

# 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 dry-goods merchant, occupied a double store a year ago. Today he occupies but one store and will tell you his business is "about half" what it was a year ago, but "business is fine."

The city has run into a \$5,200 deficit from an excess of expenditures over income, although the "drys" promised that less police and court expenses would make a surplus, if the people would vote the \$12,000 saloon licenses out of business, but that's "fine 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."

**Prohibi 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.

# 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 the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT, Etc.	Vote YES or NO
320 Yes	
321 No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. L. HARRIS, Etc., EIGHT HOUR DAY and ROOM VENTILATION for FEMALE WORKERS, Etc.	Vote YES or NO
322 Yes	
323 No	
Initiated by Joseph H. Adams, 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 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-Leggars, who would deal in Deadly Decoctions." The same law would allow any blind pigger with a home to ship liquor "direct from other state" to his own home, for the Blind piggers 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 misnamed, 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.

(Paid Advertisement. Taxpayers and Wage Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Oregon)

### 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 6, 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 4021 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 New 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.

### LET UNCLE SAM HELP ON ROADS

Hanley Says Federal Aid IS Necessary

OREGON NEEDS HELP

IF GOVERNMENT CAN AFFORD TO BUILD \$40,000,000 RAILROADS IN ALASKA, WHY CAN'T IT BUILD SOME ROADS IN THIS STATE?

By WILLIAM HANLEY, Progressive Candidate for United States Senator.

I believe that the Federal government should build central roads through this state; the government builds \$40,000,000 railroads in Alaska (why not in Oregon?); it builds a canal, it formerly built post roads. It has the money and the authority; if I go to the Senate I will do my best to see that it also gets a dispensation of grace that will give it the inclination to really spend some money where it will do all of us some good.

I believe that Oregon is for its own people, and that its resources are for the people of this state.

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### BUSINESS FINE IN DRY TOWNS

Arrests Fewer. Bank Deposits Greater

SALOONS ARE OCCUPIED

MERCHANTS ALL ENTHUSIASTIC

—BUILDING PERMITS FAR GREATER—STORY OF DRY TOWNS TOLD.

By OTTON E. GOODWIN, Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

There is only one fair way to find out what Oregon dry will do 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 "shaeks." 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 \$422,365, an increase of \$33,440.

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.

**StoresEnlarge 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, 748 Morgan Building, Portland, Ore.

**Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright**



Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that remains in the iron—lasts four times as long as any other.

**Black Silk Stove Polish**

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

Try it on your grate, stove, or range. You'll get more shine and less trouble. It's the best polish you can buy. It's sold everywhere. Get a can today.

**Get a Can TODAY**

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A HANLEYGRAM.

There are scientists and scientists, but few of them understand life.

(Paid adv., O. C. Letter)

**How is Your Title?**

Have your abstracts made, continued or examined at the Peninsula Title, Abstract and Realty Co. Accurate work. Reasonable fees. H. Henderson, manager, 311 North Jersey street. Adv.

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

Vote Yes, on 318 on the ballot and thereby extend the legislative period to 60 days so we can have better laws.