

Real Leaders in the Churches United in Condemnation of Prohibition

Prelates, Priests and Pastors Raise Their Voices in the Cause of Temperance, Not for "Reform by Law"

Read What National Thinkers Say:

"To drink is no sin." Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims in the name of Christ, or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-known universal taste of man for alcohol ON THE BASIS OF LAW AND ORDER ALONE, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence, and is doomed to fail."

REV. DR. RAINSPORD,
St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City.

"Is it right to drink wine and beer? It is right for each individual to decide that question for himself, and for the community to put such regulations on the sale of wine and beer, AND ONLY SUCH, as are necessary to prevent popular excesses and public disorder."

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left, with other things, as open matters of Christian liberty."

THE REV. CANON WEST, D. D.

"As for those who endeavor to enlist Scripture on their side by maintaining that the wine mentioned in Scripture was not an intoxicating liquor, they must either be themselves very ignorant and silly if they really believe it or must be fostering a pious fraud in the hope of deluding the simple . . . under false pretences."

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. State-wide prohibition violates and local option supports this principle, therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option."

BISHOP DANIEL S. TUTTLE,
Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

"I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first, and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends."

REV. S. PARKS CADMAN,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Under the present law (county prohibition) the saloon, where the traffic could be regulated, has given way to the drugstore, where minors and undesirable obtain all the whisky they want. The liquor business should be conducted open and above board, and not over the bars of secret dens."

REV. FATHER T. J. RYAN, Pontiac, Mich.

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence."

BISHOP GRAFTON, of Wisconsin.

"Absolute prohibition has proven impracticable, if not a dismal failure."

THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS F. LILLIS,
Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and always has been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. You cannot, by mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages and that is so deeply rooted in our social life."

REV. W. A. WASSON, New York.

"Everyone knows that there are many saloons that are perfectly orderly and law-abiding. Have I, as a minister, any more right to interfere with the business of such a place than the saloonkeeper would have to disturb the peace of my congregation while at worship?"

VERY REV. D. D. J. HARTLEY, Little Rock, Ark.

"I consider prohibition wrong because it is destructive."

BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Michigan.

"The establishment of prohibition would be impractical and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure."

BISHOP HALL, Vermont.

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."

BISHOP CLARK, Rhode Island.

"It is a rude interference with the personal liberty for the law to tell me what I shall eat or how much I shall eat. It is just as rude an interference for it to describe what I shall or shall not drink, and how much."

REV. DR. CHAS. PARKHURST, New York.

"My eyes were opened to the great evils of prohibition in a very few years. The clubs organized by young men, the selling of vile decorations by women and children, the hypocrisy and corruption arrested my attention."

REV. DR. BLANCHARD, Portland, Me.

"Many people thought state-wide prohibition to be the ideal remedy. It is impractical, and its violation is productive of hidden and shameful vice."

BISHOP GAILOR, Tennessee.

(Paid Advertisement—Taxpayers' and Wage-Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Or.)

"WET" LEAGUE IN FIGHT OVER COIN

Only Two "Taxpayers and Wage Earners"

BREWERS PUT UP FUNDS

KNOWING THAT OREGON DRY MEANS BETTER BUSINESS FOR ALL LINES SAVE ONLY SALOONS.

BY ORTON E. GOODWIN,
Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

The great campaign to make Oregon "wet" has failed.

The exposure by Dr. Cora Talbott, secretary of the "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League," that the organization consisted of two persons, Mrs. Duniway and Dr. Talbott, and was financed by the brewers and distillers to make Oregon "wet," threw the fat into the fire.

The brewers and distillers know that all kinds of business save theirs is better in a dry town.

They know this has been proved by figures and facts from Salem, Oregon City, Roseburg, Albany, Newberg, Ashland, Corvallis, Pendleton and many other towns.

Organization Spreads Untruths. So they organized the "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League" to spread misinformation about Oregon dry.

They know bank deposits in dry towns have increased in number and amount. They know bad debts are almost unknown in all dry towns. They know collections are

better. They know arrests from drunkenness are almost unknown. They know every dry town in Oregon is prosperous.

So, they became desperate.

Taxpayers' League is "Joke."

Then they organized the joke "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League." Dr. Talbott was secretary. She became disgusted when she learned money was being collected by the brewers and distillers by the use of her name, and she resigned.

Then Mrs. Duniway advertised lavishly, announcing that the money the "league" was using was provided by the brewers.

The campaign of misinformation carried on by employes of the league, who are also employes of the breweries and distilleries, is now known all over Oregon.

Brewers Spending Your Money.

Every man, woman and child has to spend \$20 a year with the saloons.

If you do not drink, some one else has to pay YOUR share.

So, it is YOUR money the Oregon brewers and Eastern distilleries have been using to persuade YOU Oregon wet will do YOU good. It is believed they expect to spend over \$200,000 of YOUR money.

They know Oregon dry will put them out of business and help every other kind of business in the state.

Although the breweries and distilleries know Oregon dry is for better business, prosperity and more work, they are fighting it.

No Saloons; Better Business.

We have had bad times with the saloon, haven't we? Why not try no saloon? It can't make things worse and is certain to make things better.

The reason is:

Money spent on the saloon cannot be spent for groceries. Money spent in the saloons—much of it goes East. Money spent for dry goods and groceries stays in the towns and makes better business.

The members of the Committee of One Hundred are all Oregonians. Most of them are business men.

They ask you to vote Oregon dry, because they know, as the brewers also know, that Oregon dry means better business, lower taxes, more work and a return to prosperity.

For the experience of all Oregon dry towns has proved this to be the case.

(Paid advertisement by Committee of One Hundred, 748 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.)

"Poor Bleeding Kansas!"

Hear the Latest Report From Her!

Poor "Bleeding Kansas!" Her prisons and poor houses are empty! People are flocking to her to reside! No criminal cases in the courts of some counties in ten years! Read what the Kansas City Star, dated Oct. 7th, 1914, says of conditions in "poor bleeding Kansas."

Kansas has gained in the last ten years more than the "wet" states of Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa that adjoin her. Its gain from 1900 to 1910 was 220,000.

W. P. Trickett, of Kansas City, Kas., said in a recent speech: "In less than three months after the joints were closed in Kansas City, Kas., 600 boys and girls from 12 to 18 years of age, who

had not been attending school before, entered school, necessitating eighteen additional teachers. It was found that these boys and girls had been kept out of school to assist drinking fathers to earn a living for their families."

Of the 105 counties in Kansas, eighty-seven have no insane, fifty-four have no feeble-minded, ninety-six have no inmates in the poor houses. Prohibition Kansas has only one pauper to every 5000 inhabitants. Seventy-five counties have no prisoners serving sentence. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years.

The Treasury Department of the United States recently stated that an equal division of all the money in the country would give to each person \$34.61. An equal division of all the money deposited in Kansas banks would give \$65.66 to each person in that state.

One-third of the entire population of Kansas is enrolled in public or private schools. The percentage of illiteracy in the whole United States is nearly 8, in Kansas it has been reduced to 2 now and that 2 per cent is among the foreign element in the mining region.

(Paid Advertisement)

Mitchell Submits Economy Plan

\$285,116.30 was put into the State Treasury by my Blue Sky law in the last fiscal year, and this law saved to the public over Two Million Dollars in the same period. I propose, if re-elected to the Legislature, to save the tax payers more money by introducing a law to consolidate the state's timeworn commissions and boards.

The worst faults in the present organization of the state government—and the same is true of practically every state in the Union—are lack of unity and responsibility. The government is incoherent. There are a multitude of disconnected, unaffiliated departments and bureaus, over which neither the governor nor the legislature nor the people have effective control. For want of co-ordination, there is duplication of work and an unnecessary number of employes. Instead of sixty or seventy independent governments, related offices should be grouped and made to co-operate together, responsibility should be fixed and control centralized into one State Administration.

\$150,000 annually could be saved by combining all of these offices into six logical groups, as follows:

1. Finance.
2. Public Domain.
3. Public Health and Welfare.
4. Education.
5. Labor and Commerce.
6. Agriculture.

Then the State should substitute the budget system for the old, mad scramble for appropriations, and thereby stop extravagant waste of the people's money.

This means careful estimates submitted by the governor in co-operation with the heads of the above departments instead of the guesswork thrust upon the legislature by the clamor and assault of subordinate officers. The legislature is only a human institution and should be given the opportunity to handle the State's affairs like a business man would handle his individual business. The above plan is being adopted elsewhere and it will be a big saving to the tax payers of Oregon.

FRANK B. MITCHELL,
Candidate for State Senator.
(Paid advertisement.)

Notice for Publication

(PUBLISHER)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. LAND OFFICE at La Grande,
Oregon, Sept. 28th, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank Woods, whose post-office address is Durkee, Oregon, did, on the 6th day of August, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 013631, to purchase the W 1-2 SE 1-4, Section 7, Township 11 South, Range 45 East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal; and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon has been appraised, at \$225.00 the timber estimated 50,000 board feet at \$2.50 per M, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 12th day of December, 1914 before Woodson L. Patterson, United States Commissioner, at his office at Baker, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.
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Parker's Movies, New Bridge Friday; Richland, Saturday. (ad)