

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 \$15,400. 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 Main 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 drug 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 1579; on the same day 1914, 1469, but "business is fine."

Bank deposits show a decrease of \$309,942 since the town went "dry," even after allowing for the \$185,000 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 to do so this year and the promoters refused to hold that carnival. The "Cherians," consisting of 100 real boosters, but of no prohibitionists, then pledged their personal membership for the necessary funds, requiring a 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, payroll, 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 read:

"Danger—Main Street Declared Dangerous—All persons traveling on Main street between North side of Main 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 \$39,901.05 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 material about "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 \$7,200 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.

Burgomaster Max Hero

Head of Brussels Affairs Proves Man for Place

By PERCY M. SARLE
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(By mail to New York)—While the civic authorities of the captured Belgian towns have, almost without exception, behaved admirably during the German occupation, there is one man who deserves all the best a grateful country can do for him, and that is Adolphe Max, chief burgomaster of Brussels, who, in sticking to his post, maintaining order and insuring the protection of his fellow citizens, has displayed wonderful courage and resource.

Scarcely known outside his own city, and certainly quite unknown outside of Belgium, Burgomaster Max has made himself famous throughout the world in less than two months, and while not openly putting obstacles in the Germans' way, he has stood out against oppression so stoutly that it is well known that the Germans would be only too glad of an opportunity to shoot him.

It would not have taken much to provoke the Germans to partially destroy the beautiful Belgian capital. It is believed, but Burgomaster Max kept a firm hold on the reins of civic government, and by advice and example he persuaded his subordinates and fellow citizens that the evil of peaceful occupation was better than futile resistance and certain destruction.

The invaders did not make it easy for him, because he flatly declined to render that obsequious homage demanded by Prussian militarism. Max told the German commander bluntly: "If you want me to retain the job and keep order I am going to be a real mayor," and he has loyally adhered to the terms under which Brussels surrendered. The Germans have been compelled to let him alone for very shame's sake.

The first day of the German occupation Max returned to his office at the Hotel de Ville, to find the new military governor of Brussels seated at his desk. The German took no notice of him, and evidently proposed keeping him standing at the door like an ordinary prisoner, but Max wasn't used to be treated that way. He pulled up a chair and made himself comfortable beside the intruder.

A few days later the Germans issued a proclamation stating that as the Belgian government had fled, finding itself unable to govern the country, Germany would considerately take over the job. Max promptly had placards printed, describing as absolute lies the statements contained in the proclamation, and he had the placards posted up alongside. This brought down on him a peremptory notice that no posters must be displayed without the sanction of the German commander, who proceeded to warn the burgomaster that a repetition of such an offense would be sternly dealt with.

No whit dismayed, when ordered to haul down all Belgian flags, Max issued the required instructions with an addition of his own: "Let us accept temporarily the sacrifice imposed upon us; let us haul down our flags to avoid a conflict, and let us wait patiently for the hour when we shall obtain satisfaction," his notice read.

This drove the German governor into a furious temper, and that evening Max received a note saying, "The German government alone has the right to issue notices. You have acted in violation of this right. Such a thing is intolerable. This is the second time you have thus offended, and a last warning is now given to you not to offend again."

Max replied, "So long as I am burgomaster of Brussels I shall act according to my idea of duty. In this I shall never fail."

He posted no more proclamations, but he aroused the Germans to a perfect frenzy of rage by making a

speech from the steps of the Exchange building. Addressing an enthusiastic crowd he said:

"I am forbidden to post circulars on the walls, and I do not possess any newspapers by which to let you know the good news that I have received. But I cannot be prevented from talking, and I will use that means to inform you every day of the situation and prevent the false news spread by the Germans affecting your spirit."

The brave burgomaster then detailed the defeats in the field sustained by the Germans and Austrians and added: "Let every one of you go into the town and inform your friends and families of the good news."

After he had repeated this action several times Max was arrested and held for deportation, but even the German commanders could not but admire his courage.

It is understood that King Albert proposes to grant titles of nobility to his brave representatives in Belgium's captured capital.

Insurance that pays. See Chilcote, 635 Main street. Phone 66. 16-17

Legal Notices

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County. In the Matter of the Estate of William Martin, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of William Martin, deceased, by the county court of Klamath county, Oregon, and that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present same to me at the law office of Rollo C. Groesbeck, Klamath Falls, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, properly verified as by law required.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 21st, 1914.

SHAS OBENCHAIN,
Administrator of the Estate of William Martin, Deceased.

21-28-4-11-18 h

Notice for Publication

(Not Coal Lands)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, September 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Grimes, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 11th day of May, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 67533, to purchase the E½ SW¼, section 3, Township 39 S Range 10 E, 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 have been appraised at a total of \$257.50, the timber estimated 355,000 board feet at \$50 per M, 600 juniper posts at 5c, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 8th day of December, 1914, before C. R. DeLap, county clerk of Klamath county, at Klamath Falls, 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.

JAS. F. BURGESS, Register.
10-2; 12-4 h

Summons
(In Equity, No. 529)
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

J. W. Siemens, Plaintiff,
vs.

The Unknown Heirs of Charles Perry Nichols, otherwise known as C. P. Nichols, deceased; the Unknown Heirs of Louis Gerz, deceased; Sophia Schadde, William A. Schadde, and Jane Doe Schadde, his wife; Edward Schadde, and Rebecca Roe Schadde, his wife; Henry D. Schadde, and Mary Doe Schadde, his wife; Augusta Elsie Hartman, her husband, and Emma Bertha Witte, her husband, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

To the Unknown Heirs of Charles Perry Nichols, otherwise known as C. P. Nichols, deceased; the Unknown Heirs of Louis Gerz, deceased; Sophia Schadde, William A. Schadde, and Jane Doe Schadde, his wife; Edward Schadde, and Rebecca Roe Schadde, his wife; Henry D. Schadde, and Mary Doe Schadde, his wife; Augusta Elsie Hartman, her husband, and Emma Bertha Witte, her husband, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. In the name of the State of Oregon, You, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1914, that being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons; and, if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the said complaint, to-wit: For a judgment and decree against you:

1.—That you, or any of you, have or has no estate or interest whatever in or to the lands described in said complaint, being the following described real property, situated in the County of Klamath, State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of lot numbered one (1), and the east thirty feet of lot numbered two (2), in block numbered sixty-two (62) in Nichols Addition to the City of Klamath Falls (formerly the Town of Linkville), Oregon; being situated in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (SW¼ of SE¼) of Section twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-eight (38), south of Range nine (9), east of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon;

or any part thereof, and that title of the plaintiff thereto is good and valid. 2.—That you, and each of you, be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any right, title, interest or claim whatever in or to said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to this plaintiff; and for such other and further relief as to this court shall seem meet, or as in equity may appear.

This summons is served by publication thereof in the Evening Herald, a daily newspaper of general circulation, published in Klamath County, Oregon, by order of the Honorable Wm. S. Worden, County Judge of said county, acting in the absence of the Judge of the Circuit Court of said county, by virtue of the authority by law in him vested in such cases, made, dated and filed in said suit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 8th day of October, 1914; which said order requires that summons in said suit be published once a week for a period of six successive weeks. The date of the first publication of this summons is October 9th, 1914.

HAY & MERRIMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
9-16-23-30-6-13-20 h

Summons
(No. 527 Equity)

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath. Marion A. Clement, Plaintiff,
vs.

Oscar F. North and J. W. Newhart, (doing business under the firm name, style and description of North & Newhart), co-partners, Orr Lake Lumber Company (a corporation), and Oscar Fanno, Defendants.

To Orr Lake Lumber Company, a corporation, one of the defendants above named:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to be and appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause, on or before the 5th day of November, 1914, and if you fail so to

appear and answer, the plaintiff, for want thereof, will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, which is as follows:

That four certain claims for logger's liens, filed in the clerk's office of the county court, Klamath county, Oregon, on the 18th day of September, 1914, by Marion A. Clement, plaintiff, Charles Stallworth, Ed Kelly and Joe Clement, aggregating the amount of five hundred fifty dollars and twenty cents, which last three claims for liens were duly assigned to the plaintiff, be foreclosed and judgment thereon obtained, together with seven dollars and twenty cents, clerk's filing fees, twenty-five dollars attorney's fees for preparing said claims, and one hundred dollars, attorney's fees for foreclosing the same, and for costs of suit. That the logs and lumber upon which the same is attached and held to be a valid lien, is located and situated upon the following premises, to-wit:

Beginning at cattle guard number 418A on the Southern Pacific right of way, in Section five, township forty-one, south range eight, east of Willamette Meridian, Klamath county, Oregon, extending thence southerly along said right of way one thousand feet; thence westerly and at right angles with said right of way, one thousand feet; thence northerly and parallel with said right of way one thousand feet; thence easterly to the place of beginning; and

The west half of the northeast quarter of Section six, township forty-one, south range eight, east of Willamette Meridian, Klamath County, Oregon.

That said property sold upon execution, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sums of money above mentioned, due the plaintiff herein, and that you be forever barred and forever foreclosed of all right, title and interest in and to said property, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and as to equity appear.

This summons is served upon you by order of the Honorable Henry L. Benson, judge of the above entitled court, which order is dated September 19th, 1914. The date of first publication is September 23d, 1914, and the last date of publication is November 4th, 1914.

MARION A. CLEMENT, Plaintiff.
W. H. A. RENNER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

23-30-7-14-21-28-4 h

Notice Inviting Proposals to Purchase City of Klamath Falls Improvement Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, November 12, 1914, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the city hall in the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, (and at such time and place all proposals received will be opened) for the purchase of \$25,021.15 city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, coupon improvement bonds, payable ten years from date of issue, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the city treasurer or at the fiscal agency of the state of Oregon, in New York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America. Said bonds will be issued in denominations not exceeding \$500 each, and numbered from one to inclusive. Said bonds are authorized by Ordinance No. 341 of the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, for the purpose of providing funds to pay the cost of improving parts of the following named streets, to-wit:

Eighth street, from Main street to High street; High street, from Ninth to Ninth street; Ninth street, from High to Prospect street; Prospect street, from Ninth to Upham street; Upham street, from Prospect street to White avenue, and White avenue, from Upham street to Delta street, including intersections.

Said bonds will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and for not less than their par value and accrued interest.

Each proposal to purchase said bonds must be accompanied by a check for five per cent of the amount of the proposal, certified by some responsible bank, payable to the order of the undersigned. Proposals must be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals to Purchase Improvement Bonds."

The Council of said city reserves the right to reject any and all bids and proposals to purchase such bonds.

Said bonds will contain a provision to the effect that the city reserves the right to take up and cancel such bonds upon payment at any time of the face value with accrued interest to date of payment, at any semi-annual coupon period, at or after one year from the date of such bond or bonds.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 12, 1914.
A. L. LEAVITT,
Police Judge of the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon. 16-18 11-12 h

THE MAMMOTH SHIP



of today did not come suddenly but by degrees. Mammoth fortunes were started with small savings. Skyscrapers are built a little at a time. Take the lesson to yourself and begin saving now and get the habit of doing it regularly. We shall be glad to have you start here.

FIRST STATE AND SAVINGS BANK
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

Vote 333 X No Against Prohibition

Dry towns will remain dry if the proposed prohibition amendment is defeated, and the present local option and home rule statutes will remain in force.

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