

TRADE BETTER IN DRY SALEM

**Business Grows by Leaps
Since Saloons Ousted**

ARRESTS NOW VERY FEW

**IN SEVEN MONTHS WITHOUT
SALE OF LIQUOR STORES
DO FAR MORE BUSI-
NESS. FEW EMPTY
HOUSES.**

BY E. B. LOCKHART.
(City Editor, Salem Statesman.)

In spite of the fact that business conditions have been disturbed all over the country, Salem has held her own in splendid style. Although 15 "business houses," or saloons, were voted out of existence by the people of Salem just before the beginning of the year, an occurrence requiring some time for readjustment in a city of less than 20,000 people, progress steady and sure has been the result. Not only has the city held its own but a marked advance is noted.

The three largest stores in Salem report their business this year to be better than any year previous, and two of these three have been compelled to improve their establishments by readjustment and remodeling the interiors requiring investments of, in one case, \$5000 and in the other \$3000, to meet the demands of an increased trade.

No Saloons; Business Better.

The bad business predicted if the saloons were voted out failed to appear in these business places, but instead, heavier trade followed.

Many other stores report better business than they had last year, while some state their trade conditions to be "just as good" as last year. Since the town went dry a \$20,000 brick building has been erected, in which a public market has been placed, and a \$40,000 brick business block is now being constructed. Last week the building permits totaled \$41,000.

These things do not convince the observer that ousting the saloons has resulted in a setback to progress.

Considering the building permits a comparison of the year 1913 with the present "dry" one, is suggestive. For the last "wet" year the building permits from January to August inclusive, totaled \$388,925; and for this year, for the same period, less half of August, \$415,085, showing an increase of \$26,160. The average per month for 1913 was, for the first eight months, \$48,616, and for this year, for the first seven and one-half months, \$55,344, showing a fine increase.

No Saloons; More Building.

I cannot see that lack of saloons means lack in building. It would rather seem that lack of the liquor places meant progress in construction, if the records in the city engineer's office are to be relied upon.

No Saloons; Few Arrests.

In the matter of arrests: Those for drunkenness in 1913 for the first seven months were 254, while in the present year for the same period there were but 47, showing a ratio of six to one. We were informed that there would be more drunkenness under prohibition than under the license plan, but it fails to work out that way, apparently. The arrests for all cases during the above mentioned periods fell from five to one. We were told that the number of arrests would increase. The cost of feeding prisoners for the same period fell from \$770.25 to \$94.50. Most of the few drunks for the present year got their drink in nearby "wet" towns, while a few got it here with the result that four or five blind piggers were arrested and convicted; the consequence is that at present Salem is said to be almost "as dry as a bone." The blind

pig threat has failed to pan out.

The late Sir Andrew Clark, physician to H. M. Queen Victoria, said: "Alcohol is a poison so is strychnine; so is arsenic; so is opium. Health is always in some way or other injured by it."

His Preference.

"Good gracious," exclaimed a vicar as he met a village laborer wearily pulling a loaded wheelbarrow. "It would be much easier if you pushed it."

"Daresay," was the answer. "but I'm sick of the very sight of it."—London Telegraph.

His Weigh.

"What is the way of the transgressor?" asked the boot.
"Fifteen ounces to the pound," replied the grouse.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ISOLATION AND DRUDG- ERY THE TWIN ENEMIES OF AGRICULTURE.

**The Rural Church the Guiding
Star of Progress.**

THE NEW RURAL CIVILIZATION

By Peter Radford.
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

We are confronting a new rural civilization. It is so radically different from the life of the past that it may well be called new, not merely because of its characteristics, but because of its triumph in rural co-operation and leadership. The utilization of modern agencies, and the use of farm machinery have greatly increased the efficiency of the farmers, broadened their vision and made life more satisfying.

The most serious enemies to country life are isolation and drudgery, and perhaps the worse of the two is isolation. It is the curse of the country. The hunger of young people for companionship has been disregarded and in various ways the social instincts have had their revenge. The fruits of modern inventive skill and enterprise have enriched country life and afforded the facilities of banishing forever the extreme isolation which used to vex the farm household of the past. The telephone is a great social asset in the rural home; the rural free delivery brings the world's daily message to the door; the parcel post delivers ten million packages per annum at a half million homes, and the automobile annihilates distance, making isolation a myth. The building of public highways has brought communities and farm homes closer together.

The Slave of Drudgery.

It is a dramatic moment on the farm when machinery emancipates the slave of drudgery. The evolution of farm machinery is a continued story of human ingenuity. One man now, by the aid of modern mechanical devices, can do as much as five or ten men used to perform and the work is less burdensome and more fascinating. The miracle of conquest will lift the curse of drudgery that has crushed the courage out of farm boys and caused them to retreat to the cities. There are many labor-saving devices for the homes that can relieve the wife of back-breaking tasks. Labor-saving machinery has wrought educational problems that have engaged the attention of the boys, relieved the housewife and added new economies and values to farming and has taken away self pity and given them a genuine pride in their calling. We need to take full advantage of these facilities.

Co-operation the Key-Note.

One test of modern civilization is the capacity for co-operation. The selfish days of the independent farmer are rapidly passing and we are beginning to catch the vision and share the profits of organized efforts. There are many farm machines adapted to serving a community, but organization of farmers is required to purchase and operate them on a co-operative basis, and new laws are needed to permit these transactions.

New Tasks for the Rural Church.

The rural church has been slow to adjust itself to the new order of things. The churches are discovering new opportunities for service, broader community usefulness and a greater social mission. The church

WHY HOPS DROPPED

**Prohibition Agitation Responsible,
Shown by Big Oregon Hop Grower**

**Business Generally Stagnated by Reason of
Fanatical Campaign—Orders Are Few
Pending Election Results**

The following letter has been received from Mr. C. A. McLaughlin, one of the largest hop growers of the State of Oregon, and who has suffered with others through the present condition of the hop market.

His letter is most instructive at this time and we herewith submit it to you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

HOP GROWERS' & DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON.
PUBLICITY BUREAU.

Independence, Oregon, Oct. 10, 1914.

Hop Growers' & Dealers' Association,
Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—

I have been greatly interested in the view held by a few of my neighbor hop farmers on the present price of hops. I have heard a number of them blaming dealers, short sellers, and manufacturers, giving reasons entirely wild and far from the real cause.

I think the Hop Growers' & Dealers' Association should send out a letter to the hop growers showing them the facts in contradiction to the malicious misrepresentations of those directing the campaign for the prohibitionists. They would have us believe that conniving dealers and manufacturers of the war are responsible, thereby hoping to cause discontent among the members of the organization.

As in every other case, the prohibitionists are holding up the "effect" instead of the "cause." I hope you will see the truth after reasoning out present market conditions and resultant prices.

At present, prohibition agitation is being spread in California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, Texas, Virginia, Ohio and several other states. In other words the manufacturers in those states cannot be expected to place orders for hops until the prohibition question is settled after elections are held. Manufacturers who also ship into these states cannot be expected to buy hops until the same question is settled, for these states represent 20 to 25 per cent of their market.

From these statements of logical facts, the hop farmer should be able to place the blame where it belongs, on the everlasting agitating prohibition "reformer" whose record has always reflected unrest and a general cheapening of everything everywhere.

The prohibition agitators are responsible for the low price of hops. They agitate in other states, shutting down industrial progress until they have been rejected at the polls. Business in general comes to a standstill before elections. Normal conditions are rendered abnormal. Yet they say prohibition in Oregon will not injure the future of the hop industry.

Misrepresentation, playing upon known sympathies and fanaticism will continue to cause discontent, business unrest, galloping taxes and a ruined Oregon industry, unless the voters arise in their might and crush these "reformers" by voting 333 X No on November 3rd.

Very sincerely, I am,

C. A. McLAUGHLIN

HOP GROWERS AND DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF OREGON

(Paid Advertisement)

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must gird itself for new tasks and under a new virile type of leadership undertake real community building with the modern church as the center of activity and source of inspiration and guidance. The triumph over isolation and the gradual emancipation from drudgery, the development of good roads, telephones, rural mail service and the wonderful evolution of farm machinery make for religious advancement. The increase in intelligence, new social consciousness, growing spirit of co-operation, added efficiency of rural institutions, character, home building and better rural morals afford opportunities for a community-serving church to demonstrate its power. The rural church to fulfill its mission must swing around it the influences for progress.

Take good roads for your text and go everywhere preaching the gospel of better farm conditions.

The average bird is the farmer's best and truest friend—stand by your friends—the feathered songsters.

Farming is a business proposition and the farmer is the biggest business man in business.

Don't forget the faithful old friend—the horse—remember he is prone to become tired as well as yourself.

Some of the world's first gentlemen and scholars and patriots were farmers and today some of the world's best thought is given to farming.