

Receipt of "Drys" Exposed

Committee of One Hundred, Face the Public!

Yesterday morning in The Daily Oregonian of Portland you put what you thought would be the finishing touch to your campaign of "prohibition" misrepresentation in Oregon by springing a FULL PAGE OF LIES. You waited for the last hour, until you thought it was too late for us to answer you before the public. Such cheap trickery should lose you the confidence and support of every fair-minded, broad-thinking voter in Oregon.

"Georgia Lie" Nailed

The Committee of One Hundred has CLAIMED that "prohibition is a success" in Georgia, one of its latest "victories."

Read what Supreme Court Justice Spencer R. Atkinson, of Atlanta, says regarding the monumental blunder made by the people of that state in swallowing PROHIBITION PROMISES.

"There are at present something in the neighborhood of THREE HUNDRED places in Atlanta where there can be bought at any time OVER THE COUNTER, as in the OLDEN TIMES, BEERS OF ALL CLASSES, both foreign and domestic.

"There is a widespread dissatisfaction with the operation of the present PROHIBITION LAW. The use of ardent spirits IS ALMOST AS UNIVERSAL as it was prior to the passage of our prohibition act. This statement APPLIES TO ALL OTHER SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

"THE RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL COURTS WILL DISCLOSE THAT THERE IS A GREATER NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW IN THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ILLICIT LIQUORS THAN AT ANY TIME WITHIN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE.

(Signed) "SPENCER R. ATKINSON."

Will the Committee of One Hundred BACK DOWN on their CLAIMS that PROHIBITION PROHIBITS in the face of this statement by a Georgia SUPREME COURT JUSTICE? Is this not proof of the fact that the BLIND PIG and BOOTLEGGERS follow in the TRAIL OF PROHIBITION?

Maine Falsehoods Challenged

The Committee of One Hundred has persistently pointed to the State of Maine as a "dry" state with a RECORD, many of its FALSE FIGURES having been based on that state.

The Committee of One Hundred HAS NOT TOLD THE PUBLIC that Maine, three or four weeks ago, REBUKED PROHIBITION, by electing a Governor running on an ANTI-PROHIBITION TICKET. THEY NEVER TOLD THE PUBLIC that prohibition ESCAPED REJECTION in 1911 by only 758 votes.

The Committee of One Hundred HAS NOT TOLD THE PUBLIC that a HOME RULE or LOCAL OPTION LAW is to be voted on at the next regular election by the voters of Maine.

They HAVE told the public that PROHIBITION PROHIBITED in Maine. THEY HAVE TOLD THE PUBLIC that Maine is a banner PROHIBITION STATE.

Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans said of Portland, Me.: "I would rather take my sailors to ANY OTHER AMERICAN PORT THAN MAINE'S for the reason that my men return to their ships, not so much drunk as CRAZY, which is due to the VILE DECOCTION OF BOTTLED LIQUORS they have supplied to them" (by the BLIND PIGGERS).

Charles F. Libby, recently president of the American Bar Association and formerly Mayor of Portland, Me., declares outspokenly that the statewide prohibition law is a great handicap to the development of the State of Maine. He says:

"I regard the prohibition law as the WORST PIECE OF LEGISLATION EVER ENACTED. A long experience has taught me that my opinion as to this is right. IT HAS FAILED to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish in Maine, and I believe HAS DONE MORE HARM to the state than good."

Maine has had prohibition for more than 44 years and yet from 1889 to 1900 the DEATH RATE from ALCOHOLISM in that state INCREASED 53 per cent. The death rate from the same cause in 17 license states during the same period of time DECREASED 24 per cent.

EVEN TENNESSEE A "FAILURE." Tennessee under its first year of "prohibition" collected \$206,230.95 from "outlaw" liquor dealers. During the second year the state collected from the same source \$390,121.06. In the next eight months of 1913 the state collected from this source \$262,573.94. This totals \$1,059,975.95, the amount that Tennessee has received through municipal liquor taxes in two years and eight months of its "prohibition" rule. (Report of State Controller, Nashville, Tenn.)

Mayor House, of Nashville, Tenn., says:

"If you want your tax rate INCREASED, your revenue DECREASED, real estate values DECREASED and business generally hampered WITHOUT promoting

temperance and morality, or reducing the amount of liquor consumed—favor statewide prohibition."

HOOD RIVER DRUG STORES FIND "BUSINESS IS FINE"

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 4921 of Lord's Oregon Law.

"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.

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 liquor laws, has been convicted of "bootlegging" by a jury in Judge Kelly's court. Evidence against the prisoner was so 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 in the first of 12 to follow a dozen indictments handed down by the September grand jury, each one relating to liquor law violations in Linn County.

You Were Caught in One Outright Lie. Why Don't You Clean That One Up First? Why Dodge YOUR CHALLENGE With More Lies?

THE PUBLIC HASN'T FORGOTTEN that you gave THEM your SOLEMN PROMISE TO PRINT THE NAMES OF ONE HUNDRED PERSONS OPPOSING PROHIBITION, alongside the names of YOUR COMMITTEE in EVERY PORTLAND NEWSPAPER, if those names were produced. No PROMISE that you have made the PEOPLE in this whole campaign has been MORE SOLEMNLY MADE.

You since have been furnished the names of NOT ONE HUNDRED, but of MANY HUNDREDS, RUNNING INTO THE THOUSANDS, and you BACKED DOWN, WHIPPED IN THE EYES OF THE PUBLIC. You dodged, you squirmed, you said you were CHECKING the names; and you said the names were false and forgeries.

You Were Offered \$100 for Every Forgery

Why haven't you claimed \$1000 or \$1500 for the ten or fifteen names you declared were forgeries? THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW—THE VOTERS TO WHOSE CONFIDENCE YOU APPEAL BY DECEPTION. Is it because YOU KNOW that you LIED when you printed the names of a number of alleged forgeries? Is it because YOU KNOW that NEARLY EVERY ONE OF THOSE MEN have written letters DENYING THAT THEIR NAMES HAD BEEN FORGED? Is it because YOU KNOW that the FAC SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY OTHER MAN CAN BE PRODUCED from a list of SIXTY THOUSAND, and that their fac similes have only been withheld from the public in order to save them from the persecution of the "dry fanatic"?

You Haven't Claimed a Dollar

Was it because you have been shown the names of the BRAIN and BRAWN of Oregon that you didn't dare to compare their names with YOUR COMMITTEE? Was it because you didn't dare put the name of YOUR ONE BANKER OF PORTLAND, whose concern is now in the hands of a receiver, alongside of the names of NINE OF PORTLAND'S MOST PROMINENT BANKERS? Because YOUR MANUFACTURERS, YOUR MERCHANTS, YOUR PROFESSIONAL MEN were so FEW, so INFERIOR, so LACKING IN STANDING, when compared to the names of men OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION, that the comparison was discrediting YOUR COMMITTEE in the eyes of the PUBLIC?

Explain Your Challenge Lie to the Public

We don't need an explanation of why you BACKED DOWN from your SOLEMN PROMISE to print these names in EVERY PORTLAND NEWSPAPER; of why YOU HAVEN'T DONE SO, of why YOU HAVEN'T CLAIMED A SINGLE DOLLAR.

But the Public Wants to Know

THE PUBLIC—THE VOTERS—want to know how ANY PROHIBITION PROMISE YOU HAVE MADE IN THIS CAMPAIGN can be BELIEVED, until you clean up this STRAIGHTFORWARD, SOLEMN PROMISE—this LIE.

Business Is Not "Fine" in "Dry" Towns

In branding prohibition "lies" still further, it is not a pleasant task to cast discredit on a single Oregon city. The city is that the question should have been raised by the "dry" forces in order to deceive other cities of the state. Salem, Roseburg, Oregon City and Springfield are the principal cities that went "dry" a year ago.

Roseburg Taxes Go Up; Property Values Go Down

Roseburg's bank deposits have fallen off over \$500,000, even though it now has four banks to the two it had when the city was "wet."

When Roseburg had licensed saloons the tax levy, on a One-Third valuation, was Two Mills. Since the city has been dry the tax levy has varied from Eight to Ten Mills on a Full Valuation, and Occasional taxes have been steadily increasing.

A \$115,000 hotel, erected in 1912, stood idle and tenanted for four months, and was rescued from the Bankruptcy Court only by liberal business men of the city.

Leading Business Men—Over 270 of them—have petitioned for an election to Return to Licensed Saloons.

Vacant stores are to be found on the Main Business Street, which was never the case when Roseburg was "wet." Beggars are common on the streets; many Poor Families are appealing to the banks for aid.

March, inside properties is offered for sale at Less Than Its Assessed Valuation, and realty movements are rare.

"Dry-Town" Secrets

Eugene, county seat of Lane County, "model prohibition community" of Oregon and seat of the United States Penitentiary, is generally believed by the women of even that city to be dry. Its local newspapers do not publish the following facts, but they are on record with the railroad and express companies in that city: From December 31 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 5400 quarts of liquor. Of this amount there went to one drugstore 324 quarts of liquor.

Oregon City Regrets Lost License Revenue

Since Oregon City voted itself "dry" the Council has refused to order street-improvement work, and after blockading its chief business thoroughfare for weeks, property owners are now repairing it at their own expense.

In the first eight months of the "dry" regime Oregon City spent \$39,991.05 more than its revenue, and city warrants issued to cover this debt are refused at local banks and stores.

Sixteen vacant store buildings are for rent on Main street, and a restaurant, a livery barn, a garage and a clothing store have quit business.

A concrete business block, erected since the election that made Oregon City "dry"—the upper story of which was intended for a hotel—has remained tenanted and unfinished on the second floor, and a livery barn occupies two-thirds of the ground floor.

The tax levy was formerly eight mills. Since Oregon City went "dry" this has been raised to ten mills—the legal limit—and a special election has been called to provide for an additional eight-mill levy.

Salem Loses Heavily in Business Property

Salem shows a decrease in bank deposits of \$309,942 since the Town Went Dry, not allowing for \$485,000 deposited this year from the sale of bonds. The decrease, therefore, really should be \$794,942.

Building permits in Salem in the last eleven months were \$120,000 less than for the last eight wet months. More than Five Hundred Dwellings are "for rent." Fourteen Business Places, aside from the saloons and restaurants, have closed since December 1 last, including three shoe stores—two by Sheriff's sale and one voluntarily. Grammar school opening-day enrollments were 41 less this year than last.

Springfield Deserted Village as "Dry" Town

Springfield, in its pitiable plight, would convince any doubting person of the stagnation caused by so-called "prohibition." It looks like a deserted village after going "dry" a year ago.

Bank deposits have fallen off \$57,900. The city has run into a \$2500 deficit in the operation of its affairs. Not a foot of permanent road work has been done with tax funds.

Two blocks of store buildings on either side of Main street west of the railroad are empty. A real estate deal on Main street couldn't be made. The leading hardware store has quit; also the leading "toysery" and a leading confectionery store. The leading dry-goods merchant has reduced his space by half and says business is "just half as good."

The prohibitionists are petitioning the City Council to call an election to double the city's expense levy.

"Gompers Lie" Shown

Read what Samuel Gompers Actually Thinks About Prohibition. This is what he wrote Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, National Prohibition Actiator:

"I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor of your selecting me as a member of the committee, but I must ask you to excuse me from accepting. I am frank enough to say to you that I am out of harmony with the Prohibition Movement by Constitutional Provision or Statute Enactment. I know of a Better Way other than by legalized prohibition, to secure Temperance. I am not in harmony with the purpose of your movement, and hence cannot consistently accept appointment on the committee. I therefore again respectfully request you to remove my name from the committee."

How "Kansas Lie" Is Dodged

If the Committee of One Hundred has been guilty of a greater BACK-DOWN during this entire campaign, aside from its CHALLENGE BACK-DOWN—or LIE—it is the case of the KANSAS LIE.

From the day the campaign opened the Prohibitionists have been asked to answer certain facts regarding Kansas, which are to be found in the LATEST UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT or the LATEST CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S REPORT. These reports are the only authorities to which anyone except, perhaps, the Prohibitionists, may go. They show:

That KANSAS' per capita INDIVIDUAL BANK DEPOSITS, June 14, 1913, were ONLY \$100; that Nebraska's (an adjoining license state) were \$143, and that OREGON'S were \$145;

That THIRTY-ONE STATES, INCLUDING OREGON, have GREATER per capita BANKING RESOURCES;

That TWENTY-FOUR STATES, INCLUDING OREGON, have FEWER in-PENITENTIARY, exclusive of Federal prisons.

That TWENTY-SIX STATES, INCLUDING OREGON, have FEWER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The Committee of One Hundred and even the "\$200,000 Flying Squadron" have repeatedly been asked WHY SHOULD OREGON BE PUT NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE LIST, ALONG WITH KANSAS, financially and morally?

The nearest answer either has made to this question, by dodging UNITED STATES FIGURES, has been to say THEY DON'T BELIEVE THE FIGURES. Why don't they quote the TRUE FIGURES, if our figures are WRONG? Are they afraid to get into another CHALLENGE BACK-DOWN?

Is it possible they are LYING about Kansas? It is. They are. They have AVOIDED PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF FACTS because THEY KNEW they would be CAUGHT IN ANOTHER LIE.

Here is another KANSAS LIE. In their PAGE OF LIES in yesterday's Oregonian, the Committee of One Hundred says "Oregon dry will mean lower taxes. Oregon (wet) 24 mills; Kansas (dry) 10 mills." The World's Almanac for last year (the latest available comparative report on official state affairs) says: "Tax rate in Kansas, \$1.20 per \$1000 on a NINETY PER CENT VALUATION; tax rate in Oregon, \$1.20 per \$1000 on a SIXTY-EIGHT PER CENT VALUATION. Kansas has a bonded debt of \$370,000; Oregon has NO bonded debt."

Why will the Committee of One Hundred tell such LIES, when official FIGURES make them BACK DOWN? (See World's Almanac, 1913, page 299.)

Prohibition's Dismal Record

Vermont adopted prohibition in 1850, repealed it in 1903, "tried it" 53 years.

New Hampshire adopted prohibition in 1855, repealed it in 1903, "tried it" 48 years.

Michigan adopted prohibition in 1855, repealed it in 1875, "tried it" 20 years.

Connecticut adopted prohibition in 1854, repealed it in 1872, "tried it" 18 years.

Rhode Island adopted prohibition in 1852, repealed it in 1863, "tried it" 11 years.

Massachusetts adopted prohibition in 1869, repealed it in 1875, "tried it" 6 years.

South Dakota adopted prohibition in 1890, repealed it in 1896, "tried it" 6 years.

Alabama adopted prohibition in 1908, repealed it in 1911, "tried it" 3 years.

Nebraska adopted prohibition in 1855, repealed it in 1858, "tried it" 3 years.

Illinois adopted prohibition in 1851, repealed it in 1853, "tried it" 2 years.

Iowa adopted prohibition in 1881, repealed it (by mulct law) in 1893, "tried it" 12 years.

New York adopted prohibition in 1855; statute was declared unconstitutional.

Indiana adopted prohibition in 1855; statute was declared unconstitutional.

Ohio adopted prohibition in 1851, and annulled it by License Tax Law.

Wisconsin adopted prohibition in 1855; statute vetoed by Governor.

Vote 333 X No Against Fake Prohibition

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