

WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

New Payrolls, Improvements and Factories and Enterprises that Will Give Labor Employment, and Matters Affecting Industries and Investments.

SALEM, OREGON, Oct. 12.—The Eugene Coffee Club to help the unemployed is \$2500 in debt.

Ground has been broken for a new plant of the Pacific Iron Works.

W. E. Huston is manager of the new meat packing plant at Burns.

It is estimated that work provided for in the Rivers and Harbors bill will employ 5000 men in Oregon.

Reports of meetings of the Grange in all parts of the state show the farmers lined up solidly against all the freak measures on the ballot, \$1500 exemption and eight-hour law included.

Work began on a \$3000 schoolhouse at Beaver Hill, Coos county.

The Tallant cannery at Marshfield has resumed with a large force.

R. L. Macleay will erect a cheese factory at Gold Beach.

Port Orford cedar is selling for \$95 per thousand.

If the state can take all of a man's property covered by navigable streams at "Bank Full Stage" if he has not already built a dock on it, as provided in the proposed Public Dock Bill, and then charge him rent for it, why not take property in the same manner for all its public buildings?

Seio is to have a new printing plant, a new hotel and perhaps another drug store.

The U. S. Engineers have called for 200 laborers on Coos Bay jetty and Celilo canal.

Logged off land seems to be in demand around Coos Bay for small farms.

Twenty-two blocks are being offered for free factory sites at Flavel, the terminals of the Hill system of railroad.

The Public Docks and Water Frontage amendment is a polite way for the state to confiscate a man's property to the use of the state without compensation.

During the first month of operation the Panama Canal produced \$91,664.

Petitions have been placed on file to create new county of Siu-slaw from part of Lane county.

North Bend has a monthly payroll of \$50,000.

Albany is trying to raise a \$7500 bonus to assure the resumption of work in the Union Furniture Company's plant.

A poultry show will be held at Albany on January 7 to 10.

Three hundred and fifty men are working steadily on the big Hill terminals at Flavel.

Messrs. Clemmens and Bishop of Montisano, Washington, are looking over timber holdings east of Sutherlin for the purpose of perfecting plans for logging railroads in the timber and for building two large sawmills, the first of which will be about two miles east of town.

It is reported that a new cheese factory will be started at Wedderburn next spring.

Umatilla County is to have a new and important industry. It will be a branch of the Nature Cleansing Product Company of Elmhurst, Ill., and will be located at Yoakum, near Pendleton. The object of the industry is to ship deposits of earth from certain sections known to contain soloca,

peroxide, aluminum and other minerals. It has been discovered, by chemical analysis, that the soil at one part of the Yoakum section contains these properties.

A project is being engineered by Devereaux & Tripp of Eugene involving the construction of a logging railroad up Lost Creek from the Natron extension through Dexter into a body of timber, comprising approximately a third of four townships, is under way, with the survey for the road nearly completed. Michigan and Wisconsin timber owners who recently purchased tracts of timber in this vicinity, are said to be behind the move, and a sale of a large pool of timber is contemplated. The promoters state that the road will be constructed immediately.

The Eugene Register calls the proposed \$1500 exemption amendment "Sugar Coated Single Tax."

W. S. U'ren on Tax

Oregon City, Or., Sept. 30, 1914. Editor Herald:

Will you or your readers, or some of the mortgage and diamond owners who are opposing the \$1500 Homes Tax Exemption, kindly and fully answer the following questions?

\$1500 invested in a mortgage is not taxed in Oregon. Why should not \$1500 also be exempt if it is invested in farm buildings, cows, teams, land clearings and orchards with which to make a living?

\$1500 spent for diamonds and jewelry "in actual use" is by law exempt from tax in Oregon. Why should not \$1500 spent for a dwelling house and furniture "in actual use" be exempt from tax?

The proposed \$1500 Homes Tax Exemption does not apply to corporations. The great department stores will get nothing from this, neither will the sky scrapers nor the railroads, but the little merchant may save something on his taxes.

The mortgage tax law of Oregon was repealed in 1893, and mortgages have not been taxed since then, in most of the counties, including Clackamas and Multnomah.

No one can justly oppose allowing the farmer and the little home owner so small an exemption while so many wealthy people and corporations are exempt on their mortgages and diamonds, not to mention the money on which they never do pay tax.

Sincerely yours,

W. S. U'ren.

No Patent on This

An Iowa farmer has devised a rat trap upon which he claims no patent but which any one troubled with rats can use. He purchased a big galvanized iron bucket—or garbage pail—and placed it in the barn. He filled it two-thirds full of water and on top of the water a layer of chaffy oats an inch deep. The next morning he emptied out mixture of water, oats and drowned rats. He rebaited his trap and the next morning he figured results and found that he aimlessly but with malice aforethought, gotten rid of eighty-nine rats. He declares it will rid a barn in a short time.

OUR OFFER

In another column will be found an advertisement "Free, Memoirs of Napoleon," which we are offering to Subscribers to the HERALD together with Collier's Weekly. Anyone desiring to investigate the offer can see the three volumes of "Memoirs of Napoleon" at the HERALD office.

HERE ARE TRUE FACTS

Read through this LETTER and see if it is not fair then THINK OUT YOUR OWN OPINION

By JOHN D. TURNER, Attorney and Ex-Councilman, Salem, Ore., Sept. 21

FOR a statement concerning the effect of the dry policy on Salem, and in answer to the article by E. B. Lockhart, published in the Salem Statesman August 23, 1914, and in the New Republic under date of September 11, 1914, I submit the following:

December 1, 1913, Salem closed her fifteen saloons, three restaurants, two wholesale houses and withdrew liquor permits from eight drug stores, thus denying herself the annual revenue of \$15,400. The saloons employed sixty-five men, the restaurants twenty-five. Together they had a payroll of \$5,700 per month. Practically all those who conducted saloons and those employed by the saloons and restaurants have left town. All the buildings occupied a year ago by saloons are vacant, except six that have been occupied by tenants who left another building vacant, moving only to better their location. Several of the best buildings in town have their windows boarded up to serve as billboards. There are now more than five hundred modern dwellings for rent in Salem.

Rental returns have greatly depreciated. Store property on State Street, which for five years had rented for \$185 per month, was re-leased within four months after the city went "dry" for two years at the rate of \$110 per month. This is but a fair sample of the reduction all through the business section on property that was up for re-leasing or renting since the city went "dry."

BUSINESS UNBEARABLE.

Every merchant in town, except one—a radical Prohl., has complained of the poor business done this year, and in order to keep going have dispensed with all their surplus help, thus throwing a good many clerks out of their regular monthly stipend. Many of these have now left Salem, seeking work some place else. Three shoe stores have been closed, two by the sheriff and one voluntarily. One of the largest dry goods stores has been sued for the first time in its twenty years' existence. Salem has been the closing of fourteen places of business, other than saloons, since the first of January, 1914. Does this look like big improvement?

Now I will show you how Mr. Lockhart fixed up his prohibition article. The \$20,000 public market building had the roof on before the town went dry. The only work that has been done on the building this year was the lathing of the first story and the plastering of one room, which is now occupied by four stalls, constituting the public market. The \$40,000 insurance block is being built by Geo. F. Rodgers under a permit which gives the estimated valuation at \$30,000, and for which the contract was less for less than \$13,000.

BUILDING DURING DRY PERIOD.

Compare these facts with Mr. Lockhart's statement:

For the last wet year the building permits from January to August, inclusive, totaled \$388,925, and from the first of November, 1913, to the twentieth day of September, 1914, \$268,160. I start with November first in order to show some real prohibition facts. During the campaign of 1913 J. G. Voget, a howling prohibitionist, published a statement that if the town went dry he would build sixteen new houses. So immediately after the election in November, 1913, he procured from the City Recorder sixteen permits, and under those sixteen permits he began the construction of nine houses of three and four rooms each. Only two were completed far enough to receive the windows and doors, and they have never been finished. No work of any kind has been done on these frames since last December.

I met Mr. Lockhart last Saturday night in Mr. Bechtel's real estate office, whom he was trying to induce to give him an exaggerated statement as to

business in real estate, and I asked him if he had deliberately lied about the building permits, and he said the boy who had given him the figures had made a mistake, and in his Statesman Sunday morning he makes a statement that the figures of \$415,085 in his article published in the Statesman August 23 should have been \$219,160. He found his mistake mighty quick after he knew I had a check on the building permits.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS STOPPED.

The \$9,000 fire engine was purchased early in 1913, after the money had been appropriated by the City Council in 1912. The Capital Journal, the evening paper, changed its location and installed a new press, the Statesman is in the same old quarters, and the only new things it has are a telegraph operator and some type metal. One new church, costing \$500, has been built since the town went dry. The Capital Business College is at the old stand, while Willamette University is still looking forward to "the greatest year in her history." Let it be noted that the enrollment at the grammar schools opening day 1913 was 1510, and for the same day this year 1469. It would seem that closing the door of the saloons meant closing the door of the schools.

CHERRY FAIR AND WHO MADE IT.

During the campaign of 1913 a statement was published, purporting to come from the Ministerial Association, to the effect that if the people would vote dry they would establish a coffee club for those who could not afford to belong to the Ilihee, Elks or Moose, and that the churches would finance the Cherry Fair to the extent of the usual support from the saloons. The Board of Trade, which had always conducted the Cherry Fair, being unable to obtain any aid from the Ministerial Association, refused to go on with the Fair. The Cherrians, an organization of 100 (no prohibitionists), rather than see a year pass without a Cherry Fair, became the sponsors. Each member gave a week of his time and \$5 in money in order to have a Fair. The attendance was about one-half what it was in 1913. Not a concession took in enough to pay expenses. You can take it from one who knows, the Cherrians will never again finance a Cherry Fair.

DECREASED BANK DEPOSITS.

The amount of deposits in Salem banks shows a decrease of \$309,942.89 since the town went dry, and this in spite of the fact that \$485,000 received for bonds sold in Boston was on deposit in the banks in January, 1914, statement. This money was distributed to Salem people and left here. It was used to pay a refund on sewer assessments and to cover warrants outstanding.

NO WAGES TO GO.

A leading schoolman told me that he did not know how the children would be equipped this year, but that he expected many of them would have to be aided with books, owing to the fact that so many parents have been unable to secure work this summer. The contractor mentioned by Mr. Lockhart I have been unable to find. A prominent—but why continue? The list could be extended indefinitely.

I have shown enough to those who will see. Clarence True Wilson is reported to have said in a prohibition speech that Salem last year had sixteen policemen and this year has only one. Common sense would tell anyone this statement was false. Just remember that it is the hypocrite, "the wolf in sheep's clothing," that always gets your goat.

I regret very much the necessity of making public to the world the business condition of Salem, because I expect to live here for several years to come, but with the hope that others may be saved I cast the city's future a sacrifice upon the altar of the State of Oregon.

Are you going to vote to kill the Hop Industry, to bring about these conditions? Don't you feel that times are hard enough now?

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