

# PROHIBITION HUGE JOKE IN OKLAHOMA

## "Bootlegger" Against Saloon Real Issue to Be Voted on Tomorrow.

### LIQUOR IS SOLD OPENLY

#### Business Men Strongly Believe Law Will Not Be Enforced—Figures Show Increase of Arrests for Drunkenness.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Overshadowing the election of a Governor, the suffrage issue and the selection of a new set of state officers is the prohibition question in Oklahoma. Oklahoma will decide Tuesday whether the state shall have the licensed saloon or the "bootlegger." The question will be decided in the form of an amendment to the constitution, known as the "local option and high license amendment." Three years of so-called prohibition, which has utterly failed to prohibit, in small and large cities alike, has been the test of the "dry" law.

Prohibition came with statehood, and as the records will show, was made part of the organic laws of the commonwealth because the Federal Government believed it a "protection" to thousands of Indiana, who, with statehood, reaped gold in abundance for their rich lands.

#### People Will Have Liquor.

Ask a prohibitionist how the vote will be cast Tuesday and his reply will be "75,000 against the amendment." And the same figure that the amendment will carry will come from an anti-prohibitionist. Whether the amendment wins or loses, Oklahoma will have its liquor. It has been demonstrated that money cannot keep it out of the state. What the people—those who rule—want, they will get, say the anti-prohibitionists. The "dry" law has cost the state and its people \$1,250,000 and today there are three times the number of "bootleggers" in Oklahoma City, the biggest city in the state, than there were saloons when the saloons were allowed by law.

Prohibition has been a huge joke in Oklahoma, especially in the larger cities. With its cosmopolitan population, people flooding the new country from every corner of the globe, Oklahoma has had more than the ordinary problems to consider. With abundance of natural resources, the need of railroads, highways and civic necessities, prohibition, even its enforcement, has not received a semblance of the attention it deserves, even to be enforced partially. The reason is plain to the average citizen, if not to the many who believe liquor is a curse, whether its sale is regulated or not. Oklahoma wants its liquor. At least those who indulge want and will get it. The bootlegger is everywhere.

#### Joints Run Openly.

Broadway, the main north and south thoroughfare of Oklahoma City, has ten joints within three blocks and this is the most traveled street in the metropolis. No peepholes in the doors are needed. Those who wish a drink of liquor merely have to know where to get it. There may be a watch at the door, but to even bid him the time of day is unnecessary. These establishments are operated under the nose of the law, there being a patrolman for every block.

The officers get a per cent from the sale by the state of all sealed contraband goods. The staff is customarily sold at Gainesville, Tex., organized for the purpose of handling all liquor confiscated in Oklahoma. Some assert the shipments are merely rebilled to those who sell liquor in this state, but nobody has even tried to find out.

Like Broadway, every principal street has its quota of "riggers." You might have to go through a peephole, a candy store or perchance a real estate office to reach the bar, but there are easy ways to find it. In fact, if you don't see a place that looks like a joint, meet a policeman and he will no doubt direct you.

#### Federal Licenses Numerous.

However, the liquor dispenser has to have a license. The United States Government must be contented with, and it does a side-line saloon business in Oklahoma. In fact, in this city there are 200 Federal license holders, and surely they all do not handle all the stuff for "medical" purposes.

From statehood in 1907 to June 1, 1910, the county records show 1,500 criminal cases which have grown out of the liquor traffic under prohibition. It is estimated that \$32,000 has been spent in prosecuting them, and the ratio throughout the state would show that more than \$1,250,000 has been spent in liquor cases.

The Internal Revenue Department report shows that Oklahoma has 1,269 retail liquor dealers who have paid the internal revenue stamp tax; that it has 23 wholesale liquor dealers; 173 retail dealers in malt liquors and 28 wholesale dealers in malt liquors. This takes no account of the hundreds of illicit dealers in liquor who do not pay the United States internal revenue tax.

The figures show that in the first 11 months of prohibition there were 18,522 arrests for all offenses, 2,413 of them being for drunkenness. In the second 11 months there were 17,805 arrests in all and 2,413 of these were for drunkenness.

#### Business Men Skeptical.

That the business man does not care whether the prohibitory law is enforced is indicated by his failure even to criticize the officials who fail to perform their duty. In a majority of cases, the merchants are the strongest believers that "prohibition will never prohibit."

Next Tuesday's election will be a fight between the church and its thousands of members and the bootleggers on the one side, and the brewers and business men standing for high license and local option on the other. The churchmen want a "dry" state because they think liquor is the world's great evil. The bootlegger wants the same because with saloons he goes out of business. The anti-believers believe the license plan means a better city, county and state. The brewers want saloons because they can sell more liquor at less cost with them than through the illicit local agents.

#### WANT HIGHER TAXES?

Annexation of 585 square miles from Clackamas County will more than double the road mileage, which Portland will be taxed to improve and maintain. Vote it down! (Paid advertisement.)

Take the normal school business out of politics. Vote Yes on No. 318. Mouth Normal School, and give your children the benefit of trained teachers. (Paid advertisement.)

# We announce the appointment of Kohler & Chase Northwestern Representatives for the

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These celebrated lines of instruments will be handled exclusively in this territory by Kohler & Chase, the oldest and largest music house on the Pacific Coast.

In making this appointment we were influenced by the high standing of the house of Kohler & Chase, ranking as it does among the foremost music houses of America—by its unequalled record extending back over a period of 60 years—by the sterling business principles which govern the enormous activities of its vast selling organization.

The position of Kohler & Chase in the music business of the West has been one of unquestioned leadership.

Accordingly we have appointed Kohler & Chase our selling agents over a larger area than any other music house in the United States controls—over a territory extending from Southern California to British Columbia, from the Pacific Coast to the borders of Montana.

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## FLURRY NOT FELT

### Usual Pre-election Disturbance Absent From Market.

## MONEY DEMAND IS MET

### Low Rate for Call Loans, However, May Presage Dearer Funds for Long-Time Operations Later. Prices Resume Rise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The facility with which the November requirements were met in the money market relieved the situation in securities last week. Apprehension on that score was abated and the developments encouraged a resumption of the operations for the advance which had been interrupted. The week passed also without the flurry in the financial markets sometimes incident to election.

The good promise said to be discerned in the steel and copper industries was advanced as a primary motive for the fresh advance in stock prices. Banking opinion is not agreed as to the clarity of the outlook. The comparative ease of the call money market is regarded as partially fictitious, from the desire of the leaders to hold the funds subject to recall in the belief that higher rates will prevail later.

### Time Money Is Dearer.

The rising quotations for time loans are characteristic of this view. Discounting of commercial paper is sluggish.

The fact that the Michigan Central was sold to the issue of one-year notes because of inability to place a bond issue was accepted as a result of the fall in British consols to the lowest price since 1847, the flattening out of the September activity in the bond market and the growing excess of loans over deposits in the New York banks.

The various phenomena join in the indication of a strain on capital. Reports that orders for steel rails were coming in from the railroads and that copper was being bought for future delivery and on a rising scale were instrumental in holding the price of securities firm. It was asserted also

that the stock market was anticipating the passing of the unsettling influence of the political campaign. The election period is supposed to fix some intended resumption of demand for materials of railroads, and corresponding revival is looked for in other industries.

### Railroads Order Cars.

Thus far there has developed no increase in the volume of business for finished steel products, but the mills are encouraged to expect an improvement in the placing of contracts for railroad equipment before the month is out. This refers more to rails and cars than to structural work.

Orders were placed last week for 525 cars, mainly by industrial roads, and provision is being made for building 125 more at the shops of the railroads. These will call for about 10,000 tons of structural material. Business is in sight for about 10,000 cars. Orders were placed for 12 locomotives and 10 more are in the market. The Erie has reserved space for 30,000 rails for 1911 shipment and the mills have prospective contracts for several hundred thousand tons more for next year, possibly before the close of 1910.

In structural lines business was light and the prospect is not favorable for an increase in tonnage in November or December.

## INFLAMED KIDNEYS

Medical writers declare it incurable after the sixth month whether albuminous or not. The average man prefers to think of it as "kidney trouble" and lets it go, but the census shows this appalling fact—out of 63,000 deaths from kidney troubles the last census year over nine-tenths of them (58,000) took the form called "Bright's Disease" although it is quite probable that nine-tenths of these up to the last moment thought of it as and called it "kidney trouble," when as a matter of fact the only possible hope laid through a specific for Bright's Disease.

There never was one until Fulton worked his renal emollient (Fulton's Renal Compound).

Since then inflammation of the kidneys whether albuminous or not or whether called "kidney trouble" or "Bright's Disease" or whether six months or six years old commonly yields.

If you have had kidney trouble over six months no matter what you call it it is the only hope. Efficiency 87% where patients do not wait until bedridden although some of them recover. It can be had at all first-class drug-gists.

We desire to hear from and advise with patients not noting the usual improvement by the third bottle. Literature mailed free. Write John J. Fulton Co., 213 First St., San Francisco, Cal.

## AUTO RACE TO BE FAST

### COURSE AT SAVANNAH IS BEST OF KIND IN COUNTRY.

### Contests for American Grand Prix Is Expected to Make New Speed Record for America.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Over a course probably the best and fastest of its kind in this country, with state militia to keep it clear of obstructions, the



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second American grand prix automobile race will be run over the roads of Chatham County November 12. It will be the longest road race ever run in America.

Practice runs already indicate that the American road record of 68.6 miles per hour, made by Chevrolet at Riverhead, N. Y., is in danger. Better than 70 miles an hour has been clocked on a single lap of the 17.3-mile course, while much higher speed has been maintained on the three almost straight stretches which form the major portion of the track.

The present course is nearly eight miles shorter than that of the 1908 race, the turns fewer and the straightaways longer.

The total distance for the race is 415.2 miles.

The start and finish is a four-mile straightaway inside the city limits, where a grandstand with a seating capacity of 20,000 has been erected.

Over the same course on November 11, the day before the big race, two light car contests will be run, one 176 miles and the other at 262.5 miles. The first is for the Tiedeman cup, named in honor of Mayor Tiedeman, of Savannah, and a prize of \$100, and is open to cars of 151 to 230 cubic inches piston displacement.

The second is open to cars of 231 to 300 cubic inches piston displacement. Both races are sections of the International Light car race, the first running of which

was won by Robert Hilliard in November, 1908.

### New Nampa Theater Opens.

NAMPA, Idaho, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The new Nampa Theater was formally opened last night, a capacity audience greeting the musical comedy, "The Goddess of Liberty." The new theater places Nampa in a position to ask for conventions for the first time in its history. It was promoted and built by R. E. Elvers at a cost of \$20,000, seats more than 1,000 persons and is fire-proof and absolutely modern throughout.

# MR. VOTER ATTENTION

What do you know about the Proposed New County of Deschutes? NOTHING! Then Vote NO. BECAUSE if it was left to a vote of the local people, it would be defeated 5 to 1

## No. 351 X NO

(Paid Advertisement)