

DRY TOWN IS BIG AID TO PROSPERITY

No Saloons Means Much Better Business

COIN WASTED IS SAVED

Reports From All Oregon Dry Cities Indicate Saloon Is Drawback To Development and Growth.

By Orton E. Goodwin, Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

Oregon dry means better business.

That's what the leading men in every dry town in Oregon say.

I have yet to meet any leading business man in any Oregon dry town who was willing to admit publicly that business had not been as good since the town went dry.

No man of any reputation in any dry town dare make such a statement.

It would be untrue.

The reason is simple:

The saloon means poor business and poor pay for the merchant; for everyone but the brewer and saloon man. They sell for cash and leave the merchant the credit.

The absence of the saloon means that pay checks are not cashed in saloons and the proceeds squandered in them.

The merchant cashes the checks. His bills are paid promptly. Prosperity is general.

Hence that is why bankers, merchants, professional men and residents in every dry town in Oregon declare: "Business is from 10 to 25 per cent better than when the town was wet; collections are 25 per cent better and credits are less."

You can't buck up against an argument like that.

Dry Towns All Prosperous.

The saloon calamity howler who does his best to bring about hard times is forced to lie and misrepresent. Facts and figures are against him.

Take the case of Salem, of Eugene, of Roseburg, of Oregon City.

Anyone will admit these towns are among the most prosperous in Oregon. The merchants in these towns candidly admit it.

Dry Town Merchants Prosper.

While bank deposits have been dropping both in number and amount in the wet towns of Oregon, these cities have been gaining in leaps and bounds. Bankers report the merchants are prosperous—and when the merchants are prosperous the whole town prospers.

In each of these cases bank deposits have jumped since the town went dry, according to official figures. The town saved money; there were fewer arrests for crimes, very few for drunkenness. Prosperity was the order of the day.

Why, in one little town, Springfield, the home of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, arrests dropped from over 800 the month before the town went dry to less than a dozen the month afterwards.

Roseburg Grows Since Dry Town.

Despite all the money it received from saloon licenses this town was continually falling behind; now it is prosperous.

In the dry era Roseburg has built fine buildings, paved and lighted its streets, while business has progressed rapidly.

"Business is easily 10 per cent better in a dry town," said B. W. Strong, furniture dealer, and Frank Churchill, hardware dealer, the leading merchants in Roseburg.

"Since Roseburg went dry it prospered more than it had ever done when wet," says the Roseburg News. "Dry Oregon City Means Prosperity."

"I do not know of a city anywhere where business is as good as it is in Salem," said Joseph H. Albert, cashier Capital National Bank.

"Oregon City dry has meant prosperity for this city," said L. Adams, leading merchant of Oregon City.

Now, who do you think is telling the truth—the merchants or the brewers and saloonmen who say business will all go to the dogs if we vote the state dry.

Such a question does not need an answer.

One-Half of Oregon Is Dry Now

Nearly one-half, or 49 per cent exactly, of Oregon is

City Heads Dry 2 to 1

Sixty Oregon Mayors Are In Favor of State-Wide Prohibition

Oregon Mayors are in favor of the Oregon dry amendment more than two to one.

One-third of the executives have put themselves on record in favor of a dry state. Only one-seventh have declared themselves wet.

Of 177 Mayors of Oregon, 88, or more than half, replied to the query addressed to them by the Committee of One Hundred. The answers were: Dry, 60; wet, 26; no declaration, 2.

The Committee of One Hundred, the organization of Oregon business men fighting for the Oregon dry amendment, addressed a letter to every Mayor in Oregon and the figures herewith are tabulated from their replies.

The tabulation of the way the Mayors expressed their preferences regarding the Oregon dry measure by counties is:

County	Dry	Wet	No Declaration
Benton	1	0	0
Baker	1	0	0
Clatsop	1	0	0
Columbia	1	0	0
Cook	1	0	0
Douglas	1	0	0
Grant	1	0	0
Haney	1	0	0
Jackson	1	0	0
Jefferson	1	0	0
Lane	1	0	0
Lincoln	1	0	0
Malheur	1	0	0
Marion	1	0	0
Wasco	1	0	0
Yamhill	1	0	0
Unassigned	1	0	0
Total	60	26	2
No declarations	0	0	2

Oregon Dry Amendment Will Take Effect January 1, 1916, 14 Months Off

The Oregon dry amendment will take effect, if it passes, January 1, 1916.

This is more than one year after the election.

That means there will be plenty of time for adjustment.

The number of the Oregon dry amendment is 332 X YES.

The Oregon dry amendment simply is aimed at the open saloon.

Those who desire liquor in their own homes may obtain it by having it delivered at their homes from some other state.

The Committee of One Hundred, which drew up the Oregon dry measure, is not discussing drinking as such.

But it does believe that the saloon means a great economic waste to the state.

The per capita expenditure on liquor in Oregon for every man, woman and child is \$20.

Approximately \$15,000,000 a year is spent in the saloons.

If not spent in the saloon, this money will go into other channels and will give employment to far more men than the 1323 men employed in saloons and breweries. (United States Census, 1910.)

The text of the Oregon dry amendment is:

"Article 1 of the constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended by adding thereto the following section, which shall be designated section 36 of article 1:

"Section 36. From and after January 1, 1916, no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold within this state, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes.

"This section is self executing, and all provisions of the constitution and laws of this state and the charters and ordinances of all cities, towns and other municipalities therein in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed."

It will be noticed that this amendment is aimed at the saloons and the manufacturers, and in no wise interferes with the "personal liberty" of any one who wants to have liquor or drink it in his own household.

now dry. Thus the Oregon dry amendment to be voted on Tuesday, 332 X Yes, will only affect the remaining 51 per cent.

There appears no likelihood whatever that Maine will give up prohibition. Maine's recent experience is all in favor of Oregon dry for Oregon.

My investigations in Maine this month show that the prohibitory law has been more rigidly enforced this year than ever before. The law unquestionably promotes temperance.

There appears no likelihood whatever that Maine will give up prohibition. Maine's recent experience is all in favor of Oregon dry for Oregon.

There appears no likelihood whatever that Maine will give up prohibition. Maine's recent experience is all in favor of Oregon dry for Oregon.

There appears no likelihood whatever that Maine will give up prohibition. Maine's recent experience is all in favor of Oregon dry for Oregon.

DRY STATE IS KANSAS CHIEF ASSET-WHITE

Author Defies Brewers to Prove Contrary

ALL BODIES ARE DRY

William Allen White Says Heads Of All Organizations In Kansas Would Fight Re-Submission.

William Allen White is a noted Kansas author, whose stirring "How Kansas Boarded the Water Wagon," in the Saturday Evening Post, excited so much attention. The statement below is from an article Mr. White wrote especially for Oregon people, and which was printed in full in The Evening Telegram.

By William Allen White.

I defy any agent of the Brewers' Association to name the official head of any organization in Kansas, whether of the Masons, the Elks, the Bishop of any church, the chairman of any political party committee, the head of any organization of any kind which represents Kansas business, commercial or industrial activities, who is in favor of the re-submission of the prohibitory law, and who will not declare that it is one of the chief business assets of the state.

The enrollment October 17, 1913, was 2715; on October 19, 1914, it was 2951, an increase of 236.

Bank Deposits Growing.—Bank deposits have increased considerably in both banks. Several merchants admit large increases in business, notably the Myers Department Store, which says its trade has gained 10 per cent since the town became dry. Several of the leading stores have spent thousands of dollars on improvements. Stimulated by better business both daily newspapers also have expended thousands of dollars on their plants.

The increased attendance at the Cherry Fair this year, possibly, is one of the best indications that a dry town helps business.

Arrests Now Very Rare.—Building permits gained at first under the dry era. For the 10 months of the year they are slightly less, but nothing in proportion to the way building decreased over the rest of the country—and in wet towns at that.

The school board is now picking out a site in South Salem to accommodate 800 more pupils, which ought to satisfy anyone of what a dry town will do in the way of increasing population.

Arrests for crime and drunkenness— from being common—are almost unknown.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Arrests for crime and drunkenness— from being common—are almost unknown.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Dry Salem Aids Trade

Bank Deposits Growing—Business Better In All Lines

By E. B. Lockhart, City Editor, Salem Statesman.

Salem dry has meant better business for everyone. Almost any merchant in Salem will testify willingly to this.

Of the 15 saloons in Salem all but four are now occupied by legitimate and better business houses, some at the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The others probably will be rented as soon as Oregon goes dry.

Different real estate men tell me not one good house is vacant in Salem. This, with the growth of Salem since the town went dry, is proved by the increased school enrollment.

The enrollment October 17, 1913, was 2715; on October 19, 1914, it was 2951, an increase of 236.

Bank Deposits Growing.—Bank deposits have increased considerably in both banks. Several merchants admit large increases in business, notably the Myers Department Store, which says its trade has gained 10 per cent since the town became dry.

Several of the leading stores have spent thousands of dollars on improvements. Stimulated by better business both daily newspapers also have expended thousands of dollars on their plants.

The increased attendance at the Cherry Fair this year, possibly, is one of the best indications that a dry town helps business.

Arrests Now Very Rare.—Building permits gained at first under the dry era. For the 10 months of the year they are slightly less, but nothing in proportion to the way building decreased over the rest of the country—and in wet towns at that.

The school board is now picking out a site in South Salem to accommodate 800 more pupils, which ought to satisfy anyone of what a dry town will do in the way of increasing population.

Arrests for crime and drunkenness— from being common—are almost unknown.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

Yes, there is no doubt about it, Salem will vote dry by a greater majority than ever.

TIMES GOOD IN DRY TOWN IS DECLARED

Merchants Say Business Better Without Saloons

NO LIQUOR-PROSPERITY

Interviews With Leading Men In Dry Cities Prove Collections Easier—Bank Deposits Greater.

Here is first hand evidence that business is invariably better in the dry town.

It offers a sterling proof that business in a dry state will be better, too.

And, when you come to think of it, if our prosperity rested on the saloon, that prosperity would rest on a pretty flimsy basis wouldn't it?

Then we should be able to say: "Let's double the number of saloons and have double the prosperity."

Here are statements from leading men—not preachers and church people—but business men known all over Oregon:

Salem Business Better.—Joseph H. Albert, cashier Capital National Bank, Salem—"Contrary to the predictions of many business men, Salem has not suffered commercially on account of the closing of the saloons. Business has been fully as good as it would have been if the town had remained wet. I do not know of a city anywhere where business is as good as it is in Salem today. As a banker I am in a position to know."

Councilman W. L. Cummins, Square Deal Realty Company, Salem—"Buildings formerly occupied by saloons are now being used for legitimate businesses. The 15 saloons are nearly all occupied. Vacant houses are few. Generally, business has been better."

Ten Per Cent Increase.—Myers Department Store, Salem—"Business 10 per cent ahead of last year."

U. G. Holt, manager logging department, Spaulding Logging Company, Salem—"Plant, will run full force all winter. More men taken on during year. Ten per cent heavier local demand for material, showing Salem dry has meant more building."

E. B. Lockhart, city editor of the Salem Statesman—"I meet business men every day here. They assure me that Salem will never vote wet again. Business has been so much better in the dry era."

Eugene Merchants All Dry.—Frank Dunn, dry goods merchant, Eugene—"No one in Eugene would ever think of voting wet again—that is no one of any influence. Business has been far better and collection much better since the town has been dry."

W. M. Green, grocer, Eugene—"I voted wet until one year after the saloon was voted out. My better business and better collections converted me and I have voted dry ever since."

Dry Town; Few Deadbeats.—George W. Dixon, wholesale grocer, Eugene—"Since Eugene has been dry there are fewer deadbeats. It seems to me business is much better and was much better as soon as the saloon was voted out."

C. A. E. Whitton, Caswell & Whitton, Eugene—"I have never known a case where, other things being equal, a dry town was not better for business than a wet one. Eugene is no exception to the rule."

No merchant in Eugene would publicly favor a wet town.

Roseburg Business Increases.—L. Masters, cashier Roseburg National Bank—"Deposits have increased, collections are better, credit is less since Roseburg dry. All city improvements, paving, light, etc., since town dry."

B. W. Strong, furniture dealer, Roseburg—"No argument against Oregon dry. Means better business whole state. Roseburg dry has benefited my business a world. Men pay their bills now, instead of the saloon getting the money. They buy more, too."

Oregon City Prosperous.—L. Adams, leading department store—"Oregon City dry has meant prosperity for Oregon City. Business is far better. Checks that used to be cashed in saloons are now cashed in stores. Where I used to cash 15 checks on mill pay nights, I now cash 50. Any story of hard times in Oregon City is a silly tale concocted by the saloon people."

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says: "The time has come—when the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced."

Town Gains In Dry Era

Oregon City Gives Good Proof of Much Better Business Now

By E. C. Dye, Chairman, Oregon City Committee of One Hundred.

Last year 60 per cent of mill checks were cashed in saloons. This year, with the town dry, they were spent with the merchants. Not one was cashed in a saloon anywhere.

Is it any wonder business is better in Oregon City?

In the 10 months Oregon City has been dry the postal savings have increased over \$4,000, and the Oregon City Bank reports a deposit increase of 28 per cent, or \$51,079.

Two hundred thousand dollars formerly spent for booze, now is spent with our merchants. Everyone is better off.

Our schools have 100 larger attendance than a year ago.

There are two-thirds less arrests than a year ago.

Merchants Do More Business.—Our unpaved front street, a heritage from 60 years of wet "prosperity," we have voted to pave.

Merchants say they are doing a bigger cash business, with times not so good elsewhere.

L. Adams, leading dry goods merchant, says a dry town has meant much increased business. Where he formerly cashed 15 checks on pay-night he now cashes 50.

Saloon Buildings Occupied.—The worker, his wife and children, and the merchant—that is the whole city—gain.

Of the 15 saloons formerly in Oregon City, all but four are rented to better and legitimate business enterprises.

Seven new business blocks have been built since the town went dry, and all are occupied.

The following new firms commenced business here since the town went dry: Three groceries, three real estate firms, one flour and feed store, one commission house, one pressing and cleaning shop, one hardware store, one harness shop, two wood saws, fish drying and oil factory, two confectionaries, two soda fountains, one pool hall, one creamery, two new auto truck lines, one new undertaking establishment, eight business school, school for sewing and fancy work.

Does anyone want better testimony than that about what a town does when it goes dry?

The same thing will be true about Oregon dry, too.

Taxpayers' League Is Dummy Body

The "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League," which has been signing most of the wet advertisements paid for by the brewers and distillers, is a dummy organization.

It was denounced by its former secretary, Dr. Cora Talbot, as having but two members. Its president, Mrs. Duniway, later announced in paid advertisements that the funds were being contributed by the brewers.

Later, however, the "league" announced that it had 500 members, each of whom signed a statement that he was not to be held liable for any contribution, which shows that the brewers are putting up the whole of the enormous slush fund against Oregon dry.

This is the statement:

"We, the undersigned, being opposed to state-wide prohibition, hereby enroll our names as members of the Taxpayers' League. It being understood that we do not incur financial obligation shall be attached to such membership except insofar as they may voluntarily be given."
