

The Herald
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Monmouth, Oregon.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1914.

THE OUTRAGED NERVES

How far can an individual violate the laws of his physical being and not pay the penalty? This is a question that often engages the thoughts of persons inclined to follow their inclinations to a life of sensuous living. The answer obtains in the fact that if you get too close to the fire you begin to burn, and the longer you remain there, and the closer you get, the worse will be the injury, and if persisted in destruction must result.

Take the man addicted to the use of strong drink: When he began the effect was so slight that, unless he became drunken he would hardly realize that he had taken anything into his system that was foreign to his needs, but his nerves had been affected by the draught. They were ravished, and as they had been fed time after time by the draught that affected them, they came under its influence, and soon the nervous system began to call for the food that caused this condition, and as the feeding process advances the cry for satisfaction becomes stronger and the will power of the individual becomes weakened until he is enslaved by strong drink.

Take the man whose appetite has mastered him because he toyed with the serpent; the one who gets right down in the gutter; do you think that he leads a happy life? Do you think that he has lost all sense of shame, and that he is contented with his manner of life? We have talked with that manner of person, and while their nervous system was fed and under the influence of alcohol, they would talk reform and say that they would quit and lead a better life, but when the alcohol would die in them and their nervous system would set up its cry for ravishment, their good resolves were all forgotten and they were soon in the gutter again.

Alexander the Great fell from the apex of military fame because of drink. He had conquered the known world but his appetite conquered him and strong drink caused his death. Wherever we turn we can see the effects of the use of strong drink; everywhere it undermines health and physical growth and retards mental growth and development. We see persons pulled down from honorable and prosperous positions by its influence, but where will we point to the man that has been elevated and who has become honorable and a benevolent friend to the human family by the use of alcohol? If we cannot find such person, then we must denounce alcohol as a failure to human success; and the cause that makes one man a failure is not to be recommended as

a successful means to progress for another.

Then let us, as intelligent individuals and voters, put this blighting course out of the reach of the boys and girls of our state, so far as it is possible, at the coming election, and prepare the way for better conditions.

War

What is war? Look! There it is yonder on that field blood-soaked and death-strewn. There, where bullets hiss and cannon roar, where gatling guns hurl out their deadly bullets at the rate of three thousand a minute, where screaming shells burst into a leaden rain of deadly missiles sweeping away every vestige of life for a space of two hundred yards; there, where men, mangled, mutilated beyond recognition, writhe and groan and die; there, where pain-maddened horses expire in lingering torture,—there you may find the answer to the question, What is war?

To take a nation's youth, strong and brave, generally its toilers in mill and factory and shop who have no more grievances against their fellows whom they are bidden kill than against their next-door neighbors, to take these who brought on no quarrel, have no political, nor financial, nor any other selfish end to gain, and send them to the battle's front to murder and be murdered,—and to do it in the name of patriotism, claiming the Eternal Righteousness is on your side,—this is war.

To rend, riddle, dismember, your human brother, and to do this under the sanction of law,—this is war.

To break the hearts of women and crush them beneath wasting loads of care, to put the fire out on a thousand hearths, to create an army of fatherless children in a day, and to do it legally, thanking the good God that you have done all this to your neighbor before he did it to you,—this is war.

To waste the fruit of human toil, generations of it in a day, to sack and pillage city and town, to trample ripening and golden harvests, to turn a paradise of hillside and valley into a flame-swept, blackened landscape sodden with human blood, and to sing To Deums when it is over,—this is war.

To settle the quarrels of nations by might and not right, by machines that wipe out human lives at the rate of a thousand a minute, when all could have been settled by a half-dozen honest, clear-headed men, without the firing of a gun or the destruction of a single life,—this is the shame, the crime against man and God which men call war.

If fathers and mothers whose sons may some day be summoned into a war brought on by men who will never go themselves to be shot to pieces, would but read the story of a twentieth century field of battle, and see for but a single moment, in imagination, their boys the victims of that merciless onslaught of bullets, dynamite, lyddite,—see their scorched dismembered bodies, look into their anguished faces, hear their dying groans, there would be no more war from henceforth, forever.—F. H. R. in The Truth.

**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 ORTON 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 New 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, 748 Morgan Building, Portland, Ore.

WALTER G. BROWN

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