

X Dry | Local Option,
Wet | Coos County.
Put a Cross before Dry.

READ and VOTE

320 Yes, allowing cities.
321 X No, to regulate saloons.
Put a Cross before No.

MAY I ASK?

By Charles Scanlon, Field Secretary of the Assembly's Temperance Committee.

If more liquor is sold where there are no saloons than where there are, would brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers, who own about seventy-five per cent. of saloons, pay license, rent, taxes, insurance, attorney's fees, and contribute large sums of money to influence the press, to publish and distribute literature, and in other ways to obtain license, all to lessen the amount of their sales? Would the liquor men now be maintaining five national organizations, at heavy expense, to oppose all prohibitory measures, if such measures did not interfere with the traffic? Would they keep an expensive lobby at the national capital to urge the restoration of the canteen or army saloon, and to prevent a prohibitory clause in the Statehood bill for Oklahoma and Indian Territory if they were not financially interested?

Are beer wagons and "speak-easies" and "blind pigs" and liquor agents alone, worse than all these evils plus the open saloon? Do not the records of hundreds of towns show that saloons do not lessen these nuisances, but affords additional temptation to drink, and is the spawning place of the most degrading vices? How do saloons help a town? Do they make better fathers, husbands, sons or brothers? Do they make mothers, wives and children comfortable and happy? Do they help to build up churches and make it easy for parents to keep children in school?

Do not saloons mean drunkenness and does not drunkenness mean less steady and less skillful labor? Do not sober men work more and retain their earning capacity longer than drinking men? Do not life insurance companies say that an abstainer is from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. better risk than a drinker? Will not the business of a town be determined by the amount of goods which its citizens can buy and pay for? Is not the purchasing capacity of a man limited to his earning capacity? Do not sober men as a rule earn more than drinking men, and do not their families consume more and therefore help business? Is the credit of a drinking man as good as that of an abstainer, if not why? Do not all political economists agree that the morals of a bread-winner are fully as important a factor in his value to the community as his physical and intellectual qualities? Can a man buy beer and beef with the same money? Who pays the license and all other expenses of the saloon keeper? What would go with that money if it did not go for liquor?

If it is such a disgraceful thing to sell liquor that you do not want to associate with the man who does it, is it a good thing for you to vote for him to do a bad thing? If it is a bad thing to be a drunkard is it a good thing to license men to make drunkards? If a saloon is a good thing why do those who patronize it desire to be shielded from view by screens while they do so, and why must it be kept away from churches and schools and out of residence districts?

Is there anything in logic, morals, reason, religion or common sense which says that the church should throw down her arms and strike her colors when sin forms a political alliance? If Christ said he came not to regulate the works of the devil but to destroy them, is it not enough for church members than they be as their Lord?

Is it right to vote for a thing which no decent man ought to define? Is it right to vote against a man who advocates licensing a saloon in your home town and vote for a man who advocates licensing saloons throughout the State and the Nation? Is it right to vote against license when that is the only issue and vote for license when it is combined with other issues?

Is not the license system the strong tower to which the traffic doth resort in its every time of need? Is it not "the revenue which it pays" which is always mentioned by the "trade" when this evil is on trial for its life? Is not license the most dangerous and deceptive expedient yet tried to defer or defeat the overthrow of the traffic? If a thing is so demoralizing that it must be prohibited on Sundays and election days, and so dangerous that it must be forbidden in case of riots, fires or other occasions of great excitement, ought it to be permitted at any time? If Mayor Jones in Minneapolis, and

FACTS ABOUT KANSAS CITY

ITEMIZED REPLY TO PREVARICATIONS WHICH LIQUOR INTERESTS CIRCULATE.

To the voters:—Everywhere it is about the same. The policy of those fighting local option seems to be one of prevarication. An illustration is given in the following about Kansas City:

1908:
Lie No. 1—City has lost population.
Fact No. 1—Increase for twenty-two months of Prohibition, 11,180.
Lie No. 2—City in slough of debt.
Fact No. 2—Debt reduced under Prohibition, \$411,470.
Lie No. 3—Property valuation decreased.
Fact No. 3—Actual increase \$4,778,000; assessed valuation, one-fifth of actual \$955,000.

Lie No. 4—Building abandoned under Prohibition.
Fact No. 4—Increase first ten months over 200 per cent. Increase 1907, first full year of Prohibition, 564 buildings to 944. Largest increase of any city in the country for the year and greatest in history of the city.

Lie No. 5—That business is languishing.
Fact No. 5—Mayor says it's a lie. Postmaster says "Amen!" Merchants open books and confirm by remarkable increase in business from former saloon years. One wall paper house reported increase of \$6,000 first Prohibition year, largely new customers.

Lie No. 6—That the banks are crippled from lack of deposits.
Fact No. 6—Actual increase of deposits for twenty-two months of Prohibition, \$3,788,000 over 35 per cent.
Lie No. 7—That taxes have been increased.
Fact No. 7—City assessment 20 cents LESS for every \$100 valuation.

Lie No. 8—Fire department demoralized for lack of appropriation.
Fact No. 8—Appropriation under Prohibition \$3,000 more than under license and four men added.
Lie No. 9—The stores are empty and rents tumbling.
Fact No. 9—Double headed lie. The only "stores" empty are buildings out of business sections built for saloons, and but few of these not occupied by some legitimate line. Every room occupied by saloon on principal business street, Minnesota avenue, twenty-five in three blocks alone, all rented except one, and condition of street revolutionized.

Number of saloons closed in June, 1906, 256. Present population, 100,000.

GOV. HOCH OF KANSAS APPEALS FOR PROHIBITION.

Governor Hoch of Kansas, in his annual message to the legislature, January, 1907:

Relatively (and everything is relative in this world) the prohibitory policy has been a great success in this state. It has been a great benefit educationally, morally and financially to the people. Our per capita wealth is over ninety dollars—nearly three times the average in the United States—and now where is wealth more equally distributed. A poorhouse is always a joke in Kansas. The devil never invented a bigger lie than that revenue from illegitimate sources is necessary to the financial success of any town or city. Such a contention is an insult to any community in Kansas.

Governor Folke in Missouri can close the saloons on Sunday, is it not proof that other executive officers can enforce the law if they will to do so?

Is the government more jealous of revenue than of justice? Shall we prohibit the slaughter of buffaloes and license the butchery of babies? Shall not the cry of the child and the mother be poured into the ear of the State, which is the ballot box, and the power of moral suasion be supplemented by the strong arm of the law? Are the devil and his minions weighing our arguments or counting our votes?

"Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by law?"—(Ps. 94:20).

Does this look as though Saloons are a Good Investment for Coos County?

FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS

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|---|--------------|
| Total Indebtedness, March 31, 1908 | \$101,045.36 |
| Cost Circuit Court, Jan. 1, 1907 to Mar. 31, '08. | 5,092.69 |
| Cost Justice of Peace, Jan. 1, '07 to Mar. 31, '08. | 976.73 |
| Cost Coroner's Inquests, Jan. 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908. | 654.85 |
| Cost Jail and boarding prisoners, Jan. 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908. | 633.51 |
| Cost Insane, Jan. 1, 1907 to Mar. 31, 1908. | 325.73 |
| Cost Poor and Indigents, Jan 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908 | 12,273.22 |
| Cost April, 1908, Term of Court, Criminal cases | \$ 4,179.60 |

THE IMP IN THE BOTTLE

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S Famous Speech on the Evils of Intemperance

I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man who manufactures alcohol. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the jaws of death, dishonor and crime it demoralizes everybody that touches it from its source to where it ends. I do not believe anybody can contemplate the object without being prejudiced against the liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrecks on either bank of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the ignorance, of the destitution, of the little children tugging at the faded and withered breast of weeping and despairing mothers, of wives asking for bread, of the men of genius it has wrecked, of the men struggling with imaginary serpents, produced by the devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisons, of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damned stuff called "alcohol."

Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, old age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the dotting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hopes, brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends; and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, invites cholera, imports

pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for your scaffolds. It is the lifeblood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence.

It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife and the child to grind the paricidal ax. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God, despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box and stains the judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; misery, not safety; despair, not hope; sorrow, not happiness, and with the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its frightful desolation and unsatiated havoc. It poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does all that and more. It murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy.

ILLEGAL VOTING \$25.00 Reward

The Law and Order League of Coos County will pay a reward of \$25 to the person furnishing the first evidence that will lead to the conviction of any person who shall vote illegally at the election on the first day of June 1908.

A report of the Grand Jury, filed in the Circuit Court of Coos County, May 14, 1908, is as follows: "Complaint has been made to us concerning alleged irregularity in certain elections heretofore held within this county.

"It is earnestly hoped that the judges of election and our officers will see that all Laws regulating elections are rigidly enforced, and that all violations thereof shall be vigorously prosecuted."

The above recommendation will be carried out to the letter.

GEORGE M. BROWN
Prosecuting Attorney

SHERIFF GAGE HAS APPOINTED A DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR EACH OF THE LARGER PRECINCTS WHO WILL BE PRESENT ON ELECTION DAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMMEDIATELY ARRESTING ANY ONE GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE ELECTION LAWS.

Anyone who has registered for any precinct other than the one in which he actually resides will be arrested when he attempts to vote.

OFFER \$7,500 FOR REASONS

Medford People Want to Know Reasons Why Saloons Should be Permitted.

In the Medford Mail of May 8th, the following reward was offered:

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon does not produce crime.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon does not increase taxation.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the presence of the saloon does not tend to depreciate real estate values.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the illegal selling of liquor in Lane county is not by liquor sympathizers in an effort to break down the law.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that Prohibition is not a success and a good thing for Kansas.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon does not corrupt morals.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon does not produce lawlessness.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the presence of the saloon does not lose for the town and community many desirable citizens.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon does not destroy the health of the people.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the banishment of the saloon has not been a benefit to Eugene and Lane county.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon is not a curse and only a curse to our civilization.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon is a blessing to the home.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloon is not against every legitimate interest of our country.

\$500 reward to any one who can show that the saloons must not look to the boys in our public schools to supply the ranks of the 100,000 drunkards that die each year.

\$7,500 is a large sum. Let some one look into the matter.

SAYS DRY TOWNS ARE NOT WEEDY Mayor Matlock Proclaims the Gospel of Dryness at Oregon City.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal) OREGON CITY, May 16.—Mayor Matlock of Eugene, fired another gun last evening in the Clackamas county local option campaign. A very enthusiastic audience greeted the mayor and loudly applauded him in his statements. He said in part: "I come to you not as an orator, but as a farmer of Lane county and by good fortune, the mayor of Eugene. I come not seeking political honors, because my best days are gone, but I come in behalf of good government, the elevation of character and good citizenship.

"Eugene went dry two years ago under very unfavorable circumstances. The mayor of the city at that time, a man honest in his convictions and a good man, too, was not in favor of it, because he honestly believed that there was not sufficient public sentiment in Eugene to make the law effective. There were predictions of failure on every hand and it was said that our prosperity would be trampled in the dust.

"But what are the facts about Eugene today? Instead of grass growing in the streets we have paved miles of them, under prohibition. The 11 empty saloon buildings were soon rented. Eugene prospered in spite of the loss of saloon revenue. The last two years have seen the largest increase in business and money in banks, in fact, in bank deposits, Eugene stood at the head of the list in Oregon, leaving out Portland. We have better collections. Factories and mills are running full time. Last year we put up from 200 to 300 dwellings, with an increase of population of 4,000.

"Let me give you a fair sample of business prosperity in the case of my own son. He was doing a business of \$30,000 a year. After the first year of prohibition it was increased to \$45,000, the second year to \$60,000, and this year it is larger than ever before.

"The first year of prohibition we

DOES IT PAY TO HAVE SALOONS?

By CHAS. SCANLON

Does it Pay to license a traffic which lessens the demand for the helpful things of life, which increases their cost and diminishes the ability to pay for them?

Does it Pay to license a traffic which makes men less skillful, less steady, less reliable; which lessens endurance, lessens self respect and the respect of others, lessens confidence, lessens credit, lessens the demand for food, clothing, shelter and tools with which to work?

Does it Pay to license a traffic which breeds idiots, paupers, criminals, lunatics and epileptics and casts them upon society to be supported by decent, honest, industrious people?

Does it Pay to license a traffic which increases taxes by creating a necessity for jails, penitentiaries, asylums, hospitals, almshouses, orphanages, reformatories, police and criminal courts?

Does it Pay to license a thing which decreases a man's industrial efficiency so that the government reports show that 72 per cent of agriculturists discriminate against him for using it, and that 79 per cent of manufacturers, 88 per cent of tradesmen and 90 per cent of railroad officials do the same thing?

Does it Pay to maintain a national quarantine against criminal and dependent classes from abroad and license 250,000 saloon keepers to manufacture such products at home?

Does it Pay to support the families of saloon keepers and bar-tenders and pay their rent, taxes and insurance, and buy luxuries for them in order to get a few pennies in revenue and license out of the many dollars which they filch from the pockets of industry?

Does it Pay to employ teachers to teach children the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system and license men to sell a thing which inflames the stomach, hardens the brain tissue, softens and weakens the blood vessels, impoverishes the blood, over works the heart, retards the elimination of effete matter, dims the eye, dulls the hearing, diseases the throat, lungs, kidneys, liver, nerves, and muscles; the demand for which is wholly artificial when supplied serves no good purpose?

Does it Pay to call ministers to preach the gospel of love, charity, honesty, purity, forgiveness and redemption, and license other men to engage in a traffic which fosters hate, engenders strife, breeds dishonesty, impurity and destruction?

Does it Pay to send missionaries to the heathen to point out the way of salvation, and from the same port and often in the same vessel send "liquor damnation"?

Does it Pay to build a palace for the brewer, hire servants and buy silks for his wife, and dress your own wife in rags, make her take in washing to support the family and finally send her to the poorhouse and bury her in the potter's field?

Does it Pay to levy a tax to support orphans and widows and license the murder of husbands and fathers? Does it pay to license a thing which is always and everywhere known to be the enemy of everything sacred to God and man?

Does it Pay to maintain on our coasts 275 Life Saving Stations at a cost of a little more than a million and a half, and out of the same pockets and under the same flag maintain 250,000 Life-destroying Stations at two billions and a half?

Does it Pay to listen to the sophistries and falsehoods of passion, prejudice, ignorance, appetite and greed, and close your ears to the voice of conscience, reason, judgment, suffering, religion and God?

Does it Pay to do that which will blanch the cheeks with fear and make you dumb with terror when at last you stand in the presence of the Judge of the quick and the dead? decreased our city debt by \$2,000, besides purchasing a site for a new city park, a team and chemical engine and hiring an engineer and surveyor and all this at an expense of \$12,000 over the last year. No, the grass is not growing in Eugene streets; they were paved to the extent of \$15,000 worth during prohibition and this year we are making public improvements to the extent of \$815,000 and the building department shows that \$83,000 in permits was taken out in a month for dwellings alone.

"Eugene has two daily and three weekly newspapers, and all of them are prospering."