

CITY NEWS.

Remember that you can secure any copy of the popular music (McKinley edition) for 10c, and, should you so desire, a free reading of life's horoscope will be furnished those leaving their name, address and birthdate, with R. F. Peters, 521 Court street.

Miss Clara Mosher has been giving a series of very interesting and instructive lectures on hygiene and eugenics. On Tuesday afternoon she gave a talk to the ladies of South Salem at the home of Mrs. Bishop, on South Commercial street. On Wednesday she lectured at the Baptist church to a large and appreciative audience, and Thursday she addressed the Ladies' Aid society of the Jason Lee church at the home of Mrs. A. M. Roberts. Her next lecture will be given on Monday afternoon to the Extension club, at the home of Mrs. Bennett, on Chemeketa street.

A dwelling house belonging to E. C. Minton located on North Fifth street, was badly damaged by fire shortly after 8 o'clock last Saturday night. The building was occupied by Mr. Clark and family. Owing to good work on the part of neighbors, the household effects were all saved. The department responded in good time, but owing to the fog, had a difficult time in locating the fire. No one seems to know how it originated.

Your Attention

One of the best farms in one of the best farming sections of the Willamette valley, consisting of 275 acres, has to be sold for whatever it will bring. Land adjacent is held at from \$100 to \$125 and up per acre. This place is as good if not better, and someone is going to get a bargain. If you are interested, come up and I will explain the situation to you.

C. O. RICE,
With L. S. Barnes & Co.
Rooms 315-316, Masonic Temple.

STOP!

Yes, stop that rent leak and get a home of your own. Small amount paid down, balance just like rent. Each year's increase in population will increase the value of your home.

Look This Up.
Beautiful new and up to date bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, toilet, electric fixtures modern plumbing, built-in book cases, concrete foundation, walks, hard paved streets. Price \$1450. Easy terms.

Suburban Home.
Close in suburban home; well built.

A Good Show

TODAY AND TOMORROW

2 REFINED VAUDEVILLE ACTS 2

THE ARCAIAS

The world's greatest knife throwers.

4 BEN ABDICS 4

European Novelty

4 BEST PICTURE PLAYS 4

BLIGH

Sign of Good Shows.

FRANK RICH COMPANY

In complete change of plays Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

5 1/2 acres of fine land on main road; stock and implements. Price \$3000 terms.

Farms.
We have the largest list of farm bargains any number of acres to suit.

We Write Insurance
Money to Loan.
Houses for Rent.

City and country property to exchange.

BECHTEL & BYNON

\$15 to \$20 hats at \$10. The French shop. 165 North Liberty.

These women who claim to have husbands that are angels seem to make them fly around a bit.

Salem Dry

WHEN IS A TAX NOT A TAX?

Evidently it is when the Welfare League would make it appear as something else.

J. D. Turner, in his Welfare League ad in Saturday's Capital Journal admits Salem's tax levy is 11.3 mills and then tries to make it appear that part of it is something else.

In explaining that part of it is for redemption purposes he would make it appear that Albany's and Eugene's taxes included nothing of this kind.

It was stated repeatedly by Albany business men on a Salem platform Friday night that Albany's taxes also included redemption funds. Not for sewer bonds, possibly, as Mr. Turner explains, but for other bonds, part of which are a load they are still carrying from the saloon regime.

If in doubt, call up the county clerk and ask him for the total levy for the city of Salem for 1912.

When is a tax not a tax?

Woodburn Merchant Resents Saloon Deception

A. E. Austin, a reliable and substantial dry goods merchant of Woodburn, writes W. H. Trindle under date of October 29 as follows:

The article published in the Daily Oregon Statesman of the 28th, under head "Woodburn Business Men Show Prohibition Folly" is so misleading in its introduction that I wish to refute the statement that it "is signed by every business man in the town with two exceptions."

This article was published in the Woodburn Tribune of the 24th, and was considered by the dry forces here to have so little weight with the people that know local conditions that it was not considered seriously, but when it comes to using it in a neighboring city where there are a great many voters who are not familiar with the business interests of our city I feel that it needs some explanation.

Five of the signatures to this article represent one member of a partnership business, where the other members or members are not in sympathy with the sentiments expressed, or at least would not sign the article, thereby endorsing it. One signature purports to represent a business where the party is a clerk, working for a salary.

To refute the claim that all of the business men of Woodburn, with two exceptions, are included in this list I will enumerate some of the firms not represented.

- The Woodburn Lumber Co.
- The Spaulding Logging Co.
- D. S. Livesey & Sons, sawmill.
- The Woodburn Foundry and Machine Shops.
- Paul Sowa, blacksmith.
- W. S. Schooler & Son, blacksmiths.
- Woodburn Feed and Sale Barn.
- E. J. Stuard, Harness Shop.
- R. M. Dimick, automobile garage.
- Brune & Sons.

- T. P. Soules marble shop.
- Fred Dose Commission Merchant.
- The Woodburn Bank.
- The Security State Bank.
- J. A. Austin Grocer.
- A. E. Austin, dry goods shoes and clothing.
- J. H. Broyles, butcher shop.
- D. H. Hawley, butcher shop.
- J. R. Landon & Son, Hardware and Furniture.
- Stoner & Sons, farm implements.
- Ax Handle Factory.
- The Bonboniere.
- P. D. Settlemier, dry goods.
- J. J. Hall, photographer.
- The Abiquis Lumber Co.
- Two Millinery Stores.
- Three Tailor Shops.
- Three Shoe Repair Shops.
- Two Undertaking Parlors.
- Two Hotels.
- Three rooming houses.
- Creamery and Ice Factory.
- Favorite Telephone Co.
- The Settlemier nurseries.
- The Valley Nursery.

I think this should be sufficient to convince any mind that the article referred to is introduced with a falsehood for the purpose of misleading the voter and it would be only too evident that the whole article was prepared for the same purpose.

The list herewith, of business not represented on the signed article, represents dollars of Woodburns business interests where the other list represents times.

Yours truly,

A. E. AUSTIN,

NO SALOONS FOR COTTAGE GROVE

Arrests for Drunkenness in Cottage Grove in 1906,

first year of prohibition - - - - - 386

Arrests for Drunkenness in Cottage Grove in 1912,

after six years of prohibition. - - - - - 11

HARDWARE DEALERS WRITE.

Cottage Grove, Oregon, October 27, 1913. Everett S. Hammond, Salem, Oregon, Dear Sir: Answering your letter of inquiry as to the effect of "no license" in town, from a business standpoint will say there are several of the principal firms here who have expressed themselves as never wanting saloons here again.

We thought it was necessary to have saloons in a logging and mining town to hold the trade of the workmen, but find the opposite to be the case.

There are a number of men with families here who now own good homes, who couldn't get credit for a dollar's worth of merchandise before we had "no license."

There are no saloons now to cash their checks, so their families have the benefit of their earnings.

As to our town being dead since saloons went out, ask the traveling men. They are pretty good criterion.

There have been by far more municipal improvements here since we are "dry." A number of bricks have been built, and miles of street paving. We are now building a \$40,000 high school.

Our freight business has increased to such an extent that last year the S. P. gave us a through freight service. We can mail an order to Portland now and get the freight back the next day.

We certainly do not want saloons here again under any consideration. One sawmill man here has made the assertion that he would rather pay the license on two saloons himself and keep them out than to have them here again. He employs many men, and now he gets six days' work from each while under saloon conditions the most of his men would "howl up" on Saturday night and stay in that condition until Monday morning, and sometimes later in the week. Then for a day or two longer they were not fit to work. He really only figured on about two-thirds time out of them for full pay.

We don't want any more saloons in Cottage Grove.

Very respectfully,

WYNN & WOODS,
Hardware Merchants.

FROM COTTAGE GROVE MERCHANT

Everett S. Hammond, Salem, Oregon, Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 20th, inst., will say that as a business proposition I first voted against no-license in Cottage Grove. We have had no saloons in Cottage Grove for about six years. The town has grown and prospered. No boom, but a good, steady increase each year. As to loggers going elsewhere to trade, that is all a mistake. Many of the loggers who, under saloons, I

would not have credited to the amount of \$5.00, are now good credit risks, have bought homes or small farms and are now worthy citizens, who, before, were worthless, both to themselves and their families and the community. Collections are better and business shows an increase.

Yours truly,

C. H. BURKHOLDER.

A FINAL WORD

The campaign for a dry Salem is about to close, and just a few points deserve calm reflection.

A few have been led to assume that this is a prohibition election—a part of the program of the Prohibition political party—but such is not the case. It is a local option election for the city of Salem only. A majority for the dry simply means that Salem will have no more of the saloons or the retail sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes.

Should the city of Salem go dry, the only effect on its local brewery will be to stop the sale of its product within Salem.

Success for the drys on Tuesday will not mean that those who desire their beer or liquors for personal use cannot lawfully have them. They cannot be purchased in Salem, but they can be purchased in places where the sale is allowed and brought here for exclusive consumption by the purchaser without violation of law.

The word "Prohibition" appears on the ballot because it is provided in the law that a certain form be followed, but the election on Tuesday is, in truth, a local option, not a prohibition election.

The campaign has been entirely without invective, abuse or unmanly utterances of any kind, so far as this office is concerned notwithstanding sturdy attempts to make it appear otherwise.

We would say in conclusion that when the city goes dry, as it will without question on Tuesday next, this office on behalf of those for whom it speaks in this campaign, urges the most sincere co-operation with any and all who may find it necessary to adopt a different line of business, that they may early become established and placed in the way of success and happy relations with their fellow citizens of our prosperous and thriving community.

{Paid Adv. By W. H. Trindle, Secy.

DRINK, DRUGS AND SUDDEN DEATH

The Literary Digest for October 11 contains an article which clearly establishes the failure of Prohibition in the South and tells briefly of how its attendant evil of bootlegging both with drugs and drugged liquors is

CONSTANTLY INCITING TO CRAZY CRIMES

The following is the article with its excerpts:

THE VERSION of sudden death in Harriston, Mississippi, in the early morning of September 28, when two young drug-crazed negroes were lynched after they had "shot up the town," killing nine other men of both races and wounding seventeen, brought from the Northern press no shuddering exclamations over the Southern sin of lynching, nor did the "race-riot" headlines of one day's news go uncorrected on the next day's editorial page. "The part played by the white men who became victims was devoid of race unfairness, wholly an attempt to vindicate public order," says the Brooklyn Eagle; and "even the lynching, performed in the presence of a company of non-interfering militia, was free from many doubts as to the identity of the negroes hanged, and was free from brutality, save in the hanging." The people of the vicinity of Harriston are in the St. Louis Globe's opinion, "entitled to still greater praise for the self-restraint and sense of justice they displayed. For the press, North and South, agree in attributing the killings in Harriston "to mania resulting from the abuse of cocaine," and it is the prevalence of the drug habit among Southern negroes that chiefly engages editorial attention. We read, for instance, in the New York Sun:

"That the use of drugs is general and constantly increasing among the negroes of the South has long been known, and it is asserted on seemingly respectable authority that indulgence in this vice is particularly prevalent where prohibition obtains * * * *"

"The liquor trade in the Southern states had characteristics of unspeakable villainy and criminality, which drove thousands of respectable men not opposed to the sale of decent liquor under respectable conditions into the ranks of the 'drys.' When drink was made inconvenient to obtain, the drug venders found a rich field. Their wares are peddled in many forms, and the effects they produce on their victims are even worse than those chargeable to alcohol. Various schemes to keep the mixtures containing the drugs out of the hand of any except medical men and pharmacists have been suggested, but none of them has met with particular success, either in the South or in the North.

Race antagonism is ever present in Southern communities. The Sun reminds us, and "men low enough to furnish drink and drugs, regardless of the consequences, are found in every community." Laws, it adds, "may easily be passed, but how are they to be effectively enforced?" Yet it is to law that the Southern press turn.

"All through the South, declares the Washington Times, "drugs and drugged liquors are bootlegged through dry communities, to the departed elements of society, and constantly are inciting to such crazy crimes."

Published by the Salem Welfare League.

J. D. Turner, Secretary. (Paid adv.)