

The Blue Sky Law.

The abolishment of the Corporation Department of Oregon and placing of the vast work of that department under the jurisdiction of the insurance Commissioner, whose duties under the present law are so onerous as should develop upon the Insurance Commissioner, cannot possibly result in any greater efficiency than is now afforded by the two departments working separately. The functions of the two commissioners are absolutely separate. The abolishment of the Corporation Department cannot result in a saving to the people and the bill providing for the consideration of the two departments carries a joker which will result in increased taxes. It provides for a State Fire Marshal, with numerous deputies and heavy traveling expenses which would add greatly to the taxes of the people.

Bill Nos. 338 and 339 is on the ballot because the Corporation Commissioner refused to grant a permit to the Mutual Fire Company of Portland for the sale of \$100,000 of bonds. H. D. Wagnon of Portland, Vice President of the company, made application for the permit. The company had no tangible property assets. The report of Paul L. Woolston, an expert actuary, shows that on Oct. 31, 1913, the total liabilities of the company were \$344,28 in excess of its admitted assets. There was no basis for an issue of \$100,000 of bonds and the permit to issue them was refused. Wagnon asked for a rehearing, and at its conclusion, the permit was again refused. Then Mr. Wagnon said to the Corporation commission, "If that is your final decision, I will instruct my attorney at once to draft an initiative bill abolishing your office."

The motive back of the bill is improper, unfair and unjust and it is an iniquitous use of the right of the initiative not contemplated by the initiative and referendum act. Such abuse of the initiative will result in the Oregon law being held up to ridicule. The Corporation Department is the largest money earning division of the state government, and therefore the greatest tax reducer. Its income from June 3, 1913 when the department was established, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, was \$310,613.09. The normal running expense of the department will be approximately \$17,000 a year. To merge the Corporation Department with the Insurance Department is like asking Jonah to swallow the whale. There are 9386 domestic corporations and 693 foreign corporations upon the active record of the corporation department and there are 286 insurance companies doing business in Oregon. During the fiscal year 985 permits have been granted investment companies in the administration of the "Blue Sky" law.

The consolidation or abolition of a department of state should not be a haphazard procedure, but should follow after the most careful legislative inquiry indicates that such consolidation would result in a saving of dollars and cents without loss of efficiency in the administration of the state's business. This bill is in violation of this fundamental principle of sound business judgment. For the above reasons the Headlight recommends that the voters oppose the consolidation of the Corporation and Insurance departments by voting Bill 339 X "No."

Although the Oregon "Blue Sky" law has been in operation less than eighteen months, the Corporation Department has squeezed over \$14,000,000 of water out of over-capitalized companies. The department, under the same law, refused permission to a score of companies capitalized at over \$30,000,000 to sell stock to the public. Refusal was based upon the unsound condition of the companies or because they were capitalized on the hot air plan. The present "Blue Sky" law is imperfect, but it is a good law and should be upheld by the people. Had there been a "Blue Sky" law in Oregon three years ago the people of this state would not have invested over \$1,000,000 in the worthless bonds of the Columbia River Orchards Company. This company issued \$5,000,000 in bonds on \$50,000 worth of assets. Many a widow and orphan suffered through the operations of this fake orchard company. A new "Blue Sky" law is being prepared by the Corporation Commissioner for submission to the next legislature. It will eliminate many of the imperfections of the existing law.

The people of Oregon should not buy the stock or bonds of any company unless the vendor can show a permit for the sale of the stocks, issued by the Corporation Commissioner.

A fake orchard company operating on the Columbia River was exposed by the Corporation Commissioner of Oregon, under the "Blue Sky" law and some of the people who bought orchards have got their money back.

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 \$2,000 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."

Frchl 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 ordinance 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.

The Anti-Prohibition forces have steadfastly claimed:

That "prohibition is an infringement of personal liberty." Mr. Wheeler admits it, word for word, in public print.

That "prohibition will not prohibit." Mr. Wheeler's admission proves his Committee is not trying to prohibit.

That "prohibition does not mean Dry Oregon."

That "prohibition would be a death blow to the present healthy growth of TRUE TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT in the land."

Mr. Wheeler's admission proves it.

That "prohibition would let down the bars to BLIND PIGGERS and BOOT-LEGGERS, who would deal in deadly decoctions." The same law would allow any blind pigger with a HOME to ship liquor "direct from some other state" to HIS own home, for the BLIND PIGGER is as much of a "CITIZEN" as any other man or woman in Oregon. And the blind pigger, because he is NOT UNDER INSPECTION by federal, state or city officials, will make one barrel of PURE WINE, BEER or LIQUOR into a DOZEN BARRELS OF POISONOUS BEVERAGES that will make a new generation of imbesiles, idiots and criminals in Oregon.

PUT YOUR

"X" between 333 and NO

AND VOTE AGAINST

PROHIBITION

(SAMPLE BALLOT)

For Representative in Congress		Vote for One
12	JOHN DOE	
13	RICHARD ROE	
For United States Senator		Vote for One
18	JOHN DOE	
19	RICHARD ROE	
For Governor		Vote for One
22	JOHN DOE	
23	RICHARD ROE	
REFERRED TO PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
For an Amendment of Section 2, Article II, Etc.		Vote YES or NO
300	Yes	
301	No	
For Constitutional Amendment of Section 3, Etc.		Vote YES or NO
302	Yes	
303	No	
For Amendment of Section 6, Etc.		Vote YES or NO
304	Yes	
305	No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. J. A. Adams, etc.—UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT, Etc.		Vote YES or NO
320	Yes	
321	No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. J. A. Adams, etc.—EIGHT HOUR DAY and ROOM VENTILATION for FEMALE WORKERS, Etc.		Vote YES or NO
322	Yes	
323	No	
Initiated by Joseph H. Adams, etc.—PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, Etc.		Vote YES or NO
332	Yes	
Constitutional Amendment initiated by Paul Turner, etc.—ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY, etc.		Vote YES or NO
334	Yes	
335	No	

333 X NO

Jokes in "Dry" Amendment Admitted by "Drys."

Big blunder is misleading "Prohibition" Campaign is made.

J. E. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred Admits In Public Print.

That Prohibition is AN INFRINGEMENT OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

That the word "DISTRIBUTION" was DELIBERATELY LEFT OUT OF the proposed "prohibition" amendment.

That "ANY CITIZEN" may ship liquor "direct from some other state" into "HIS OWN HOME."

Every Claim made by the Anti-Prohibition Forces against the Proposed Prohibition Amendment in Oregon is Confessed in the three above admissions.

GO TO ROSEBURG AND SEE WRECK DRYs HAVE MADE

Bank Deposits Fall Off Half Million Dollars in Dry Town

ASSESSMENTS MUCH HIGHER

Real Estate Offered for Sale at Less Than Valuation But No Bidders

The Committee of One Hundred says:

"If you want to find out what dry Oregon will do for Oregon, go to Roseburg and see what dry Roseburg has accomplished."

Here's what it has done.

It has cut down the bank deposits by over \$500,000, in spite of the fact that there are now four banks to the two in existence when Roseburg had licensed saloons, and that the population has increased in proportion to the settling up of Southern Oregon by new settlers and immigration.

When Roseburg had licensed saloons the tax levy, on one-third of the valuation was two mills. Since Roseburg has gone dry the tax levy has varied from eight to ten mills on a full valuation; and in addition occupation taxes have been steadily increased.

The Committee of One Hundred boasts that dry Roseburg has erected a \$115,000 hotel. The hotel was erected in 1913, stood idle and tenantless for four months, and was rescued from the bankruptcy court by liberal business men of the city, among whom were E. L. Parrot, C. W. Parks, Joseph Micelli, A. N. Orcutt and Henry Hart, all of whom are radically opposed to a dry town.

The Committee of One Hundred also boasts of the army as an achievement. The army was built by state, county and city funds combined, and is not yet completed.

Over 140 leading business men have signed a petition calling for a local option election in Roseburg this year, and such an election will be held.

Many empty store buildings are to be found on the leading business streets—a condition that never existed when Roseburg had licensed saloons. Scores of dwelling houses are vacant for the first time in the history of the city.

John Hunter, a leading contractor and formerly a supporter of the drys, is now advertising in Roseburg papers:

Business block for sale for \$500 less than present assessed valuation.

Another property owner has offered four parcels of inside property for sale at less than the assessed valuation, and has not even received a tender.

One of the leaders of the dry forces in Roseburg is a man who as a former agent of the Albany brewery made his fortune, and who today is the owner of a drug store. He was at one time prominent in politics, was repudiated by the voters of Douglas County, and is now said to be seeking to place lieutenants in office through the dry movement.

Beggars are common on the streets, and many poor families are appealing to the local bankers for aid.

And yet the Committee of One Hundred says:

"If you want to find out what Oregon dry will do for Oregon go to Roseburg and see what dry Roseburg has accomplished."

- • • • • EUGENE.
- Lane County's "model" prohibition city, and the seat of the state university, is
- NOT A "DRY" TOWN.
- From January 1 to October 1 of this year there were shipped into Eugene 102,457 QUARTS OF BEER.
- From January 1 to October 1 of this year there were shipped into Eugene 3,490 QUARTS OF LIQUOR.
- Of this amount there went to one drug store 524 QUARTS OF LIQUOR.
- Express company records show these figures.
- IS EUGENE "DRY"?
- VOTE 333 X NO.
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