

LARGE NUMBER HEAR APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LOCAL OPTION

Rev. Clarence True Wilson of Portland, Shows How Saloons Are a Menace to the Moral and Financial Welfare of Coos County.

Vote against the Reddy Home Rule bill.
Vote against the saloon.
For two hours Tuesday evening, an audience that comfortably filled the I. O. F. hall, sat and listened and applauded the arguments of the Rev. Clarence True Wilson in behalf of these two actions for the voters at the annual election next Monday. The greater part of the address was a calm, cool argument but occasionally the speaker arose to the flowery heights of oratory to drive home the point and each time was responded to by a burst of applause. C. J. Mills presided and introduced the Rev. Mr. Wilson following a short talk by the Rev. Mr. Summerlin of North Bend and a prayer by the Rev. D. W. Thurston of Marshfield.

"Coos county voters next Monday will have an opportunity to show their desire to safeguard the home, the church, the schools and the moral welfare of the country and I am sure that they will do so by voting for local option and voting against the nefarious Reddy so-called home rule bill," said Mr. Wilson in the course of his address. "The country far and wide is doing so, lining up for the better things in life and the manhood of Coos county should and will do likewise. Mothers, wives and sisters will aid in it by seeing that their men folks vote and vote right."

Cost of Liquor.

"The adherents of the open saloon claim that it helps business. Any thinking man knows different and if he doesn't, an investigation of the condition of communities that have changed from 'wet' to 'dry' will demonstrate it to him. Carroll Wright, the greatest American statistician and head of the United States Bureau of Commerce and Labor, has after careful investigation found that on an average throughout the United States found that the expenses of crimes caused by liquor is \$11 for \$1 in tax or license that the saloons, breweries or distilleries pay. In Portland, the cost of the crime originating from drink and open saloons is about \$19 for every \$1 in taxes or license received from the saloon. In Coos county, where you have had a number of murders and other crimes recently, directly traceable to the saloon and liquor, the ratio of the cost of the criminals to the taxes and licenses paid by saloons must be as great as in Portland. The expenses of these crimes have to be borne by the farmers and property owners, it being included in their taxes. The majority of those who commit crimes are not even taxpayers, probably because most of them have been around the saloons so long that all of their money has gone for liquor and none for homes or property."

Experiences in Oregon.

"In one Oregon town two years ago, the staunchest supporter of the saloon element at the polls when local option was voted on was a banker. He really thought then that saloons helped business. He fought local option because he feared it would hurt his business. His town went dry. A few days ago, I met him and asked his experiences. He said 'I was wrong two years ago and you were right. Today I have twice as many depositors as I had then. Men who never had a bank account when the saloons were open because they spent their earnings for liquor now have snug little sums in the banks in addition to having bought homes and paid their bills.'"

"Another illustration comes from Albany. A butcher there gave one son, who was going to leave home \$50 for a starter. Another son who remained at home thought he should be treated likewise. The father instead of giving him the \$50 in cash gave him some old accounts to collect with the stipulation that what he got out of them he could have. The accounts amounted to \$970. The father told him that he thought that a little over \$50 might be secured from them but the rest were probably worthless. Albany went dry soon afterwards. The butcher's son started on his collections. Men who had been frequenting the saloons and buying liquor couldn't do so any longer because the saloons were closed. The result was that they

saved their earnings and when the butcher's son presented the bills for their old accounts, they paid them. In a comparatively short time, the son collected \$964 of the accounts. Thus you see the accounts that the butcher considered worthless in a wet town were converted into real value by the saloons being driven out.

Profits to Liquor Men.

"The saloon is about the only line of business that does not give a man any real value for his money. When you buy clothes, you have something to show for your money. Likewise when you buy food or groceries but when you buy liquor, you have absolutely nothing to show for it. Then too, the liquor dealer makes about nine cents profit on every ten-cent drink that he sells over the bar. No legitimate business is making this per cent of profit."

"The liquor man or supporter of the saloon claims it is a man's own business whether he drinks or not. It isn't. When the laboring man goes into a saloon and spends his money for drink, you know and I know that he is depriving his family of something—either of food, of clothing or his children of education. Every flower on the hat of the liquor dealer's wife is made up of petals of roses plucked from the cheeks of some other men's wives."

"Every public school teacher will tell you, if you do not know it, that not only do many young children have to come to school poorly clad because their father spends his earnings in the saloon but that the children are taken out of school at an early age to work and help support the family."

Pathetic Experience.

"I had the lesson of intemperance impressed upon my mind when but a child and I will never forget it. It was back in Maryland. My father was chairman of the local option campaign committee and the leader of the opposition was a prominent and wealthy business man who was very influential. The latter succeeded in defeating local option. We moved away from the community and a few years later I attended a state temperance convention with my father. Imagine our surprise when we found there the former leader of the liquor movement in our old home. He explained it very briefly. He said that while he had been helping the liquor element to carry the elections, the saloons had been making a drunkard of his son and this resulted in the son committing a crime while drunk. He was then serving an eight-year sentence in the state penitentiary for it. That father had the evils of liquor brought home to him too late for his own benefit but he immediately joined the temperance movement to help to protect others."

The Lineup.

"Voters, look, and see, and consider where you are going to lineup. You know that the saloon stands for and is identified with almost every social evil. There are the gamblers, the houses of shame and the criminals. Opposite them and working for local option are the churches, the schools, the homes, the professional and better class business men. Look them over and see with which you will have to identify yourself."

"Paul Wessinger of Portland, head of the brewers and liquor element of the Northwest, has attempted to halt the temperance movement in this section by offering to remedy some of the evils. We won't bargain with him. We have succeeded in reducing the number of saloons, have driven the houses of shame, which are closely identified with the saloons, into one corner of the city, have driven out open gambling and are going to do more. We have done this despite the opposition of the the city council of Portland. We will not concede anything. While the liquor men may promise to do things, you know that they won't."

Reddy Bill Bad.

Dr. Wilson condemned the Reddy bill after outlining it and showing that its author, Dr. J. F. Reddy of Medford, was a liquor dealer, he said that in brief it placed the entire supervision of the saloons, gambling, houses of shame, etc., in the hands of the city councils. He said that this was dangerous as few councils could be relied upon to keep up any reform. He said that he did not believe that the people of Marshfield would be willing to leave their reforms to the city council and the remark was warmly applauded.

Dr. Wilson said: "This proposed amendment to the constitution is deceptively worded; it pretends to advocate home rule for cities, and

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

FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS

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

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

PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL VOTING

The Oregon statutes provide a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$200, a sentence of from two to six months in the county jail for illegal voting.

The punishment for illegal voters and for the parties who attempt to get them to vote illegally or to aid them to do so is the same. Any person who attempts to vote illegally is punishable to the same extent as the one who did vote illegally.

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.

says 'the majority shall rule'; but in reality its purpose is to nullify all the criminal laws of the state as far as cities and towns are concerned, and give any little rumhole town exclusive say as to 'theatres, race tracks, pool rooms, bowling alleys, billiard halls, and the sale of liquors.' Such towns might go on furnishing a large proportion of the crime pauperism, and insanity of an entire county, and doubling the taxes thereof but neither sheriff, district attorney, nor grand jury would have any power to suppress their gambling dens and objectionable saloons or other vicious resorts. There is no proposition, however, that the municipality shall pay the bills. It may defy the public sentiment and moral laws of the state without bearing the expense of the crime, pauperism and insanity that is caused. The amendment would leave the state with the dead expense of the whole of it, and without power to prevent it. The constitution now provides that the city charters must be subject to the constitution and criminal laws of the state.' The proposed amendment leaves out this important clause.

"This proposed amendment emanated from that class that proposes to exploit the vices of city life for their own profit and cares little for the integrity and moral welfare of the state. The principle is un-American. Statutory law emanates from the supreme power of the state, that is the people of the entire commonwealth; and to permit the counsel of a mere municipality to override the laws enacted by the people of the whole state, and to set at naught the

moral sentiment of all Oregon, would undermine the supremacy of the state, create an authority within municipal bounds in conflict with the authority of our state laws and would be the worst form of minority rule vicious and anarchistic in all its tendencies.

"This amendment proposes: First, to exclude the state from the control of these matters. Second, to trench the saloon and nullify the local option law. Third, to make the towns and cities of Oregon wide open in defiance of the prevailing sentiment for better things throughout the state. Fourth, to deceive the voter in the act of stamping his ballot by putting the false and misleading wording of the official ballot: 'Subject to the provisions of the local option law of the State of Oregon,' when the main purpose of the amendment is to nullify said local option law in all corporate towns. Our present law makes the county the unit of government. The proposed amendment gives exclusive power to cities and towns regardless of state laws.

"The people of Oregon defeated the proposed amendment to our local option law two years ago, by a majority of more than ten thousand. Dr. Reddy's amendment to the constitution is even a bolder attempt to tamper with our constitution in reversal of the entire structure of our government, and merits a still more overwhelming defeat. All good citizens who are loyal to the State of Oregon and believe in the enforcement of its criminal laws should vote '321 X No' on the official ballot."

A BUSINESS MEN'S CAMPAIGN

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS ARE IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE PROHIBITION FORCES IN COOS COUNTY.

The present campaign for Prohibition in Coos county is backed and managed entirely by business men who have decided that the rule of vice and crime of all kinds should end in this county.

ARE SALOONS A BENEFIT TO A TOWN FINANCIALLY?

If they are then Marshfield with its 13 saloons should be in a fine financial condition, with paved streets, municipal water works and electric lights, city parks, city docks, modern sewer system and everything that goes to make up a modern city, with city warrants at a premium.

What are the facts? According to the report of Expert Squires she is in an alarming condition.

With a city charter that allows an indebtedness of but \$25,000 she is in debt to the amount of \$43,000 and going still further in debt.

Not a bank in the county will cash the Marshfield city warrants at par. There is not a single foot of paved streets.

Not a single one of the above necessary improvements.

Worse than all, the city is running in debt to the extent of several thousand dollars annually; and the city council is considering the advisability of asking the people to allow them to incur a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000.

What do you think that for a 'wet' town?

Compare the above with the city of Eugene a dry town for two years, which is in a most prosperous condition as shown by the statement of Mayor Matlock.

HAVE MERCY ON THE SALOON-MAN.

By voting for Prohibition and give him a chance to earn an honorable living. Many of them would become good citizens if given half a chance.

MARSHFIELD "DRY" BY 200 COUNTY BY 500.

A careful canvass of the list of registered voters assures a majority for Prohibition in Marshfield of 200 and in the county of 500.

Do not worry about Marshfield.

DEPUTIES FOR ELECTION DAY

SHERIFF GAGE APPOINTS THREE ASSISTANTS FOR THE MARSHFIELD AND NORTH BEND PRECINCTS.

Sheriff Gage has appointed the following Deputy Sheriffs who will be on hand at their respective precincts on Election Day.

North Bend—Chas. Kaiser.
North Marshfield—S. R. Beloate.
South Marshfield—O. O. Lund.

MARSHFIELD WILL BE DRY

Prosecuting Attorney Geo. M. Brown Says Law Is Plain On Question.

Owing to the reports having been placed in circulation that the Marshfield saloons would, under the amendment to the charter recently secured, be independent of the county and able to keep open even if Coos county goes dry, official refutation of the claim was secured today.

Marshfield saloons must abide by the same law that governs every other city in Coos county, according to Geo. M. Brown, prosecuting attorney for this district. The following telegram is self explanatory:

Roseburg, Or., May 26, 1908.

Dr. J. T. McCormac,

Marshfield, Oregon.

Local option law applies to all parts of Coos county alike and if county goes dry of course Marshfield saloons will be closed.

GEORGE M. BROWN.

LICENSE AND CRIME.

\$1.00 to \$11.00.

For every dollar the state of Oregon receives from saloon licenses it pays out over eleven dollars in the prosecution and punishment of crimes caused by liquor.

Cities receive the license fee and the counties pay the bills.

Farmers where to you get off?

What good will Prohibition do Coos county, if we elect gamblers and saloonmen to execute our laws? Remember this when you vote.

LINE UP.

You must vote either with the gamblers, saloon men and BAWDY HOUSE KEEPERS or against them.

Where do you stand?



Shall Saloons Run Politics or Be Run Out of Politics?

By JOSEPH W. FOLK, Governor of Missouri.

FEW years ago the saloons seemed to consider themselves ABOVE THE LAW. They defied the authorities of city and state. Was the idea of enforcing the law graciously received by the liquor interests? Did they welcome a reign of law? Not at all. On the contrary, they ATTEMPTED TO DEFEY THE ORDERS TO ENFORCE THE LAW until they saw defiance was useless. Then they gave unwilling acquiescence, while VOWING VENGEANCE ON THE OFFICIALS who dared consider that laws were made for them to obey the same as ordinary mortals.

BY THEIR OWN CONDUCT THEY HAVE CREATED A SENTIMENT AGAINST THEM THAT IS NOW ASSUMING CYCLONIC PROPORTIONS. LED ON BY DESIGNING POLITICIANS WHO SEEK TO USE THEM FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES, THEY HAVE ENTERED THE POLITICAL ARENA WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF DOMINATING THE POLITICS OF THE STATE IF THEY CAN AND THROUGH POLITICS TO CONTROL THE STATE.

They do not dare to openly advocate the repeal of the laws that they are now forced to obey, but they seek to politically annihilate the officials who enforce laws against them and to elect officials who will follow a different course. They are putting it squarely up to the people of the state as to whether the saloons shall be allowed to run the politics of the state or be run out of the politics of the state.

It would seem that they would have sense enough to be quiet, engaged as they are in a business the moral influence of which is NOT GOOD AT BEST, and to accept the reasonable and wholesome regulations of the laws they now so bitterly resent being enforced. They do not seem to look at it that way, however. They have made it a question as to whether they are GREATER THAN THE LAW or the law greater than they.