voted wet after being dry, but which will probably vote dry, many merchants are now in favor of a dry town and declare collections were better, business better and bad debts fewer when the town was dry.

Building Now Better. In Salem, building has been greater since the town went dry. There are but few vacant houses, and those vacant are described as "shacks." Practically every saloon has been re-tenanted by other lines of business, and one of the principal saloon sites has been replaced by a fine new building block.

Since Salem went dry a \$20,000 brick building has been erected and a \$40,000 business block is going up. Doesn't look as if dry Salem hurt that town, does it?

Better Building Results. Salem went dry January 1, 1914. The building permits for the first eight months of 1913, when the town was wet, total \$388,925. For the first eight months of 1914 they were \$422,385, an increase of \$33,460.

Another instance of a dry town helping business! Absence of the saloon always means better business, for the money that once went to the saloon goes into trade. Checks cashed once in saloons are cashed in stores—and part of them are spent there, in place of in the saloons.

There were 254 arrests for the first seven months of 1913 in Salem for drunkenness; in 1914 the arrests totaled only 47 for the same cause.

Stores Enlarge Premises. The three largest stores have had to remodel their premises because of increased business, when other towns—wet at that—have been complaining.

In Oregon City arrests have decreased 60 per cent. Violations of the state liquor laws (bootlegging and so forth), are now less than one-half.

You see the saloon men never used to obey the law—in a dry town they have to obey it.

Bank Deposits Increase. Deposits in the banks have increased. There is more building. Bad debts are being cleared up. Collections are easier. Not one mill check has been cashed in a saloon. All business men say trade is better.

Which answers the question as to why the cry has come from all over Oregon for a dry town.

L. Adams, one of the leading Oregon City merchants, said: "Since Oregon City went dry, business has much improved. Collections are easier. I have fewer bad bills on my books than I had a year ago. People now have a tendency to buy their goods at home. I used to cash 15 checks on mill pay nights. Now I cash 50. The abolition of the saloon has turned a vast sum of money daily into the channels of trade in Oregon City."

All of which answers the question of whether a town is better wet or dry.

(Paid advertisement by the Committee of One Hundred, 743 Morgan Building, Portland, Ore.)

## Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright

Black Silk Stove Polish

It is a class by itself. It's more carefully made than any other from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your kitchen range, your best polished iron hardware for furniture or on your brass door knobs.

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## BIG SURPRISE TO MANY IN ST. JOHNS

Local people are surprised at the QUICK results received from simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy. C. R. Thompson, druggist, states that this simple remedy antiseptizes the digestive system and draws off the impurities so thoroughly that A SINGLE DOSE removes sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY. Adv

## I Will Give \$1000 If I Fail to Cure

Any Cancer or Tumor. No knife, no pain, no pay until cured. Any lump in woman's breast is cancer if hard; it always poisons deep glands under the arm and kills quickly. Any tumor, lump, or sore on the lip, face or body long in cancer. An Island plant plaster and blood specific makes the cure. Write absolute guarantee, 120 page book sent free. Testimonials of 10,000 cured—worn red seal; see X-Ray evidence, strictly reliable. Address Old Dr. & Mrs. Dr. Chanley & Co., Room 436 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal. Study this to someone with cancer. U. S. cancer cure.

## Insures Full Milk Pail

Conkey's Fly Knocker. Keeps Flies Away From Cattle and Horses. One more spray two animals. Saves time, increases profit. Try it 15 Days Money Back If Not Satisfactory. Try a can today, Dr. J. C. 35c, net \$1.00, 5 gal. \$4.00.

All communications should be addressed to The Review, St. Johns, Oregon.

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