

MEARS PROMISES AID TO WILSON IN MANY POLICIES

Fred W. Mears, progressive nominee for congress in this district, spoke at Medford Wednesday evening on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Mears said in part:

"A vote is never lost if it is cast for a righteous cause. If all we think about is what party will win or what candidate will be successful, then, indeed, is our vote lost. We should vote our convictions ever holding in mind how our vote will effect the future policies of our country. If we believe that the progressive party more nearly stands for progressive and humanitarian principles, then we should vote our convictions and not be bound by a dead tradition.

Would Support Wilson

"If elected to congress, I would support our great president, Woodrow Wilson, in his European peace policies and in such administrative policies as the monetary bill. I would work and vote for an amendment to the constitution in favor of national woman suffrage which both the democratic and republican parties oppose. I would favor a non-partisan tariff commission which would take the tariff out of politics and place it on a purely business basis. I would favor the submitting to the people of a constitutional amendment in favor of national prohibition. I would favor a national child labor law which the two old parties oppose. I would work for the social justice legislation advocated by the progressive party.

"We are against the democratic party because as a national party it is opposed to the initiative, referendum and recall and national woman suffrage. Many of the democratic leaders have been engaged in fighting the policies of the president except when they want office.

Republicans Reactionary

"We are opposed to the republican party because it is more reactionary than it was two years ago. There are some republicans which question this. I would like to refer this to their candidate for senator, Mr. Booth. I would ask Mr. Booth to answer this question tomorrow night: Is it not a fact that the republican party is the conservative party of the country. If not, how do you explain the nominations by the republicans of Gallinger, Penrose, Harding, Smoot, Joe Cannon, McKinley Curtis, Knowland, 'Pat' McArthur, Hawley and other standpat candidates?"

"Why not elect the progressive party candidates who will stand with the president in his great European peace policies and who will support in addition national woman suffrage, national child labor legislation, the social justice legislation, and the other great progressive and humanitarian principles of the progressive party?"

BIG GERMAN GUNS EXPLODES FATALLY

PARIS, Oct. 29, 4:34 a. m.—The Journal publishes a Madrid dispatch, credited to the Imparcial, which alleges that one of the German 42 centimeter cannon on the right wing in France exploded as the result of an excessive powder charge and that the gunners and 250 men were blown to pieces.

SECOND STEAMER SUNK OFF IRELAND

FLEETWOOD, England, Oct. 29, via London, 12:45 a. m.—Word has been received through a trawler which arrived here Wednesday night that another steamer has been sunk off Maline Head, off the north coast of Ireland. There are no details of this new shipping disaster.

GERMANS IGNORANT OF ANGOLA INVASION

BERLIN, via London, 2:15 p. m. Oct. 29.—It was announced officially in Berlin today that nothing was known concerning the report that German troops had entered Angola, the Portuguese colony in West Africa. The statement was given out by the Wolff bureau.

BIG GUNS NOT NEW INVENTION FOR FIELD USE

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Although the big guns used by the Germans have been the surprise of the war and are accredited with having caused the fall of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, some military experts in England question the wisdom of carrying such weapons into the field, regarding them as a burden which an army cannot afford to transport.

Colonel F. N. Maude, discussing the heavy guns, says in The Standard: "It would be interesting to obtain the exact facts and calculate what the policy of taking the 42 centimeter and 28 centimeter howitzers into the field really cost the Germans in loss of transport power for the food of the troops. I am willing to grant that the 42 centimeter weapon was admirably adapted for its purpose of destroying steel and concrete targets presented by the forts of Liege and Namur. But seeing that the weight of one of the shells is nearly equal to the weight of a whole square meal for one of their battalions, would not the available horsepower, whether mechanical or actual, have been far better employed in hauling food for men to the front in the first instance?"

Military experts writing for the English press say that big guns are not really a novelty. The new feature is their general use in the recent campaigns. Heavy guns were tried in the Franco-Prussian war over much the same territory where recent fighting has taken place, but their movement was found too much of a burden.

England has constructed a more formidable weapon than the German howitzer. It is Mallet's mortar, which was built for use in the Crimea war but not completed in time to go into the siege. The mortar is now at Woolwich arsenal. It was built in sections for transport and has a 36 inch bore and a bursting power charge of 850 pounds of gun powder. It was tested at Plumstead marshes and a shell sent with a full powder charge penetrated 18 feet and blew out a crater 60 feet in diameter.

RIVER AT ANTWERP AGAIN NAVIGABLE

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 29, 4:10 a. m.—According to an Antwerp telegram to the Rhomania Transport company of Mannheim, some of the ships sunk in the port of Antwerp by the troops of the allies have been raised and the river is again navigable. An inventory of the goods in the raised vessels is being made.

The government has invited bids for the raising of the remainder of sunken ships.

EIGHT AIRSHIPS PASS BELGIAN FRONTIER

LONDON, Oct. 29, 8:05 a. m.—Eight airships passed over Hasselt, on the German-Belgian frontier, going westward, and evidently making for Brussels and Antwerp, where it has previously been stated Zeppelin sheds were being constructed, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail.

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The druggist has been authorized by the Doctor to sell every package of his Asthmador on a guarantee to return the money in every single case where it does not give instantaneous relief, or is not found the very best remedy ever used. You will be the sole judge yourself and under this positive guarantee you absolutely run no risk in buying this famous remedy.

Persons living elsewhere will be supplied under the same guarantee by their local druggist or direct by Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn. For sale here by Medford Pharmacy

CALAMITY CRY IS KEYNOTE OF BOOTH'S ADDRESS

Robert A. Booth the conservative candidate for senator spoke to an audience of 700 people in Vining Theater Wednesday evening. He was introduced by George W. Dunn and at the close of the address E. V. Carter offered a few words of encouragement to the candidate and asked him to stand in front of the theater entrance and shake hands with the audience as it was passing out. Running through the remarks of both Mr. Dunn and Booth was a note of pessimism and calamity and fear and the evening seemed to bear them to no other conclusion than to turn back to something in the past. Mr. Booth went into an extended discussion of the business methods of the Booth-Kelly lumber company, then into a discussion of the tariff and closed with an attempt at word painting of conditions as he would like to see them.

From start to finish the address disclosed the speaker's limited capacity. His tariff talk was that of 20 years ago and completely out of tune with the views of McKinley expressed in his Buffalo speech and it was even out of date with the framers of the Aldridge revision upward type of thought that wrecked the protective party in this country. It shows the speaker's mind to be extremely limited in sources of information and a good high school debating team accessible to modern authorities would have illuminated the subject at least with something to think over.

The speech gave Ashland voters an opportunity to gauge Mr. Booth's capacity with that of Senator Chamberlain who spoke in the same theater last Wednesday. Senator Chamberlain would easily class in the rank of the late Congressman Tongue or the late Senator Mitchell or Ex Senator Fulton if indeed he is not their superior. Mr. Booth's qualities for a statesmanlike insight into public affairs appears inferior to the efforts of E. V. Carter, W. H. Gore, W. I. Vawter and a score of Jackson county citizens who would be reluctant to aspire to the United States senate and it is inconceivable that Mr. Booth would be considered senatorial timber at all if it was not for his wealth and success in manipulating public lands.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey lead all other states in the quantity of wood used for making tobacco pipes, and utilize apple wood, French birch, ebony, birch, red gum and olive wood.

SOAP ON HAIR CAUSES DANDRUFF, SCALP GETS DRY. HAIR FALLS OUT

After washing your hair with soap always apply a little Danderine to the scalp to invigorate the hair and prevent dryness. Better still, use soap as sparingly as possible, and instead have a "Danderine Hair Cleanse." Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one strand at a time. This will remove dust, dirt and excessive oil. In a few moments you will be amazed, your hair will not only be clean, but it will be wavy, fluffy and abundant, and possess an incomparable softness and luster.

PROHIBITION FAILS IN NORWAY; REPEAL OF LAW SOUGHT

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 29.—The Norwegian press is making an almost unanimous appeal to the government to rescind the prohibition ordinance which was passed in the first excitement of the war to stop the sale of strong alcoholic beverages. Nominally 50 per cent of the Norwegian people is represented in the membership of "Teetotal societies," and next to Finland, Norway ordinarily has the smallest per capita consumption of alcohol in the world. It is the working classes who are most largely represented in the "teetotal" membership.

The appeal for rescinding the prohibition act is based primarily on assertions that after more than two months of prohibition, prohibition has not worked. Persons who could afford it have indulged extensively in the importation of strong liquors from Denmark and Scotland. Individuals have combined to form "private stock companies" and have brought in thousands of gallons every week, each person taking a keg or two for private use. Among the poorer classes complaint is made that the prohibition law has created worse conditions, prompting the concoction of such weird drinks as "self murderer"—the name given to denatured alcohol flavored with oil of pepper-mint—and the cheapest kinds of so-called sweet wines made from chemical products, which never saw grapes.

The police reports in Christiania show that the average number of arrests for drunkenness has been about the same as before the ordinance was passed, and in the meantime the government loses a revenue of \$200,000 a month. Out-side of the Teetotal societies the demand for rescinding the new law has gained such headway that it is said the government may meet it.

The government has already rescinded the special law forbidding distillation of alcohol from potatoes. This is ordinarily an extensive industry in Norway, but at the outbreak of the European war it was thought necessary to stop it in order to conserve the food supply. As a matter of fact, it was found that the potatoes used for this distilling process could not be kept long, there not being enough frost-proof cellars for their storage. The breweries, which had also been forbidden to malt their barley, have recommenced their operations.

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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 out of 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 dry-goods stores has been used 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 10 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 bare frames.

Building permits from January to August, the last nine wet months of 1913, were \$388,925; from November, 1913, to September, 1914, the next eleven "dry" months, they were \$120,000 less, or \$268,925.

The grammar school opening day enrollment in 1913 was 1570; on the same day 1914, 1460, but "business is fine."

Bank deposits show a decrease of \$309,942 since the town went "dry," even after allowing for the \$145,000 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 "Cherrians," 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 rub 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.

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 reads:

"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 \$39,991.63 in these warrants, according to the report of City Recorder John W. Loder, 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 printed the Committee of One Hundred not a word. "Business is fine in dry towns."

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 \$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."

Probi 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 out 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.

VOTE 333 X NO AGAINST PROHIBITION

Defeat of the proposed prohibition amendment will have no effect on the efficient local option or home rule statutes now in force, and each community will continue to determine its individual stand on the matter of granting licenses.

(Paid Advertisement, Taxpayers & Wage Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Ore.)