

BUSINESS IS NOT 'FINE' IN 'DRY' TOWNS

SALEM SUFFERS BUSINESS LOSSES FROM DRY RULE

Store Property Rentals Drop \$75 a Month in City

BANK DEPOSITS OFF \$300,000

Fourteen Business Houses Quit in Less Than Year. School Attendance Less

Many Oregon papers have been loaded down within the past three weeks with repeated assurances that "Business is Fine in Dry Towns."

The three most important Oregon cities to become "dry" nine months ago were Salem, Oregon City and Springfield.

If business is fine in those cities the taxpayers and most of the business men would like to have the "drys" explain just what they mean by "fine." If they had said "business is thin," then they might have been more easily understood.

Let them answer first about conditions in Salem. Ex-Councilman John D. Turner, of Salem, an attorney, is sponsor for the following facts about that city:

Salem went "dry" December 1 last, closing 15 saloons, three restaurants and two wholesale houses and withdrew liquor permits from eight drug stores and cut off an annual license revenue of \$13,400. Ninety men and a monthly payroll of \$5,700 were put out of commission. Most of the men have left the city. All buildings vacated by these concerns are still empty, except six, which have been occupied by tenants who have vacated other buildings, several of the best buildings being boarded over and used as billboards. More than five hundred modern dwellings are "for rent." Store property rentals on State street have dropped from \$185 to \$110 a month, but "business is fine."

Fourteen other business places have closed since December 1 last, aside from the saloons and restaurants. Included are three shoe stores—two by sheriff and one voluntarily; one of the largest drygoods stores has been sued for the first time in twenty years. Scores of clerks have left the city, causing the loss of more payrolls to the city, but "business is fine."

A leading prohibitionist promised to build 16 new dwellings if the city went "dry." Nine houses were begun, two have the windows and doors in, but have never been finished; no work has been done on the others, besides their three frames.

Building permits from January to August, the last nine wet months of 1913, were \$288,925; from November, 1913, to September, 1914, the next seven "dry" months, they were \$120,300 less, or \$208,160.

The grammar school opening day enrollment in 1913 was 1510; on the same day 1914, 1409, but "business is fine."

Bank deposits show a decrease of \$300,042 since the town went "dry," even after allowing for the \$485,000 deposited this year from sale of bonds in Boston. The decrease, therefore, really should be \$794,942, but "business is fine."

The attendance at the "Cherry Fair" this year was about one-half what it was the last "wet" year. The Ministerial Association before the election which made Salem "dry," told the Cherry Fair promoters that they would make up for the donations usually made by the saloons, but utterly failed to do so this year and the promoters refused to hold that carnival. The "Cherrinans," consisting of 100 real boosters, but of no prohibitionists, then pledged their personal membership for the necessary funds, requiring the payment on their part of \$500. To sub it in, the Methodists then turned their church into a restaurant, put the kitchen in the pulpit and competed with the legitimate restaurants for the little business that their proprietors had hungrily looked for as a possible annual godsend.

Business must be "fine" in any city when building permits, payrolls, bank deposits, bankruptcies, closed stores, depopulated dwellings, depressed realty values, school enrollments and carnival statistics all tell so dreary a story of literal fact. Maybe the prohibitionists mean that the "agitating business" is fine.

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 drygoods 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 \$5,200 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."

Prohi 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 ordinances 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 at once.

CLACKAMAS AND OREGON CITY HIT BY EMPTY TILLS

"Dry" Regime Followed by Query as to Receiver

CITY WARRANTS UNSALEABLE

City Council Calls Election November 9 to Raise Levy 8 Mills to Pay Debts

Oregon City and Clackamas County, of which Oregon City is the county seat, present as lamentable a condition in a business sense as a defunct corporation about to go into the hands of a receiver. In fact, a receivership for Oregon City already has been seriously discussed by certain of its creditors, and Judge Campbell of that city has declared his willingness to declare such a receivership, if formal application were made to him, as he would for "any bankrupt corporation."

A special election has been called by the city for November 9 "to relieve the financial condition of the city," the purpose being to vote \$250,000 5 per cent bonds and to increase the tax levy eight mills in order to take care of the new indebtedness.

On the part of Clackamas County the County Treasurer is confronted with an empty treasury for the first time in six years. The Morning Enterprise, a radical prohibitionist daily of Oregon City, in explaining this situation, says "the condition is considered the result of the amount of delinquent taxes on the county's tax rolls. County Treasurer Tufts refused the first warrants on the general fund Monday (October 12, 1914)."

Business must be "fine" in a city and a county when the treasuries of both are empty because of lack of money coming into their strong boxes, with a special election called by the city to increase its tax levy, with a receivership threatened and with "danger" signs strung along the length of the business portion of Main street by "order of the City Council," which read:

"Danger—Main Street Declared Dangerous—All persons traveling on Main street between North side of Moss street and South side of Third street do so at their own risk."

Banks are refusing to cash Oregon City municipal warrants. Since January first the city has issued \$39,991.05 in these warrants, according to the report of City Recorder John W. Leder, and these warrants are still unpaid.

The city tax levy in 1913 in Oregon City was eight mills. Two weeks after the city went dry the council increased this levy to 10 mills for 1914, and on November 9 there is to be a special election held at which the voters will be asked to sanction an additional levy of eight mills to meet the municipal indebtedness. Yet "business is fine in dry towns," and Oregon City is doing well.

Vacant buildings now stand on Main street, the chief business thoroughfare of Oregon City, as monuments to the memory of one garage, one clothing store, one restaurant and one livery barn now closed up, but formerly did good business. Fourteen vacant stores line both sides of Main street, and three vacant lots mark the places where three other stores formerly stood, but which have burned down. So little has been the demand for business property that the burned structures were never rebuilt. But "business is fine in Oregon City."

The Enterprise printing office, which formerly employed a large force of printers and bookbinders, and often worked night and day to fill orders, is now operating its job department crew but five days a week, yet The Morning Enterprise is one of the papers that has appropriated the Committee of One Hundred matter about "business is fine in dry towns."

Market Report.

Receipts for last week at the Portland Union Stock Yards have been cattle, 1447; calves, 22; hogs, 6739; sheep, 6758.

Receipts of cattle only moderate during the past week showing a decline of over 400 head compared with same week, a year ago. Prices were strong for well finished steers, going as high as 7.50. Feeders in good demand from 5.75 to 6.25. All lines finishing strong at end of week.

Hog receipts over 6500. Demand fair and quality poor. Light and half fat stuff that should be in the feed lots again present in profusion. Tops closing at 6.90.

Sheep receipts comparatively good. Trading in yearling stuff brisk. A few head of feeding sheep changing hands. All lines closing firm and strong at last week quotations.

Socialist Party Ticket.

United States Senator—B. F. Ramp.
Representative in Congress 2nd District, J. H. Barkley.
State Treasurer—B. J. Sloop.
Justices Supreme Court—W. D. Robinson, A. G. Hotchkiss, Chas. H. Otten.
Attorney General—J. E. Hosmer.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Flora I. Foreman.
State Labor Commissioner—August Nikula.
State Railroad Commissioner—I. O. Peurala.
Joint Representative—J. Edward Johnson.
County Judge—W. S. Haley.
County Commissioner—C. D. Howard.
Sheriff—Chas. Backus.
Clerk—E. L. Beede.
Treasurer—Harry Reichert.
Surveyor—Van B. Embree.
Paid Adv.

What Would You Do?

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.

Catholic Church.

1. On Sundays and Holy days of obligation Holy Mass with sermon at 10 a. m.
2. On week days Holy Mass at 6:30 a. m.

All other services, besides those mentioned above will be announced in church.

All invited and welcome to the divine services.

Sick-calls promptly answered at anytime. Religious information and instructions willingly imparted at the Franciscan Residence.

Why Not Publish it?

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallans, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it is my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my digestion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well."

Tonawama tomorrow night.

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Also by the Committee of One Hundred (membership nearly five hundred) The Dalles, the Congressional Caucus of the W. O. T. U., the United Churches and Young People's Societies of Hood River, and by local organizations throughout the district.

Read Mr. Cleaver's statement in the official state pamphlet of candidates.

Submitted by Ernest E. Taylor, Secretary of the Cleaver Campaign Con. (Paid Adv. Oregon Prohibition State Committee.)

Combination sick, injury, accident and death benefit protection at minimum cost. \$20.00 death benefit; \$1,000.00 for loss of limb or eyesight; from \$3.00 to \$15.00 weekly sick or accident benefit; \$1,000.00 Emergency relief benefit. Cost is \$6.00 per year; no other dues or assessments. In this insurance all men and women are placed on an equal basis, regardless of occupation. Every person makes the same form of application, pays the same amount of premium and receives the same amount of benefit. Men and Women between the ages of 16 and 65 are accepted. No restrictions as to occupation, only Railroad men employed on track, train or round house, can not be accepted. Claims are paid within sixty days anywhere in the U. S. Canada or Europe. Old reliable Insurance Company. \$100,000.00 on State deposit as a protection for Policy holders and to guarantee the payment of claims. For further free information address Gustave E. Werner, Secretary and General Manager, Box 813, Buffalo, N. Y. state age, sex, occupation and mention Dept. B. 172.

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