

SAVINGS TO ROSEBURG AND SEE WRECK DRY HAVE MADE

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RIO, OREGON

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.

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 imbeciles, idiots and criminals in Oregon.

Mr. Wheeler's three blundering admissions are the best three reasons why his misnamed, misleading "Prohibition Amendment" is an alarming menace to the state.

VOTE 333 X NO

And Put an End to this "Prohibition" Agitation

(Paid advertisement, Taxpayers and Wage Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Oregon)

PUT YOUR "X" between 333 and NO AND VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION

(SAMPLE BALLOT)

For Representative in Congress	12 JOHN DOE	Vote for One
13 RICHARD ROE		
For United States Senator	18 JOHN DOE	Vote for One
19 RICHARD ROE		
For Governor	22 JOHN DOE	Vote for One
23 RICHARD ROE		
REFERRED TO PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
For an Amendment of Section 2, Article II, Etc.,	300 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	301 No	
For Constitutional Amendment of Section 8, Etc.,	302 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	303 No	
For Amendment of Section 6, Etc.,	304 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	305 No	
Initiated by authority of Mr. J. H. BARR, etc., PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL EIGHT HOUR DAY AMENDMENT, Etc.,		
	320 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	321 No	
Initiated by authority of Mrs. J. H. BARR, etc., EIGHT HOUR DAY and ROOM VENTILATION for FEMALE WORKERS, Etc.,		
	322 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	323 No	
Initiated by Joseph H. BARR, etc., PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, Etc.,		
	332 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	333 X NO	
Constitutional Amendment initiated by Paul Turner, etc., ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY, etc.,		
	334 Yes	Vote YES or NO
	335 No	

JOKES IN "DRY" AMENDMENT ADMITTED BY "DRYS"

Big Blunder in 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 "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.

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 of One Hundred 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 imbeciles, idiots and criminals in Oregon.

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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 cobbwebby, 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 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.

RAILROADS WILL HELP THE FARMER

Common Carriers Will Co-operate in Marketing Farm Products—Middle Men Charge Higher Rates for Handling Farm Than Factory Products.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The leading railroad systems of the nation will establish market bureaus to assist the farmers along their lines in marketing their products. Many roads have acceded to the request of the Farmers' Union and announced their willingness to enter into active co-operation with the farmers in marketing their products.

The express companies have surveyed the field and the Federal Government, through the parcel post, has demonstrated the possibilities of the common carrier as a useful agency in marketing farm commodities.

I consider the action of these giant business concerns in determining to co-operate with the farmers in marketing their crops, to be the greatest product of human thought on the Western hemisphere during the past year, and it demonstrates that the educational work of the Farmers' Union has brought the nation to a clearer understanding of the real problem of the farmer.

To give information on marketing is far more valuable than to give advice on production. There is a mutual interest between the railroads and the farmer which cannot exist between any other lines of industry. The railroads are the teamsters of agriculture, and they are employed only when there is something to haul. Good prices will do more to increase tonnage than any other factor, and railroads want tonnage.

Agriculture has many inherent disadvantages which require combined effort to overcome in marketing. There are millions of producing units working independently and selling without knowledge of market conditions. The harvest is once a year, while consumption is pretty evenly distributed throughout the entire year, and most of the farmers, through custom and necessity, dump their entire crop on the market as soon as it is gathered. The problem of organizing and systematizing the markets is one in which the farmers invite assistance of all lines of industry friendly to their interests.

Farmers Bear the Burden. The business of the manufacturer lends itself more readily to organization and the facilities for studying the markets are more easily available. The result is that the merchants are compelled to handle most staple manufactured articles at very little profit, and as a consequence the merchant must look to products which he buys direct from the farm for his profits.

The reports of the Federal Department of Agriculture show some very interesting information and enable a comparison between the cost of marketing products of the farm and those of the factory. A few items will serve to illustrate the general run. The cost of getting sugar from the refinery to the consumer is 9 cents on the dollar; the cost of getting tobacco from factory to consumer is 14 cents on the dollar. In selling a dollar's worth of eggs the middleman gets a profit of 50 cents on the dollar. In selling a dollar's worth of potatoes, the middleman makes 70 cents on the dollar; in selling a dollar's worth of fruit, the middleman gets 84 cents on the dollar, and on cantaloupes 82 cents.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 570, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing this subject, said:

"The high price paid by consumers ranging from 5 to 500 per cent, in some cases, more than the farmer receives, indicates that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm, without increasing farm production. This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing."

Large Shippers Influence Rates.

In railroad rates the inequalities are equally as glaring. Rate making in its primitive stages was largely influenced by demands and arguments of large shippers, but the farmers were unorganized and seldom appeared before rate-making bodies, and the burden of expense in transportation lies largely against the raw products of the farm.

In banking, our securities are discriminated against, as compared with the products of the factories and mines. The farmer is entitled to a square deal. The farmer is more interested in good prices and efficient service than he is in rates.

Chill Poor Country for Stock.

Stock raising in Chill does not seem to be keeping pace with the general development of the country, owing to the fact that better use can be made of the land, since beef cattle can be brought from Argentina cheaply. Then the ravages of tuberculosis, carbuncles, fever, etc., and the large number of deaths during droughts in unirrigated sections of the country tend to make the business unprofitable.