

LOCAL OPTION

EFFORT TO CARRY THIS MEASURE TO BE MADE IN MARION COUNTY COMBATED.

Conservatives Will Fight Proposition In This County—Are Opposed to the Underlying Idea—What It Would Mean to the City.

The filing of the application for the submission of the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic in this county to the voters of the entire county, which occurred on Tuesday, has caused the people interested in the question of personal liberty to awaken and they will probably arrange for a strong fight against the effort to foist this doctrine upon the people of this county.

The matter of prohibition will no doubt do in this county what it has done in the United States, cause a good many bickerings and sore spots among people that under other circumstances would be the best of friends. This is because the radical prohibitionist is so sure that his is the only way that there is no chance for argument with him, for any middle ground. They insist that who is against prohibition is against temperance. While this is a matter for discussion, there is no doubt that a strong fight will be made to carry local option in this county.

It was thought at first that the local option election would be confined to the three or four districts where its adoption would change present conditions, but it seems that after consideration the local optionists not only decided to hold the election in those districts that are most interested in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but to take the fight throughout the county with a view to making the strong prohibition districts help carry the weaker ones. The idea is to let Mackey vote for the regulation of things in Salem.

Under the first petitions filed the people of Salem had the opportunity to vote on the matter and decide for themselves if they wanted the present conditions of personal liberty to continue, or if they desired local option as proposed by the prohibitionists. The law in this particular held to be relatively unfair, as it makes a distinction in favor of the prohibitionists in that where a district files a petition for local option, and decides against the adoption of the restriction, its adoption by the entire county restricts or prohibits the sale of liquor in the district; yet if the same district votes for the restriction or prohibition, for the entire county goes against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, still the district will be prohibited in that district. It is a case where the knife cuts but one way, but "it gets 'em both" and "goin'."

Just how the election will carry in this city and county cannot be told as yet, but there are a good many active business men in this city who are willing to do all they can to defeat the proposed prohibition. They are not doing this for the purpose of supporting and maintaining saloons, they are doing it because they are opposed to the prohibitory measure, because it destroys individual rights and privileges. Others oppose the measure because of the fact that it will destroy much valuable property, and will also cut off a good deal of the income of the city.

One prominent business man yesterday, in referring to this side of the question, said:

"Inasmuch as the friends and supporters of prohibition are so energetically advocating the wiping out of the saloons in this city and elsewhere throughout the county and state, it

might well pay the conservative citizen and taxpayer to investigate for himself as to what would be the result should Salem vote for prohibition on November 8th. I do not desire to enter upon a discussion of the respective merits or demerits of either side of the controversy, but I would like to see before the taxpayers and conservative and responsible citizens a condition that will exist in this city in the event prohibition wins out on election day next November.

According to the estimated expenses as set forth by the last city council for the present year, \$35,877 had to be realized from taxes and revenues to meet the expenses. The said expenses were estimated as follows:

Salaries recorder and marshal	\$ 2,400
Salary treasurer	100
Salary chief fire department	690
Salary other firemen	2,480
Salaries two policemen	1,320
Salary health officer	600
Park improvements	500
Water and lights	5,000
Street department	1,560
Bonded interest	10,720
Incidental expenses	10,077

Total \$35,877

The total tax valuations of Salem is \$3,039,599 and as the charter of the city limits the city to a levy of 10 mills for general expenses, all the money that could possibly be raised from this source would be 29,395. In addition to this amount a one and one-half mill road tax levied would realize a possible \$3,058, and the poll tax about \$1,300. Thus the total amount of money raised by direct levies and poll tax would be less than \$25,000. As the total cost of running the city government is almost \$36,000 the \$11,000 additional money required to meet the expense of the city government is realized from saloon licenses, rents from city property, show licenses, miscellaneous licenses, fines and fees, vehicle licenses, and miscellaneous receipts.

The city records show that about \$10,000 of this amount is paid directly and indirectly by the saloons of the city.

In other words the saloons pay annually into the city treasury an amount which is approximately sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the city of Salem. They pay almost \$3,000 more into the treasury than would be sufficient to pay the salaries of the officers and employees of the city.

If prohibition should carry in Salem, the revenues of the city would be reduced by about \$10,000. Inasmuch as the city is today being run on an economical course as it is possible to run it, what provisions would the friends of prohibition suggest toward meeting an absolutely sure deficit of \$10,000?

"Our police force could hardly be reduced from its present force of two."

"Would they cut out the fire department, or do away with the water and light?"

"Would they recommend defaulting on the bonded interest payment?"

"They cannot suggest raising the tax lev." It has reached the lawful limit.

"Inasmuch as this is about as serious a matter as has ever confronted the citizens and taxpayers of this city, it is absolutely essential that some provision be made to take the place of a certain deficit in the event of prohibition winning out on November 8th."

"Hardly any person would deny that the city is now being run as close to the wire as it is safely can," continued this gentleman.

"The general cry has been 'Why doesn't the city do this work and that work?' The answer has been that there are no funds to do it with."

"Then I would ask what all the city do when its income has been cut down about one-third?"

REPORT THAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT TOOK PLACE AT PORT ARTHUR

In the absence of developments, at the front interest at St. Petersburg centers in the disposition to be made of certain important civil and military officers. Rumor has it that Alexieff has been reinstated in Royal favor and will, upon his return from the Far East become the actual director of Russia's foreign policy. Friends of Kurapatkin are confident that he will at least be given temporary command of two great Russian armies. No news later than Sept. 30 has been received from Port Arthur. At the date given the garrison has been inspired by repulses of the Japanese.

Not Confirmed.
London, Oct. 5.—There is no confirmation from any source of the naval fight at Port Arthur.

Chinese Help the Japs.
London, Oct. 5.—A Telegraph correspondent in traveling between Shantung and Kichau interviewed Chinese bandits who affirmed that 10,000 brigands are engaged at the seat of war. Bandit chiefs he added and brigands are co-operating heartily with the Japanese and are excellent hardy fighters, armed with modern weapons.

In Russian Admiralty Court.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—The case of the British steamer Allantown, seized

by the Vladivostok squadron will come up in the admiralty court October 14.

Kuropatkin Calls This Favorable.
Berlin, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Mukden says Kurapatkin expressed a firm determination to avail himself of this favorable season of the year for military action. Everything points to coming revenge for Liao Yang. Men hope the period of retreat is past and that they will be led against the enemy. The Japanese undoubtedly intended on September 27 to attack these columns from the railways at Yenai, but desisted when they discovered that the Russians fronting them numbered 60,000.

Tombs Are Untouched.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—Kurapatkin, in a dispatch to the Emperor, vigorously denies the charges made by the Chinese government that the sanctity of the imperial tombs and graves near Mukden are being violated by Russian troops.

To Succeed Alexieff.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—A great deal of uncertainty exists concerning the momentous changes with which the tongues of everybody have been busy in St. Petersburg ever since the formal announcement of the formation of the

second Manchurian army. The delay of the announcement of the commander in chief of the Manchurian armies which was daily expected, is now said to be due to the Emperor's intention to wait until Alexieff has started for St. Petersburg. For the post of commander in chief of the Manchurian armies, Kurapatkin's friends seem much encouraged by the outlook. The Novoe Vremya, Svet, Viedomosti and other papers are conducting a regular campaign in his favor. It is suggested the way out of the dilemma will be found by nominating Kurapatkin as commander in chief as soon as Alexieff departs from the Far East and postponing sending Grand Duke Nicholas until the second army is actually on the ground.

Quiet at War Offices.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—Stoessel's long expected report from Port Arthur was received today. It states that the Japanese loss in the engagements of September 19-22 were 10,000. From September 22 to 30 there was nothing eventful. The arrival of the report created great rejoicing here and revived hope of the ability to defend the fortress. After the failure of the storming operations the war office was not surprised that the Japanese changed their plan to a regular engineering siege. No fresh news has been received from Mukden. According to the war office's information quiet continues in the Great China. Kurapatkin is to duty on the general staff, thus ending the report that he was to be tried by court martial and dismissed from the army the fact being, as repeatedly stated, that Orloff was simply deprived of command by Kurapatkin for failure to carry out orders at Liao Yang.

DEATH OF SEC'Y PAYNE

POSTMASTER GENERAL PAYNE DIES AT WASHINGTON.

CORTELYOU WILL BE SUCCESSOR.

Payne's Illness Was Accentuated by Hard Extra Work in Postoffice Department.

The Investigations of the Late Frauds Was a Severe Strain on His Time and Strength—Without This Would Have Resigned From Position Before.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General of the United States, a member of the Republican National Committee and a stalwart of his party, in whose history he has been identified for many years, died at his apartments at the Arlington Hotel after illness of several years.

Stricken with an attack of heart trouble last Wednesday, his condition rapidly became extremely grave. A succession of sinking spells of increasing severity and depressing effect, followed by the remarkable manner in which Mr. Payne rallied from these shocks and the responses of the heart action to treatment gave a little temporary encouragement. His close relatives were summoned to Washington as early as last Thursday.

Never in recent years robust, Mr. Payne was unable to withstand the shock of the sinking spells, and last Friday, when he had two sinking spells, it was believed that he was rapidly approaching the end.

While moderate doses of heart remedies sufficed at first it became necessary by Sunday to give much more powerful stimulants and the doses were given in greater quantities than on any previous day. Mrs. Payne, the devoted wife, remained constantly near her husband, rendering every possible aid, comforting him and hoping for the best. She bore up with remarkable fortitude and not once did she leave their apartments.

Throughout official Washington and in the private circles in which Mr. Payne moved, deep solicitude was manifested. President Roosevelt, whose friendship for Mr. Payne extends back a quarter of a century, was a daily caller at the hotel and was kept constantly advised of Mr. Payne's condition.

Mrs. Roosevelt, too, was unremitting in her inquiries, and called sometimes twice a day, offering comfort to Mrs. Payne. The cabinet officers in Washington made inquiries daily as to the condition of their stricken colleague and many of the officials of the Postoffice Department evidenced their personal sympathy. Telegrams poured in from every quarter, being especially numerous from Wisconsin and Mr. Payne's home city, Milwaukee. Private Secretary Whitney kept all inquiries advised of the situation up to the hour of dissolution. Mr. Whitney has remained day and night in the private office of the Payne apartments since the beginning of the serious stage of Mr. Payne's illness.

Mr. Payne, in the capacity of member of the Republican National Committee, had participated in six Presidential campaigns and during the last four of them was a member of the executive committee of the National Committee. He was the acting chairman of the National Committee during the interim between the death of Senator Hanna and the election of Secretary Cortelyou to his head and the trying duties that then devolved upon him, supplementing as they did, the strain of the postal investigation, sapped his vitality and led to his final breakdown.

Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General of the United States since January 8, 1902, was born at Ashfield, Mass., November 23, 1843. He graduated at St. Lawrence Falls (Mass.) Academy in 1859, and removed to Milwaukee in 1863. He served as a cashier in a store there from 1863 to 1867. In the latter year he married Lydia W. Van Dyke. Since 1872 he has served successively as secretary and chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club, Republican county committee, and secretary and chairman of the State Central Committee, retiring in 1892. He has been a member of the Republican National Committee since 1880, and was a delegate to Republican national conventions in 1888 and 1892. He served as postmaster of Milwaukee from 1876 to 1886; as president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. since 1889, and has been connected with the Wisconsin Telephone Company since 1886, and the American Street Railway Association. He also served as receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad from 1893 to 1895. His home address was Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Washington, Oct. 4.—In succession to Mr. Payne, George Bruce Cortelyou, former Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and now chairman of the Republican National Committee, will become Postmaster General. Mr. Cortelyou's appointment as head of the Postoffice Department was determined on several months ago by President Roosevelt, when Mr. Payne indicated to the President his desire to retire from the department on account of the precarious state of his health. Mr. Payne would have resigned the portfolio long ago had it not been for the pending investigation of the affairs of the department.

It is probable that Mr. Cortelyou will enter the office about the first of December, although no date for the assumption of his new responsibilities has been determined upon even tentatively since after the election it will take him some time to wind up the affairs of one campaign and he may also desire to take a least a brief rest. In the interim the responsibilities of directing the affairs of the Postoffice Department will devolve upon Mr. Wynne, who has just returned with Mrs. Wynne and their two young daughters from an extended trip to Europe.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwall, Conn.

Legal Blanks, Statesman Job Office.

STILL WONDER

A COMMUNICANT PUTS UP HIS PIPING COMPLAINT THAT THINGS ARE AS THEY BE.

He Tells How the Hunter Overlooks the Man Who Feeds His Dog in the Close Season, and Calls It "Wake Close"—Borrow Gun and Forget Lender.

(Respectfully Submitted.)

October first. It has come and gone. It was a beautiful meteorological day. Bill dodgers to the alleys! It comes only once a month. It comes and goes as if it was none of our business, yet it is a very large part of our business. There are many things about October first which will ever appeal to all lovers of days. We dare not mention them, only whisper. But, let us mingle.

October first. This is the day for the pheasant season to open. It is also the day for the city chaps to commence tramping over the fields of our farmers and get arrested for trespass. It is a day for cussing the particular farmer,



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and wondering why he can't let a fellow hunt on his premises. It is a day for the city sportsman to forget that the birds he is after have been fed all winter by the farmer and made fat for his pleasure without any profit to the farmer. The day also carries other features, such as the unintentional shooting of a few hunters along with the slaughter of the innocent and beautiful birds. The firesides in the tree-boughs are not the only desolate hearthstone in our fair land are the seasons of the farmer. The day also carries other features, such as the unintentional shooting of a few hunters along with the slaughter of the innocent and beautiful birds. The firesides in the tree-boughs are not the only desolate hearthstone in our fair land are the seasons of the farmer. The day also carries other features, such as the unintentional shooting of a few hunters along with the slaughter of the innocent and beautiful birds. The firesides in the tree-boughs are not the only desolate hearthstone in our fair land are the seasons of the farmer.

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