

Speaking of Taxes and Taxpayers

The brewery agents who are working for the return of saloons to our "dry" towns have a good deal to say about taxes. It would be interesting to scan the "wet" petition in your town and not how many taxpayers have signed it. This hue-and-cry about no-license increasing taxes doesn't come from the fellows who are paying the taxes. The probabilities are that their tax receipts show a decrease rather than an increase.

The tax-books of Carbondale, "dry" since 1908,—show some interesting facts in connection with the "wet" petition.

IN CARBONDALE.

The "wet" petition was signed by 376 citizens.

Among these 376 there are but ninety-five taxpayers paying taxes in 1911.

The total of taxes for 1911 is over \$53,000.

These ninety-five are paying a total of \$1,115.95 of this amount less than three percent, distributed as follows:

Sixty-five white citizens (city residents).....	\$746.82
Twenty-three colored citizens (city residents).....	119.64
Seven white farmers	249.49
	\$1,115.95

The 281 others (104 colored and 177 white) do not pay a penny of tax.

Taxes Have Decreased in Carbondale with Saloons Gone.

The tax rate in Carbondale for:

	All Purposes	City
1905 (ten saloons)	9 per cent	3 per cent
1907 (ten saloons)	9.8 per cent	3 per cent
1909 (one year after saloons were abolished).....	6.5 per cent	1.9 per cent
1910 (no saloons)	6 per cent	1.6 per cent
1911 (no saloons)	6 per cent	1.6 per cent

many saloons, but how few. We are in favor of a continuance of the anti-license territory for Jacksonville.

HILLERBY'S DRYGOODS STORE.

SCARCELY A BUSINESS MAN WHO WANTS THE SALOON.

Jacksonville, Illinois, March 7, 1912.

There is nothing at all to this "wet" and "dry" talk except from the standpoint of the "drys." Just how any business man can say that a saloon town is better for his business than a non-saloon town is more than I can figure out.

In the case of our business we have always done both a cash and a ledger business and we can say that both show a bigger balance than ever before. The man that invests his money over the counter of a saloon is just the man that will complain because he hasn't the cash to pay for his harness repairing or enough to buy the new saddle that he wants. This puts the burden of the saloon on his horse, which may not have the proper equipment to do his best work.

No, we have been here in business since 1838, and believe that we ought to know something about business conditions in our city. There is scarcely a merchant here that down in his heart believes that the saloon is a good proposition, and gradually those that were once "wet" are seeing that the town has lost nothing, in fact gained, since the saloons were voted out. And many of these men will vote "dry" the next time the question comes up.

RAPPS' HARNESS STORE,
Rapp Bros.

ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR FARMERS SAID KEEP THE SALOONS OUT.

Jacksonville, Illinois, March 7, 1912.

The loss of the saloons has not hurt us a bit. They have been out for five years now, and if the loss of their revenue, etc., was enough to bankrupt us all it is about time that some of us were going under. Another thing that the "wets" predicted has not come true. They said that the

farmers would not drive into town if the town went "dry." Instead of this, 1,134 farmers and others, their wives, etc., signed a monster petition last fall asking the voters of this city to keep the town free from saloons. And we did this and we are going to do it again, and some day the liquor bunch will realize that we mean to keep the saloons out for all time.

SNERLY & TAYLOR, Groceries,
L. W. Snerly.

WE ENDORSE A "DRY" CITY.

Jacksonville, Illinois, March 7, 1912.

It is with pleasure that we endorse the business conditions as they exist in Jacksonville as boozeless in comparison with being "wet."

We find business conditions to be much better. Not only are collections better, but customers buy a better class of footwear and we have more customers.

We are thoroughly convinced that if the booze is taken away it leaves more money to be spent on the family. This means more business. So as a business proposition, we endorse a "dry" city against a "wet" city.

HOPPER & SON, Footwear.

SATISFIED WITH THE NO-LICENSE REGIME.

Jacksonville, Illinois, March 7, 1912.

In answer to your inquiry will say that I have been in business here while our city has been both "wet" and "dry," and find that my business is steadily improving and am well satisfied with result of the "dry" regime so far as my business is concerned.

GEO. H. HARNEY,
Harness, Trunks and Hand Luggage.

FOUR BANNER YEARS.

Jacksonville, Illinois, March 7, 1912.

As per your inquiry as regards our business in the past four years, will say that we were favored with the biggest business in that period, our collections, etc., being up to the