

Hon. Geo. C. Brownell, Republican Candidate for Governor, Issues Statement to the People of Oregon and Says He Will Veto Any Bill Compensating Saloons and Breweries, Which Might Be Passed by the Legislature

Paid Advertisement

Oregon City, Oregon, February 14, 1914.

To the People of Oregon: I have waited with the hope that some of the numerous gentlemen who are candidates for governor in the republican primaries and otherwise, in announcing their candidacy, would make some declaration as to how they stood upon the national problem of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the United States. I had also hoped that there would have been some expression as to how these gentlemen stood, or would stand on the question of an amendment to the Constitution of the state of Oregon abolishing the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquor within this state. None of these gentlemen have seen fit to commit themselves in any way upon this great issue, which I think and believe to be the most important for the welfare of the people generally and to the maintenance of our Christian civilization that now exists.

Reluctantly, after due consideration, I have concluded to become a candidate for governor upon this issue as the principal one of my candidacy. I take the position that the intelligent opinion of all fair minded men and women is unquestionably that the liquor traffic, as now in use and force, is a menace to civilization, and is the result largely, of crime, poverty, degeneracy and moral decay, to such an extent as to become a startling danger to the human race. I have no personal fight against the man who is running a saloon. I really feel more like condemning and censuring society for permitting this great evil and power to exist and to obtain the firm hold that it has in this state and in this country. If I had my own way, I should feel as if society itself ought to be punished to the extent of compensating men who have engaged in this business, sanctioned by law, in a reasonable way to recover their investment that they have made, on the same theory that Abraham Lincoln favored buying the slaves and compensating them, in order to settle the slave problem. Of course, I think and know that the people of this state would not favor compensating men who have invested their money in the saloon business, neither am I advocating it as a part of my platform in this fight; I am simply suggesting it to the conscience and fair minds of the people of this state, for them to give such consideration as they see fit, recognizing as I do, that whenever society feels that it is in danger, it has a right to abolish and to destroy anything that endangers itself. My object and purpose is to try to arouse the public opinion and the conscience of the people of this state, where they will be willing to stand shoulder to shoulder, irrespective of political party or affiliations and unite for the purpose of putting the saloon business out of existence and destroy its influence in our economic, social and political life. I therefore am in favor of destroying the saloons with compensation if the people should upon a direct vote so declare, but I would veto any bill which the legislature might pass, compensating saloons for their investment unless the people by popular vote directed me to do otherwise. I stand openly and above board, unconditionally in favor of the adoption of a national and state amendment to the Constitutions of the United States and the state of Oregon, to prohibit the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquor with-

in the United States and within the state of Oregon.

I also favor national suffrage to the women of the United States. I am opposed to any and all Asiatics, such as Hindus being permitted to come into this state and competing in the logging camps and other avenues of work and labor with the laboring men now here.

It is unnecessary for me to add that I stand with all good citizens in this state in favor of upholding and maintaining our school system in a fair and liberal way, and in the construction of roads and highways to meet the demand and requirements of our farming, producing, commercial and business classes of the people of this state, with their qualification that I feel that whatever plans are adopted in the construction of roads in this state and whatever methods are used in the construction that the interest in the farming class of the people of this state should be very carefully safeguarded and their wishes as indicated through the society of equity and the development league and the Farmers' Grange should be consulted and followed.

I desire also to say that I stand irrevocably in favor of free press and free speech, and that if I should be successful in being nominated and elected governor of this state, I will see, so far as my power will permit, that no man or woman, rich or poor, black or white, shall be deprived of the opportunity of fairly and decently expressing themselves anywhere, in public halls or upon the streets of cities in this state, as long as they conduct themselves in a lawful way.

The liquor question has got to be fought out. Men will be compelled to take a stand for or against it. The saloon is either right or it is wrong. If it is right it should be maintained and perpetuated; if it is wrong it should be destroyed. I feel that it is wrong; I feel that it is foolish for the moral societies of the state of Oregon to talk about fighting vice, preach sermons against vice, pass resolutions against vice and hold banquets and make speeches and congratulate each other how they are going to fight vice, and permit the saloon to exist in this state, because it is in the saloon to a great extent that the seed is sown and eventually ripens into crime and vice of every character, leading in the end to the jail and penitentiary, in the insane asylum and to degeneracy, say nothing about want and poverty to the thousands and millions of women and children in this land.

I know what kind of a battle this will be. I fully realize the power of the liquor element and the Retail Liquor Association of this state, who are always on guard and ready to battle for their position. I know how hard it is to make merchants, bankers and business men take an active interest in the movement, because they frequently fear that it will injure the market, the store, the bank, and in other words, all trade. The facts are that if every saloon was driven out of business in Portland, inside of six months or a year the merchants and business men would be the ones who would be congratulating each other upon the advance in every line of business and better payments of the bills of their patrons.

To illustrate this, I herewith quote an extract from a letter written to me November 17, 1913, by Hon. Silas Porter, who is one of the judges of the supreme court of Kansas, and a

man who has lived in Kansas during the life of the amendment to its Constitution and a man of great ability and high character. Mr. Porter writes: "Our town, Kansas City, has over 100,000 population. Six or eight years ago, when they started to enforce the law rigidly, there was something like 250 'joints' running practically wide open. Many of the bars were fixed up in a luxurious manner and enormous sums were paid over the bars every day. Many conservative business men, bankers and members of the Commercial Club, were at first opposed to a rigid enforcement of the law because it would leave vacant hundreds of buildings and apparently would demoralize the business interests of the city. However, the law was rigidly enforced; not a trial of cases before juries, but by injunction suits against the property owners and upon affidavits before a judge who granted the injunction showing a violation. After the court had adopted the plan of enforcing its orders by putting padlocks on the doors of the buildings and prohibiting the opening of the building until the owner should give a bond that it should never again be used for the illegal purpose, and sending the proprietors of the joints to the jail for large sentences, not on convictions for the sale of liquor, but for violating the order of the court, there could be no jury trials and convictions were easily obtained. After these things had been done the owners of the buildings gradually found other tenants, and in the course of a few months or perhaps a year the same business men who had protested against the rigid enforcement of the law came to the assistant attorney general and apologized. No disinterested business men in the city would now be willing to have the city return to the old plan. I remember instances where grocery men and other merchants said that since the enforcement of the law, and this was said within a year thereafter, children came to their stores with five and ten dollar bills to purchase provisions, who had prior to the enforcement of the law never seen that much money in their lives; that the children that formerly came barefooted had shoes for the first time in their lives; that the poorer class of people were able to pay and paid their bills at the stores where formerly it was difficult to obtain payment. Of course, our city adjoins Kansas City, Missouri, and the first block along the line is known as the 'wet block,' and it is said to contain something like a dozen or two saloons ready to greet the Kansas man when he comes over. But only those who were so addicted to the use of liquors that it was almost impossible for them to do without it would in the evening take the trouble to go to Missouri for liquor. The large majority of them, and the average man, turned and went to his home without having spent his money for liquor. Prior to the enforcement of the law, the joints always procured from the banks large sums of money on every pay day, because a very large percentage of the pay checks were cashed over the bar, and of course you know that the laborer would naturally feel called upon to spend some part of it under those circumstances, and it frequently happened that his wife and children saw but a very small part of the proceeds. All was done away with when the joints were closed. Kansas City, Kansas, increased in population the first three or four years after the laws were enforced at a wonderful rate. There was marked improvement in the prosperity of the merchants and the business of the city increased, and instead of a decline, there was a great increase in business and in population. Most of the buildings that were formerly occupied by joints are occupied by 'legitimate business.'"

In closing I desire to say that I favor the \$1,500 exemption from taxation, now before the people of this state. In addition thereto I wish to say that I feel that the people of the state of Oregon and in fact society generally, rarely appreciate the debt and obligation that they owe to the school teachers and instructors, from colleges down to our district schools, for the efficiency and the work that they do, and if I should be honored with this nomination and election, it would be a source of great pleasure to me, in every legitimate way, to aid and advance the different school interests and institutions of this state and the material welfare of the instructors and teachers thereof.

I also strongly favor giving aid and all assistance that is possible towards helping the people of Eastern Oregon and other parts of the state needing irrigation, to get water upon their lands. I also favor giving the governor power to veto separate items in appropriation bills passed by the legislature, and this I advocated for years when a member of the state senate. It is now being taken up as a new matter by some of the candidates, although I used it as an argument on the floor of the state senate for many years endeavoring to induce the legis-

lature to pass a bill calling for a constitutional convention, so that the constitution could be amended giving the governor this power, as well as many other changes which were then vital to the interests of the people of the state. I am opposed to useless and expensive kid-gloved commissions that are sapping the taxes and resources out of the people of the state. I am also radically opposed to the attitude of the national administration in its wool schedule and wool tariff, which is a direct slap to the great sheep industry of the state of Oregon and the country at large. I am nominated and elected governor, I will veto any bill which may pass the legislature compensating saloon keepers and breweries for money invested in their business, in case prohibition carries or is adopted or otherwise, or under any circumstance whatever.

I also favor the abolishment of the fish and game commission as now constituted, but favor reasonable laws protecting game without so much red tape. I will stand for the abolishment of all useless commissions, believing that the responsibility for the expenditure of the people's money should be fixed in such a way that the public will know just where, when and whom to hold responsible for the heavy taxes and expenditures. I therefore believe that the responsibility should rest with the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, so the people will know who to exercise the recall on, in case it is desired at any time. I favor separation of church and state in this state and nation.

Sincerely yours, GEORGE C. BROWNELL. 4-dit sw2t

BOND CHANGING HEAVY ON CITY

REQUEST FOR BIDS PROVES TO BE A LITTLE COSTLY

Loss of the Money Will Tend to Expedite the Realization of the Bond Issue and the Early Commencement of Work on the City Hall—"Is the Speed Worth Seven Thousand Dollars?" Is the Question. Approximately \$7,000 has been lost to the city by the refusal of Grant & Co. to stay by their original bid on 5 per cent city hall bonds. By accepting the 6 per cent bonds the city will lose this amount. Practically all of the members of the city council are of the opinion that it would be a big saving to the city could they readvertise. However, this would mean a delay in the building of the city hall, and in order to get the money and begin construction of the building this spring, it was decided to dispose of the bonds to Grant & Co. at 6 per cent. While it is admitted that the early construction of the city hall would be a great benefit to a number of the workmen of the city, in that it would furnish employment at a time when it is much needed, yet whether the benefit is worth \$7,000 to the taxpayers is a question on which there is a conflict of opinion. It is to be regretted that such a serious blunder has been made in handling the city hall bonds. Under the circumstances there would be only one course that would be considered by the ordinary business man, but members of the council probably have good reason to feel that the city hall proposition is a hoodoo, and it is probably on this account that they decided to settle the matter finally, even if it costs the city the sum of \$7,000.

It looks as if Grant & Co. had taken advantage of the situation, inasmuch as all other bids had been rejected, and the city either had to accept their terms or else lose all hope of a new home this year.

NEWSY NOTES OF KENO RESIDENTS KENO, April 7.—Work on the steel bridge across the Klamath River here is progressing rapidly. The concrete work is all finished. C. Stindt has been awarded the contract to fill the approaches to the bridge. In five or six weeks the bridge will be completed. George W. Sorrels, the mail carrier, has moved to the Rogue River Valley. Mr. Mattoon is carrying the mail from Keno to Worden to fill out the unexpired time. Mattoon has the contract to carry mail for the next four year term, which commences July 1st. Some unprincipled person cut the log boom and let the Big Basin Lumber company's logs float down to the bridge. MORROW CHOSEN TO MANAGE BASEBALL TEAM With nearly four hundred shares represented either in person or by proxy, the stockholders in the Klamath baseball club met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 4:30 Monday afternoon, and voted Leslie Rogers, J. S. Kent, Harry Ruiz, Dr. E. V. Morrow and A. Y. Tindall into the directorate of the club's business and financial affairs. Dr. E. V. Morrow was chosen by the board of directors to take in hand the work of selecting and managing the Klamath Falls baseball team. To have selected five men representing a greater number of interests would have been outside the pale of possibilities, as each director is in different occupation. The board consists of a banker, a doctor, a real estate man, a lawyer and a hotel man. At an early called meeting the board will take up the matter of putting the grounds in condition for practice work, selecting uniforms for the players, adopting bylaws for the club and determining whether the best interests of the city requires going into the Northern California League or not. All of these things will be soon settled, and then Dr. Morrow will act accordingly. If this city joins the Northern California League Manager Morrow will look for a couple of outside players, though it is the opinion of a good many that sufficient material can be had right here for a tip-top team. At any rate, the ball is now in motion, and Klamath Falls will have a season of good ball, with everything working in harmony and accord. The personnel of the board of directors is such as to inspire every confidence of the business men and fans generally, and the experience and good common sense of the manager assures the very best team possible. At the close of the meeting the stockholders present voted a vote of thanks to Secretary Wyldie for the use of the rooms and his courteous treatment and thoughtful attention.

JOY UNCONFINED FROM 2D TO 7TH During the evenings of the Rodeo period, Main street, from Second to Seventh, will be closed to traffic. Instead of as a boulevard for auto parties, the street will be an open air dance hall, to give all who wish an opportunity to trip the light fantastic or indulge in some of the spicy maneuvers of the latter day dancers. The closing was asked by business men. They asked for the closing from Fourth to Seventh, but the council extended the district.

CITY HALL BOND ISSUE CHANGED The \$50,000 city hall bonds are to bear 6 per cent interest, instead of 5 per cent, as specified when the bid of R. M. Grant & Co. was accepted. The change was voted at Monday night's meeting of the council. This followed a ruling from the company's attorney, stating that the advertisement for bids specified 6 per cent bonds, and suggesting a change to conform with this. The company's bid on 6 per cent bonds was also highest. By this, the company pays par and accrued interest, a premium of \$3,010, and furnishes blank bonds.

MORE DAMAGES AGAINST CITY Another damage claim against the city of Klamath Falls is pending. In this \$257.10 is asked. The complainant is J. L. Lyle, who resides on High street. He alleges that as the result of negligence in flushing a sewer, his property was damaged to that extent. The council last night referred the matter to the finance committee.

WESTERN GOVERNORS HOLD A CONVENTION DENVER, April 7.—Preliminary to the big irrigation meeting called by Secretary of the Interior Lane to be held in Denver April 9th, governors or their representatives of the Western states began a two days session here today. The meeting was called by Governor E. M. Ammons of Colorado, after Secretary Lane had issued the call for the later conference. Ammons and Governor J. M. Carey of Wyoming, prime movers in the conference, planned to have their Western colleagues formulate some irrigation and reclamation policy to be presented at Thursday's conference. It is hoped that if a general program can be agreed upon by the Western states and the representatives of the federal government who attend the irrigation conference, such a program can be enacted into law. The governors will hold another session tomorrow. Representatives are present from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

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SWAT the

By MARSHALL N. DANA

We fail to do the fly justice. We give no consideration to his merits. Everybody says "Swat him." Critics are organized against him. Books are written about him. Newspapers devote sections to him. Cartoonists picture him, writers describe him as "a monster of so frightful mien as to be hated needs but to be seen." All are his enemies. For that matter, save for the green or blue bottle flies, he is undoubtedly black as he has been painted. But he is not the disease; merely the symptom. He is not a plague, but just the carrier of it. He is a winged trail leading to the obnoxious. If there are many of him he but multiplies the evidence and clinches the proof that there are places of filth that gave him life and load him with disease—and that responsible for such places are those of ignorance, indifference and lack of care who permit evil conditions.

The fly is described as a greater sufferer than armies and more cruel than wild beasts or murderers of the night. These assertions are only so actively true. To be sure, no night-mare produces monsters more horrid than the fly appears under the microscope—but the germs that ride of the buzzing wings and the hairy legs are much more sinister. So when we swat the fly we are truly making him only the incident and medium of attack on typhoid, tuberculosis, unclean markets and eating places, dirty dairies and rubbish heaps. We learn that if we are to control the contagion of typhoid we must eliminate not only the fly, but remove the typhoid-infected place where he started life. If flies get into the milk it will call attention to the fact that the dairy

must have had about it manure heaps and seepage that should be removed; or perhaps it will be the distributing station; or perhaps it will even be the home that has places where flies breed. If we talk about flies in connection with clean meat we are reminded that we have no meat inspection system to give any sort of guaranty to the healthfulness of cleanliness of the meat we eat. Why should flies breed in garbage. Why should the garbage be allowed to accumulate in uncovered and filthy cans to give them the opportunity? Why should not we have a municipal garbage system that would result in regular and systematic collection and destruction of garbage? If the garbage incinerator be over-worked because of the immense production of a garbage collecting system, why should not another incinerator be built? If municipal improvements are necessary why shouldn't they be good investments from even the business point of view? The fly is associated with tuberculosis. It spreads the most destructive disease known. But it also gives force to the campaign to prevent and ultimately eradicate the disease among suffering humanity—and among the cows of the dairy. Ye say, keep the flies away from baby. Yes, but keep them away from the baby by destroying them, those conditions that permit propagation of the germs that threaten the baby's life. The fly is a sort of negative blessing. He gives reason for strength in presenting the affirmative side of the argument for sanitation and cleanliness. But don't let this article provoke sympathy that will prevent swatting him.

CITY TO CLEAN UP AN DWAR ON THE HOUSE FLY

APRIL 17-18 SET ASIDE BY THE COUNCIL Schools, Civic Organizations and Others to Be Enlisted in the Work. City Will Furnish Teams to Haul Away Trash, Etc.—High and Grammar School Boys are at Work Making Fly Traps—May Pay Bounty

Cleanliness, in addition to ranking second only to the virtue of godliness, is a big asset to the appearance of a city. It also eliminates the fly and mosquito, so also scores under the advantage of healthfulness. These remarks are leading up to an opinion that Klamath Falls is soon to be so clean and bright that its scintillations shall be seen afar off, and its citizens will be called to the Beyond only by death from accident or old age. Klamath Falls, to put it briefly, is to be cleaned up this month. Friday and Saturday, April 17 and 18, have been set aside as clean-up days by the city council. A proclamation will soon be issued. The city will furnish teams to haul all trash from in front of property to the city dump pile. The school children will be given a holiday to allow them to participate in the work. In addition to cleaning up, the city will further work for healthfulness by a war upon Mr. Housefly. The manual training classes at the Central and high schools are at work making fly traps, which will be sold at cost to the city. Figures as to cost, etc., are to be presented at the next council meeting by School Superintendent R. H. Dunbar. Professor Dunbar brought the clean-up matter to the attention of the council. He also suggested a payment for swatted flies in pound or quart lots, and this was taken under advisement.

Ball Magnates Elect. The directors of the baseball association met Tuesday afternoon in the office of Attorney J. S. Kent and elected Harry Ruiz president and W. H. Bennett secretary and treasurer. This completes the organization and leaves only the getting together of the playing material for the inspection of Manager Morrow to get things in running order. The directors and manager looked over the grounds this forenoon and estimated the amount and character of work to be done, and will have contractors at work in a day or two.

Women Must Talk Less Chicago's board of assessors has issued an order that unless the women deputy assessors talk less they will be discharged. Women assessors in the fashionable sections of Chicago are said to have discussed too freely what they have found in the homes of the wealthy. Dislocates Shoulder. Edward Swansen, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Swansen, Monday dislocated his shoulder as the result of a fall from a see-saw. The little fellow is resting easy today.

Eight More Days for Registering There are but eight more days in which to register for the city election, May 4th. The books at the city hall close April 15th, and those not registered cannot be sworn in at the polls. In order to give all a chance to register, Police Judge Leavitt is keeping the city hall open evenings until the close of registration. Thus far there are 1,081 registered. This is divided by wards as follows: First Ward .....119 Second Ward .....327 Third Ward .....375 Fourth Ward .....177 Fifth Ward .....83

Elevator Drops; Three Are Dead NEW YORK, April 7.—Two men and a woman were killed and several injured in an elevator accident this morning. The operator lost control of the elevator, and the cage dropped to the bottom of the shaft. The three killed lost their lives attempting to jump from the descending cage as it passed floors.

Plans to Fight Dummy Directors United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Legislation against "dummy" directors may be recommended to congress by the committee probing the Colorado labor troubles, as a result of the testimony of Rockefeller. In speaking of the matter Representative Foster said: "Rockefeller's testimony gave me an idea which I am now turning over in my mind. I think that there should be some legislation against dummy directors, and I hold Rockefeller as such a director. Something is needed to bring into closer contact the head men of the company and the employees. What congress can do in the matter is rather mixed up with uncertainties, but I think that Rockefeller's talk plainly showed that there is great need of some change."

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! Every store has its specialties. Buy seeds at a seed store. Bulk seed our specialty. Finest quality, greatest variety, standard prices. Field, garden and flower seeds. The seed store is at 124 Sixth Street Klamath Falls