

FIRE SEASON GAVE TROUBLE

HEAVY COST USED UP FUNDS

Laidlaw-Sisters Cattlemen Form Association—"The Deschutes Ranger" Gives Other Items of Interest Concerning Federal Forests.

The September issue of "The Deschutes Ranger" recently was issued from the local office of the United States Forest Service. Some of its subject matter follows:

The most trying fire season for years ended with the mid-September rains. On the Deschutes and the Deschutes division of the Paulina, we have had more Class C fires than during any previous year. Two of these cover areas of over 6,000 acres, one being that in the Pine Mountain country mentioned in the last month's "Ranger," the other in T. 24 N., R. 12 E., which occurred early in September. The final fire report has not been prepared but it is not thought that the damage to standing timber has been very great, except to lodgepole pine timber, a considerable area of which has been burned over clean. The most regrettable feature of the season is that so much money and time had to be spent for the purpose which resulted in such little direct benefit.

Owing to the shortage of funds, it was necessary to lay off the entire force of temporary men shortly after the middle of September. The appropriation made by Congress for fire fighting for the summer was all expended long before the end of the fire season. Expenditures after that time were made without any special funds to meet them so that the deficit had to be made up from our regular allotments. As a result all improvement work has been stopped and all short term men laid off with the coming of the first rains.

The material for the Deschutes River telephone line, which is planned to connect Bend with Rosland Ranger Station via Big River Ranger Station, is now on hand in Bend but unfortunately no funds are available for completing the construction of the line at present. Possible arrangements may be made to complete it with regular ranger labor some time before the beginning of the next fire season. When completed this will be the trunk line to which all the Forest Service lines south of Bend will be attached.

The cattlemen in the territory between Laidlaw and Sisters have organized a Cattle Raisers' Association covering all of that area. They are now preparing a constitution that will meet the provisions of the Forest Service regarding co-operation in the handling of range matters. This Association hopes to improve the class of stock in its territory and standardize the breed so that all users of the range will be benefited. They also plan on placing men on the National Forest range used by them next season to see that the stock is properly distributed and salted and that all feed is fully utilized.

This is the second livestock association of this kind that has been formed in this region during the past year, the first one being the Upper Deschutes Livestock Association, whose principal National Forest range is Crane Prairies.

EVERY CITIZEN A LEGISLATOR

If you were a member of the Legislature, how many of the vicious, business destroying bills that are now on the ballot, would you vote for? We are all legislators in Oregon, and as citizens voting to make laws, we are under just as much obligation to use good judgment in voting for measures on the ballot, as we would be if we were in the Legislature. When a man goes into the booth November 2nd to cast his vote on these initiative bills, he should be just as conscientious, careful and thoughtful of the public welfare as he would be if he were a member of the Legislature and the same bills came up there to be acted upon. Where you don't know that a proposed law will benefit the state as a whole, the only safe thing to do is to vote "NO."

Oregon Commercial Protective Association, Yeon building, Portland, Oregon. Paid Advertisement 24p

Is It Done Right?



If it is, let well enough alone. But unless it is up to the mark in every detail come and see us.

LOW PRICES, BETTER SERVICE
Bend Steam Laundry.
AND DRY CLEANING

"Put Your Duds In Our Suds"

SPRINGFIELD IS MERE GHOST OF OLD BUSY CITY

Prohibition Makes Formerly Thriving Center Barren

BANK DEPOSITS \$57,000 LESS

Two Blocks of Vacant Buildings Line Main Street in Place of Busy Stores

The city of Springfield, in its present cobwebby, stagnant condition, today presents a picture, as compared with its thriving, bustling condition of a year ago, that would make the angels weep. A year ago every store was filled and crowds of people thronged its streets. Every merchant was making money, practically everyone who wanted work was employed. Everyone seemed happy and contented except the prohibitionists.

Today Springfield looks like a deserted village, business is paralyzed, and more than eight or ten people on its main street at any one time would actually be the cause of excitement. Yet the Committee of One Hundred says: "Business is fine in dry towns."

Springfield went "dry" at the election last fall, the saloons closing January 1.

Let the "drys" tell all about these "fine" business conditions in Springfield after nine months' operation of their "business theories."

Although a much smaller city than Salem, the bank deposits in Springfield have fallen off in the last year over \$57,000.

When Main street finally is readjusted in the next month or two, practically two blocks of store buildings on each side of the street west of the Southern Pacific tracks will be deserted, but "business is fine."

A real estate sale is unheard of and would be impossible on any part of Main street, but "business is fine."

The Springfield Toggery, the best gent's furnishing store, is now being closed out by a receiver, but "business is fine."

The La France Confectionery Store, one of the best in "wet" days, has closed out, but "business is fine."

O. W. Johnson's Hardware Store, the best of its line during "wet" days, already has been sold out by a receiver, but "business is fine."

A. J. Henderson, the leading dry-goods merchant, occupied a double store a year ago. Today he occupies but one store and will tell you his business is "about half" what it was a year ago, but "business is fine."

The city has run into a \$1,200 deficit from an excess of expenditures over income, although the "drys" promised that less police and court expenses would make a surplus, if the people would vote the \$12,000 saloon licenses out of business, but that's "fine business."

The prohibitionists a year ago promised to reduce the tax levy, but have increased the levy this year by five mills, but "business is fine."

Not a foot of permanent street improvement work has been done, except the construction of a small bridge over a creek, and that was paid for by a bond issue. Streets and sidewalks are in a deplorable condition, and the prohibitionists are now petitioning the council to "double" the expense levy. If the local taxpayers, but a few of whom are "drys," vote down this petition, the city confronts the same possibility as Oregon City, viz., the appointment of a receiver, but "business is fine in dry towns."

Prohibition Speaker Fined.

SEASIDE.—J. A. Adams, a prohibition speaker and worker, served out a five dollar fine in the Seaside jail for failing to obey the local ordinance (regulating street speaking). Adams, who boasts of having been arrested 44 times and of having served 14 jail sentences, declares that he prefers jail sentences to paying fines, as they give him more notoriety and enable him to draw larger audiences. Upon completion of his jail term here he left town "in case."

That "prohibition is an INFRINGEMENT ON PERSONAL LIBERTY." Mr. Wheeler admits it, word for word, in public print.

That "prohibition WILL NOT PROHIBIT." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves his Committee of One Hundred is not trying to prohibit.

That "prohibition does not mean DRY OREGON."

That "prohibition would be a death blow to the present healthy growth of true temperance sentiment in the land." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves it.

That "prohibition would let down the bars to BLIND PIGGERS and BOOT-LEGGERS, who would deal in deadly decoctions." The same law would allow any blind pigger with a HOME to ship liquor "direct from some other state" to his own home, for the blind pigger is as much of a "citizen" as any other man or woman in Oregon. And the blind pigger, because he is not under inspection by federal, state or city officials, will make one barrel of pure wine, beer or liquor into a dozen barrels of poisonous beverages that will make a new generation of imbecils, idiots and criminals in Oregon.

Mr. Wheeler's three blundering admissions are the best three reasons why his misnamed, misleading "prohibition amendment" is an alarming menace to the state.Can any intelligent voter fail to see the "Jokers?"

PUT YOUR "X" between 333 and NO AND VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION

(SAMPLE BALLOT)

For Representative in Congress 12 JOHN DOE	Vote for One
13 RICHARD ROE	
For United States Senator 18 JOHN DOE	Vote for One
19 RICHARD ROE	
For Governor 22 JOHN DOE	Vote for One
23 RICHARD ROE	
REFERRED TO PEOPLE BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
For an Amendment of Section 2, Article II, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
300 Yes	
301 No	
For Constitutional Amendment of Section 6, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
302 Yes	
303 No	
For Amendment of Section 6, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
304 Yes	
305 No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. L. W. ... UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
320 Yes	
321 No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. L. W. ... EIGHT HOUR DAY and ROOM VENTILATION for FEMALE WORKERS, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
322 Yes	
323 No	
Initiated by Joseph H. A. ... PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, Etc.,	Vote YES or NO
332 Yes	
333 No	
Constitutional Amendment initiated by Paul Turner, etc.,—ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY, etc.,	Vote YES or NO
334 Yes	
335 No	

PUT YOUR "X" BETWEEN 333 AND NO

JOKES IN "DRY" AMENDMENT ADMITTED BY "DRYS"

Big Blunder in Misleading "Prohibition" Campaign is Made

J. E. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED ADMITS IN PUBLIC PRINT

That Prohibition is AN INFRINGEMENT ON PERSONAL LIBERTY.

That the word "DISTRIBUTION" was DELIBERATELY LEFT OUT OF the proposed "prohibition" That "ANY CITIZEN" may ship liquor "direct from some other state" into "his own home."

Every claim made by the Anti-Prohibition forces against the proposed prohibition amendment in Oregon is confessed in the three above admissions.

The Anti-Prohibition forces have steadfastly maintained:—

- That "prohibition is an INFRINGEMENT ON PERSONAL LIBERTY." Mr. Wheeler admits it, word for word, in public print.
- That "prohibition WILL NOT PROHIBIT." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves his Committee of One Hundred is not trying to prohibit.
- That "prohibition does not mean DRY OREGON."
- That "prohibition would be a death blow to the present healthy growth of true temperance sentiment in the land." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves it.
- That "prohibition would let down the bars to BLIND PIGGERS and BOOT-LEGGERS, who would deal in deadly decoctions." The same law would allow any blind pigger with a HOME to ship liquor "direct from some other state" to his own home, for the blind pigger is as much of a "citizen" as any other man or woman in Oregon. And the blind pigger, because he is not under inspection by federal, state or city officials, will make one barrel of pure wine, beer or liquor into a dozen barrels of poisonous beverages that will make a new generation of imbecils, idiots and criminals in Oregon.

Mr. Wheeler's three blundering admissions are the best three reasons why his misnamed, misleading "prohibition amendment" is an alarming menace to the state.Can any intelligent voter fail to see the "Jokers?"

VOTE 333 X NO and put an end to this prohibition agitation.

(PAID ADVERTISEMENT, TAXPAYERS & WAGE EARNERS' LEAGUE OF OREGON, PORTLAND, ORE.)

GO TO ROSEBURG AND SEE WRECK DRY HAVE MADE

Bank Deposits Fall Off Half Million Dollars in Dry Town

ASSESSMENTS MUCH HIGHER

Real Estate Offered for Sale at Less Than Valuation But No Bidders

The Committee of One Hundred says:

"If you want to find out what dry Oregon will do for Oregon, go to Roseburg and see what dry Roseburg has accomplished."

Here's what it has done. It has cut down the bank deposits by over \$500,000, in spite of the fact that there are now four banks in the town in existence when Roseburg had licensed saloons, and that the population has increased in proportion to the settling up of Southern Oregon by new settlers and immigration.

When Roseburg had licensed saloons the tax levy, on one-third of the valuation was two mills. Since Roseburg has gone dry the tax levy has varied from eight to ten mills on a full valuation; and in addition occupation taxes have been steadily increased.

The Committee of One Hundred boasts that dry Roseburg has erected a \$115,000 hotel. The hotel was erected in 1913, stood idle and tenanted for four months, and was rescued from the bankruptcy court by liberal business men of the city, among whom were E. L. Parrot, C. W. Parks, Joseph Micoeli, A. N. Orcutt and Henry Hart, all of whom are radically opposed to a dry town.

The Committee of One Hundred also boasts of the armory as an achievement. The armory was built by state, county and city funds combined, and is not yet completed.

Over 140 leading business men have signed a petition calling for a local option election in Roseburg this year, and such an election will be held.

Many empty store buildings are to be found on the leading business streets—a condition that never existed when Roseburg had licensed saloons. Scores of dwelling houses are vacant for the first time in the history of the city.

John Hunter, a leading contractor and formerly a supporter of the drys, is now advertising in Roseburg papers:

Business block for sale for \$500 less than present assessed valuation.

Another property owner has offered four parcels of inside property for sale at less than the assessed valuation, and has not even received a tender.

One of the leaders of the dry forces in Roseburg is a man who as a former agent of the Albany brewery made his fortune, and who today is the owner of a drug store. He was at one time prominent in politics, was repudiated by the voters of Douglas County, and is now said to be seeking to place lieutenant in office through the dry movement.

Beggars are common on the streets, and many poor families are appealing to the local bankers for aid.

And yet the Committee of One Hundred says:

"If you want to find out what Oregon dry will do for Oregon go to Roseburg and see what dry Roseburg has accomplished."

- EUGENE.
- Lane County's "model" prohibition city, and the seat of the state university, is
- NOT A "DRY" TOWN.
- From January 1 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 3,490 QUARTS OF LIQUOR.
- Of this amount there went to one drug store 224 QUARTS OF LIQUOR.
- Express company records show these figures.
- IS EUGENE "DRY"?
- VOTE 333 X NO.