

# Our Last Appeal to the Men and Women Voters of Salem

**WE** have shown you that Prohibition did not prohibit in Albany, Eugene and other cities throughout the state and country at large. That crimes and violations of liquor laws were more prevalent in these places than in Salem.

Our figures taken from their records have not been successfully disproved. We have shown you that a "dry" town in "wet" territory means much higher taxes. The tax levies of Albany, 13.3 mills; Eugene, 15 mills; Roseburg, 10 mills, Occupation taxes and \$20,000 unpaid general fund warrants, as against Salem's levy of 8.2 mills, is so clear a showing that it should not leave a question of doubt in the mind of any voter.

The weak and questionable attempt of W. H. Trindle, Sec'y, to doctor the

Salem levy by adding on the sewer bond levies, is an admission of our contention and the reliability of our figures, for they were taken from the official records in every case.

We will repeat what we said at the beginning of this campaign:

It is essential that our people clearly understand the issues which are presented in this campaign and determine them sensibly and without emotion or hysteria. You will not decide by your votes as to whether or not the use of intoxicating liquors is to be continued in this city, but merely as to whether or not saloon shall be licensed for the sale of same, because the history of this question has proven that voting a town dry leaves it wet, and generally just a little wetter than it was before, and at the same time it deprives the community of one of its principal sources of income without producing the slightest moral improvement.

If voting the town dry would destroy the desire for intoxicants, much might be accomplished, but that desire remains, and remaining there are hundreds of ways of satisfying it. Under present conditions we know where the article comes from, who sells it and to whom it is sold, and such safeguards and restrictions have been thrown about the traffic, and if the laws are enforced there will be little complaint against the present method of conducting this business, but if the saloons are closed the sale of liquor will continue in lodging houses, back rooms, cellars and blind pigs, and temptation in its most insidious and vicious form will take the place of the open and restricted sale. Years of attempted prohibition have proven this, and will prove it again if Salem votes dry.

We wish to urge you, men and women both, not to confuse the issue nor permit anybody else to confuse it; not to permit your emotions to overcome your good common sense. The people who are advocating that Salem vote dry are probably sim-

plere in their belief that the city will be morally benefitted, but in our judgment they are wrong, and many of them will themselves be brought to see it if their efforts succeed.

Salem is today the most prosperous city in the state. Its business houses today enjoy a credit and standing unequalled by any city in the state.

The spirit of progress, enterprise and boosting is at its very height, and the future of Salem is bright and filled with great expectations.

Why should we change it or take any chances in adopting Prohibition, when almost universally it has been a failure in cities where it was tried,

The very fact that the citizens of Albany are so anxious for Salem to be a "dry" city ought to convince any voter of Salem that Salem does not want it. The shoe pinches badly, and Albany naturally resents Salem getting such a large share of the trade that formerly belonged to it.

It is therefore the duty of every voter of Salem, men and women both, to go to the polls tomorrow and cast a vote. We have advised you honestly and sincerely, and firmly believe that the results will bear out our position and our statements.

## Salem Welfare League

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|-----------------|---------------------------|
| W. H. ELDRIDGE. | HENRY B. THIELSEN         |
| F. W. STEUSLOFF | S. A. MANNING             |
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| H. W. MEYERS    | F. N. DERBY               |
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| HAL D. PATTON   | JOHN D. TURNER, Secretary |
| J. C. THOMPSON  | Executive Committee.      |
|                 | (Paid. Adv.)              |

### HOPMEN REPLY

(Continued from page one.)

hop industry that annually puts into circulation in and about Salem from a million dollars upwards, and which this year was nearly three million dollars. Fifty thousand men, women and children annually participate in the distribution of a part of these vast sums. Salem's business houses get another large share; in fact no other industry distributes directly or indirectly among the business houses and people of Salem as much money as does the hop business.

Mr. Homan would also destroy the market of the farmers and business houses of Salem for the sale of Royal Ann cherries and brewers' barley. All these things he would do, because, in his estimation, the Willamette university is being injured and its growth retarded on account of the existence of the saloons in Salem.

#### Ground Not Tenable.

There is every reason to believe that the reasons given by Mr. Homan are fallacious and that his ground is not tenable.

The greatest colleges of this country are located in cities containing licensed saloons. It is also a well known fact that the students can get liquor

as easily in "dry" places as they can in cities that have licensed saloons. In fact the temptation to drink secretly is much greater and the abuse thereof is more prevalent, a condition that is well recognized by the most prominent educators of this country.

Among those who oppose prohibition are President Eliot, of Harvard; President Stewart, of Princeton; President Low, of Columbia; President Hadley, of Yale; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Jordan, of Leland Stanford.

If a "dry" town is such a wonderful help to a university, and saloons are a just cause in retarding its growth, why is it then that Pacific university, which is located in Forest Grove, a city that has been prohibition for many years, has not made greater progress? It is almost as old an institution as Willamette having been founded in 1840. At the close of the year of 1912 it had 234 students. This institution has back of it the Congregational denomination, a church organization that ranks almost equal in importance to that which Mr. Homan represents. In the light of results at Forest Grove, it is very questionable if Willamette university would have fared better without saloons in Salem. Is it not quite probable that it would have fared worse had Salem been "dry" during all the past years of its existence?

#### Refused Aid.

Mr. Homan lays great stress upon his

assertion that the liquor men refused to aid Willamette university in becoming the greatest business asset of Salem. Was it fair to expect the liquor people to subscribe to the university when he and some others connected with the institution have been doing their utmost for the past several years to destroy their business? No doubt every one of those engaged in the liquor business would have helped the university just as freely as they have helped the Commercial Club, the Cherry Fair, and other public enterprises, if they had an assurance that those at the head of the university would devote their time and talents towards carrying out the objects which are naturally and fundamentally the true underlying principles of a practical educational institution.

Mr. Homan states the liquor people refused to aid the university. Then they must have been solicited for aid either by Mr. Homan or some one representing him. Would it have been consistent or in fact honest for Mr. Homan to have accepted their money, holding the opinion that he did?

#### Money Accepted.

Does Mr. Homan know that in past years thousands of dollars have been accepted by the university from those engaged directly and indirectly in the liquor business, for he must remember that the brewing of beer and the raising and selling of hops are just as inseparable, and more so, than the raising of wheat and the grinding of flour.

We, the undersigned dealers and raisers of hops, respectfully request the publication of the above article in answer to the communications of President Homan in the Statesman. We greatly deplore the fact that he has made it necessary for us to take such action, as we have always had and still have the greatest of regard for the welfare and growth of the university. Some of us, in the past have demonstrated that faith in financial contributions and would be glad to continue doing so if its officers will show the same disposition in regard to the business which had enabled us to make the money that went to the university. Prohibition would destroy our business and our means of providing for those dependent upon us for support.

Catlin & Linn, Kola Neis Hop Co., by O. O. McClelland, Vice-President; Wm. Brown & Co., Julius Pincus, Otto Hansen, A. G. Crossan, Geo. W. Lewis, Jos. Harris, J. A. Krebs, Geo. I. Bose, Squire Farrar, Chas. Livesley, R. O. Schucking, John J. Roberts, T. A. Livesley, Durbin & Coroney.

### MUSICAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 3.)

city upon devising new effects within the original key before leaving it for another.

"Of haunting loveliness, and a most exceptional bit of musical beauty is the setting of Ezra Pound's verses, 'My Home Is Lovelier Than the Sprays.'" The composer has been very sure of his touch in this song, both in preserving it upon a high plane of beauty and in the management of some unusual harmonic effects. "Within the Convent Close," on a poem from 'Damon of Molokai,' by Wilbur Underwood, shows the composer at his modernmost, reveling in consecutive seconds and sevenths with, it must be said, a true intuition, for their possibilities of beauty. The feeling of the song is most remarkable in its deep spirituality. Very interesting harmonically is "You Call Me, Then, Poor Maiden," though less satisfying than the other songs. The qualities of imagination and poetic color in these songs will compel the attention of every musician, though, like all progressive songs they will have to be driven into the heads of singers with a sledgehammer. Mr. Hull is prone to write the 'tone poem' song rather than the 'tune' song, but not always. There are times when his following out of the literary phrases seems not altogether happy vocally and his extraordinary modulations will test some singer beyond their capacity. The main thing is that here is a creative spirit at work, with much to say."

Since his publications, Mr. Hull has had many reviews in other journals, and letters from every one of our foremost American composers. The article in the Musical American is from the pen of Mr. Arthur Farwell, who was for years editor of the paper, and the Wa-Wau publishing house, director of New York City's municipal concert systems (with more than forty conductors, and bands and orchestras under him) and a composer, himself of great promise and much reputation among the "cognoscenti."

Mr. Hull has many fine letters from him, and also from George W. Chadwick (head of the New England Conservatory) and one of our best known writers, Arthur Foote, Horatia Parker (winner of last year's ten thousand dollar prize offered by the Metropolitan Opera company) directors with his "Mona," a grand opera; Sidney Homer, Arne, William K. Macosko, Hugh A. Clark, Harvey Worthington Loomis, a

musical educationist whose public school system has just been adopted in Chicago, and a composer of sterling qualities, and from Frederic S. Converse, whose operas and symphonic poems are performed by the Metropolitan Opera company, the Boston Opera company and the Boston Symphony orchestra. Numerous others have written most enthusiastically about these songs. In fact, nearly every one of our big men, every one who has seen them, has done so. Among those who have commended them are David Bispham, Marion Green,

Florence Hinkle, Charles W. Clark, and many others.

Mr. Cecil Fanning, a fine baritone of international reputation, and these others, write Mr. Hull that they will feature some of his songs on their programs. Orders have come in for copies from as far away as England and France.

Meanwhile Mr. Hull has been introduced by Mr. Converse to the American representative of the largest English publishing firm (Novels and company) and is negotiating with them, expecting

to release a large number of his compositions to them for publication. Mr. Hull is taking few pupils in the college at Newberg, Oregon, where he resides, and is directing a large chorus and a small orchestra.

His summer was spent in the Klamath mountains (Curry county) a few miles up from the coast, where he passed the days fishing and hunting and between times was engaged in literary work, poems and short stories.

(To be continued.)



Paid Advertisement by W. H. Trindle, Secretary.

## VOTERS! Remember Always

That if you vote Salem dry you cannot buy from a drug store Alcohol, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Wine, Rock and Rye or Rum for sickness or otherwise, unless you get a prescription from a physician each time you wish to make a purchase. It makes no difference how urgent the case may be a druggist who would let you have it without a prescription would lay himself liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$500. Read Section 2, Chapter 2 of the Local Option Act, General Laws of Oregon, 1905.

(Paid Adv.)