

DOES NOT PROHIBIT

Evidence of National, State, and County Experience Shows that Liquor is Common in "Dry" Sections and that Licenses are Greater Under "Dry" Rule than Under "Wet".

All evidence proves that Prohibition does not prohibit. In the days when Iowa was supposed to be tightest on liquor selling, the drug stores dispensed intoxicants; at that time fourteen saloons could be counted in Davenport in ONE block. In Kansas, Wichita had wide open saloons and shipments were made to the various cities. In Maine, the first of the Prohibition states, rum, whiskey and other intoxicants could always be obtained under the prohibition rule. In 1902, a visit to or in Maine could buy intoxicants in every hamlet and the larger cities had wide open saloons. Read the evidence of the dry counties in Oregon, as outlined below in communications from men who are against the liquor traffic.

MORE LAWLESSNESS IN LANE COUNTY

STATISTICS SHOW MORE LICENSES AND MORE ARRESTS UNDER PROHIBITION THAN WHEN COUNTY WAS "WET"

Eugene, Ore., May 12, 1908.
Editor Albany Herald: Your paper is read in Lane county by quite a number of people. We are always glad to get it. It has the right ring to it.

This is a fine county but it is having a set-back that may prove serious. We have been on the boom up here and could speak of the morals of the county while telling of its fertility, but for the past two years we cannot boast quite so much. Blind pigs, it is said, are all over the county and it has proven useless to try to stop them. Close one out and two comes in its place. Mr. McFadden, of Corvallis, is said to be a terror on blind pigs but he does not seem able to stop them in Lane county. You know his district includes Lane as well as Benton. To hear him talk you would suppose he has killed every blind pig in forty miles of Corvallis, but when I was in his town a few weeks ago I saw men staggering on the streets and was told drunkenness was more frequent now than when Corvallis was wet.

There are eleven federal licenses given to druggists in Lane county and the government reports fifty-three licenses given in the county. That makes forty-two blind pigs licenses in the county. What do you think of that? Some prosecuting officers are given to blowing about what they can and are doing toward shutting up blind pigs but they are talking through their hats. It is worse than it was before it went dry because when it was wet men alone got drunk. Now boys keep company with the men. I do wish there was some way to stop the traffic but there is no way presented. I was told by a neighbor who came from Kansas "that there is more

drinking in that state now than when it was wet." I was radical for a dry county until my neighbor, whom I had confidence in, told me about Kansas and then I resolved to pass the local option number on the ballot by and not vote either way, for I was so violently opposed to intemperance and saloons I would not chance voting for them to continue. I did not vote on the subject two years ago. I made a mistake for whiskey seems as free as water since Lane county went dry, I don't blame myself for any of it for I did what I believed to be right at the time. Since seeing what I have of the bad effects of local option I intend to vote for the Reddy bill and for a return of the saloon to Eugene.

I never drank a glass of whiskey in my life and never tried to drink beer but one time and the filthy stuff upset my stomach for an hour. You might ask, with this record on the liquor question how I can vote for an open saloon. I will tell you how. I have a family of boys who were raised up to respect religion and follow in the path of temperance and honesty. To vote for a saloon is a thing I never did do and it wounds me to do so now but of the two great evils I must choose the lesser. I find secret drinking is worse than open drinking and I will vote for the open saloon. If the Lord will forgive me for not taking the advice of my Kansas friend who had experience in a state where prohibition and blind pigs were the written and unwritten laws I will do what I now believe is my Christian duty on the first day of next June and vote against local option and blind pig deadfalls.

Yours,

R. J. S.

JOSEPHINE WOULD SUFFER

A Southern Oregon publication has the following to say regarding the prohibition movement in Jackson county, which in substance, applies to other communities throughout the state:

To the Citizens and Taxpayers of Jackson County:

The paramount issue of the present campaign is the prohibition question, and the purpose of this paper is to present to the intelligent voter reasons and argument against the adoption of any prohibitory law in Jackson county. To begin with, does prohibition prohibit? Not even the most sentimental advocate of the proposition will claim that it does. Eugene is the glowing example that is held out by the dry advocates as representing the success of prohibition. Let us look into the real condition in Eugene.

The bureau of statistics of the United States revenue department shows that Lane county (prohibition) has 55 licenses, an increase of 25 per cent over the licenses issued and in force during high license in that county. Of those licenses 26 were granted to parties in Eugene, indicating that aside from the four or five drug stores doing a liquor business in that city there are in the neighborhood of 20 blind pigs. During the last 17 months of high license in Eugene the police court records of that city show 58 arrests for drunkenness and during the following 20 months under prohibition, the same records show 114 arrests for drunkenness, indicating nearly

twice as much drunkenness under prohibition as under high license.

A business man of Medford has deposited a certified check for \$100 in the Medford National bank, this money to be paid over to the park improvement fund in the event the above statistics are proven not correct. And although this money has been on deposit for some time, no one has attempted to refute these statistics. Another example of what prohibition has done for Eugene is found in its tax rolls. Eugene and Roseburg are cities of about the same size, Eugene (prohibition) had a tax levy last year three times greater than Roseburg, a licensed town.

Eugene, like every other example that the prohibitionist puts up, needs only a little of the searchlight of investigation to show the futility and fraud of prohibition, and there is plenty of authority for the prediction that the taxpayers of Lane county will throw off the burdens incidental to prohibition at the coming election.

Another local argument that is frequently advanced by the prohibitionists is the prosperity of the dry states. A careful perusal of this paper will satisfy any thinking man on the utter fallacy of that contention, but look at the proposition as we see it at home. If this be true, why all this immigration from Kansas, North Dakota and other dry states to Oregon, a wet state. If things are so satisfactory in dry states, why all this influx into wet

\$100 REWARD OFFERED

(Roseburg Review.)

To the public:—Owing to the persistent misrepresentations as to the conditions which have prevailed in Lane county during the prohibition period, the Roseburg Brewing & Ice Company, with headquarters in this city, agree to pay the sum of \$100 to anyone who can prove that there were fewer United States retail liquor licenses during prohibition than during the time under license. We further agree to pay the sum of \$100 to anyone that can prove that there were more arrests for drunkenness during license than during prohibition.

The list below talks for itself, and shows conclusively that during the period of prohibition there were many more arrests for drunkenness than during the time of the saloon: The printed lists show 114 arrests for drunkenness in the Eugene city recorder's office in the past 20 months of prohibition as against 58 arrests for drunkenness in the 24 months previous under high license.

The list of arrests under license is as follows:
CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON, RECORDER'S COURT.

For 1904:

November — John Doe, — Oscar

Jensen, Tom Jones, L. J. Hennre.

For 1905:

January — Joe Wallace, John Hurst,

February—J. F. McKenn.

March—W. A. Spencer,—Master-son.

May—John Kenney.

June—W. L. Vaughn.

July—Albert Able.

August—Milton Spores, Ben Lo-

well, Alfred Butler, William Kelley,

Shell Coffman, John McCulloch, W.

P. Shelly, W. Morgan, D. Baker,

Wm. G. Kopelin, Edward Vay.

September—Richard Martin.

October—James Kerr, George

Kelly, S. Edwards, V. Fitzner, James

Wilson, Al Harker.

November—Charles Davis.

December—Charles Brady, Frank

Edwards, Zip Yornell, Liss Jerrard.

For 1906:

January—W. Van Alstine.

February—Ben Venable, Walter

Eddy.

May—Andrew Barrett, M. S. Han-

sen, Ed. Washburn, P. A. Cruciani,

Geo. Bunn, Richard Roe, John Doe,

Shell Coffman, Ray Littlefield.

June — Charles Davis, C. M.

Grubb, Ed. F. Maher, Alex Brown,

W. Kelso, Walter Eddy, James Kar-

han, Thomas Murry and George

Myrland.

J. M.

states? We certainly never hear of anybody leaving Jackson county and moving back to dry states, at least there has been no excursions of that kind.

The prohibitionists say "want to save the boys," and every right-minded and honorable man will endorse that sentiment, provided of course the boys are in danger, and provided further that the remedy does not increase the danger.

When your father was raising you there wasn't any prohibition agitation, and your father had confidence in your ability to take care of yourself, and now, as a father, don't you think you had better emulate the example of your father and put the same confidence in your son? It worked all right in your case and will in your boy's. Moreover, prohibition is a real menace to the boys, and the reason is obvious. The saloon man under license gives a bond conditioned upon the faithful compliance with the law on his part, and the penalty for selling to a minor is the prompt termination of his business. The law also limits the handling of this business to men of good character, and if bad men engage in the business it is the fault of the law rather than the business. Under the law the business passes from the licensed and bonded business man to the criminal type who would as soon sell to a minor as to any patron, and with liquor flowing in bottles and jugs rather than glasses the danger to the boy becomes as impending as the suspended sword of Damocles. A review of the statistics taken from prohibition states will show beyond the peradventure of a doubt the danger of the so-called prohibition to the boys.

Jackson county has been moving forward in seven league boots. While panic depression and hard times have spread their mantles like a pall over

most of the nation, Jackson county has been enjoying a most phenomenal development. Settlers are coming here from every part of the Union. They have doubled and trebled the value of your land; they are filling up the waste places; reclaiming the desert; carving farms out of the wilderness; developing your minerals and adding millions of dollars of taxable property to bear the burden of good roads, good schools and other improvements. Forty per cent of these men at the most conservative estimate are men who have a high regard for their personal liberty and who, when they feel the need of a glass of beer or something stronger, insist on having the same without becoming a liar, hypocrite and a law-breaker to get it. There are too many places in the west where the sentimental fanatic is now operating, and where opportunity offers similar inducement to our own for us to hope to secure any of this class of capital or homeseeker under prohibition law.

Prohibition will give the death blow to more than one budding industry in Jackson county, not the least of which is the grape industry, which unmolested, bids fair to win as great a fame for the county as the world-renowned wine producing grapes of France. High taxes, hypocrisy, lawlessness, drunkenness and crime are the legitimate camp followers of prohibition. Every experiment has been a failure, and why the people of Jackson county should want it in the face of its record is an unsolvable problem.

Mr. Voter and Thinker, Do yourself and the county the justice to read the evidence submitted in this paper and give it careful consideration. We are prosperous, and the future looks rosy; opportunity is already here. Why turn it away for the experiment, an experiment whose every score has been a blank?

CLERGY SAYS PROHIBITION IS NOT THE SOLUTION

Bishop Potter, of New York.

Our prohibitory laws, whether we put them in operation on one day only, or on all days, are as stupid as they are ineffectual. Most of our methods for dealing with the drink-evil in our day and generation are tainted with falsehood, dishonored by essential unreality and discredited by widespread and consistent failure.

Bishop Hall, of Vermont.

Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure, making it more difficult to deal with the evil and impossible to regulate the trade, as for instance, in the quality of liquor sold.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York
To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims the name of Christ or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh-

universal taste of man of alcohol on the basis of law and order alone, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence and is doomed to fail.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island.
Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance.

Bishop Grafton, of Wisconsin.
I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence. Rabid temperance workers have accomplished very little toward destroying the drink evil. In the Church of England there is a temperance so-

ciety which accomplishes great good by the moderation of its demands. Those who wish to pledge themselves to abstain totally from the use of spirits are accepted with those who pledge themselves to moderate use of spirits.

Henry Ward Beecher.
If you say to me that I ought not to drink perhaps I would agree with you; but if you tell me I must not drink, I will drink, because I have a natural right to do so—to drink what I please.

LINCOLN COUNTY

FULL OF "JOINTS"

BUSINESS MEN TIRE OF CONDITIONS UNDER "DRY" RULE AND ARE WORKING FOR A CHANGE

(Special Dispatch to Portland Journal.)

NEWPORT, Ore., May 21.—Present indications are that Lincoln county has had enough of the drought which struck it two years ago when a majority of the voters declared for a dry county, and that at the next election, June 1, the people will switch to the other side and reinstate the saloons.

Newport at the last election was two to one for a wet county but was overruled by Toledo and the country districts. In the opinion of what appears to be a majority of the voters, including all of the business men, prohibition, which may be all right for some places, is not suited to a summer resort.

The liquor men have been working quietly to change the existing

condition of things and are confident that they will be successful. They have made no stir in the matter, fearing that any appearance of activity on their part would have the effect of bringing the professional saloon workers down in force from Portland and greatly lessen their chances of winning the county to the wet ticket. The anti's have been doing nothing, evidently thinking they have the county solid.

The blind pig flourishes in some parts of the county, but Newport liquor dealers have obeyed the law well since the county went dry. Toledo, however, is full of illicit liquor places, and the extent to which these have multiplied of late is conceded to be one of the chief factors in changing popular sentiment in Lincoln county.

BOOZE COMMON IN LINN

ALBANY, Ore., May 26.—With the approach of the June election when a vote on the local-option question in Linn county will be once more taken, the hardest fight yet waged in this county on the liquor question is in prospect; even now has reached the point of personal animosity.

The situation in Linn is interesting at present because of the determined fight the anti-local optionists are making to bring back the conditions of two years ago. Anti-prohibitionists have organized effectively throughout the county, with headquarters in this city. The labor of securing signatures to their petition was directed from this city, and the petition, containing over 700 names, was filed a few days ago. Dr. J. L. Hill filed it. To meet this move the prohibitionists, backed by the state

league, are at work. A meeting of Hub, Bryant, Rev. W. P. White, Rev. W. P. Elmore and A. C. Schmitt, local prohibition leaders, was held yesterday to map out plans of campaign.

That prohibition in this county does not prohibit absolutely is admitted by even the prohibitionists. Immense quantities of liquors are shipped in, and it is no uncommon sight to see youths of immature years intoxicated on the streets of Albany. All efforts to stop this illegal selling to minors in this county have as yet proved ineffective. An instance occurred a few days ago when a number of boys, members of a local club, procured liquor and, becoming intoxicated, created a disturbance in the clubhouse, with the result that the institutions is now closed on Sundays by order of the board of directors.

FROM "DRY" CURRY COUNTY

(From Portland Oregonian.)

WEDDERBURN, Ore., May 25.—(Special.)—Curry County has been in the hands of the prohibitionists for the past two years, and demijohns have been the order of the day and night. Whisky is being shipped on almost every stage from both north and south and is very easy to get. Those desiring saloons have again petitioned for an election, and notices are now up calling for a re-submission of the question at the election on June 1.

To be sure the friends of prohibition are many, and it is a question with all the evidences against the ineffectiveness of prohibitory laws as they exist if the "wets" can muster the strength to return to the saloon.

The prime mover in this action is Gold Beach, the county seat. The law as it stands affects the whole county, that is, it is a county law, all precincts having decided to eschew the saloon.

It is a very peculiar situation. The man who wants plenty of whisky and finds it easy to get, votes prohibition. The total abstainer votes for prohibition, for the reason that if he is known to be a prohi he sees little of the demijohn and thinks the law prohibits, excepting occasionally when the boys get beyond control at a dance. But the man who knows and understands and wants the sale of liquor properly controlled, he is the one who will vote for the licensed saloon.