

# CAPT. KELLY'S ICY DUCKING

### Well-Known Coos Bay Navigator Has Thrilling Experience at Aberdeen, Wash.

The many Coos Bay friends of Captain Bernard Kelly, master of the steamship Alliance for many years up until about a year ago, will be interested in the rather serious accident, but humorous as a result of its happy outcome, which befell him a few days ago at Aberdeen, Wash. Captain Kelly weighs in the neighborhood of 250 pounds and the description of his predicament and the rescue closely reminds one of an experience of the Katzenjammer Kids of comic supplement fame. The many friends he made during his long years service in and out of Coos Bay until Captain Olson succeeded him on the Alliance a year ago will read with interest the story of his predicament which is told in an Aberdeen dispatch as follows:

"Captain Kelly, who is staying on board the steamer Lindsay, had a narrow escape from drowning as he started to board his vessel. Returning from town with his arms full of packages he slipped on the narrow gangplank and scattering his parcels in every direction, fell into the water, striking the sheer boom in his descent. He was stunned for a short time, but when he came to struck out and caught hold of the boom to keep himself out of the water.

"He was unable to reach shore and had to hold on for dear life until help should come. Finally two small boys who were playing on the dock appeared in view, and the captain hailed them. They were only 7-year-old children, and the hope of rescue from their efforts seemed rather remote. But the captain told one of them to go on board the ship, fasten one end of a rope and throw him the other. The little lad obeyed in every particular, and the captain was able to draw himself out of the ice cold water after an hour's immersion, not injured excepting for the chill he had received. The boy was handsomely rewarded for the rescue."

# WEAK ARGUMENT

## PROHIS ADVANCE

### PECULIAR THEORY.

An article in yesterday's Times was calculated to convince voters that the indebtedness of the city of Marshfield was due to the fact that the city is wet and was published for the purpose of misleading any who might have ideas that the city is extravagant. It is only necessary to understand that Marshfield has doubled in population within two years to see where the added indebtedness has been assumed. A city cannot build streets and make improvements without expending money. All the improvements that have been made have been absolutely necessary to keep up with the rapid growth of Marshfield. Who would build a home in the low lands of Railroad addition if there were no prospects of there being a highway? When a city is undergoing a transformation which takes it from the shanty stage to modernity, money is expended in large amounts.

The writer who essayed to ridicule the fact of the city's having increased its allowed indebtedness will see more things in that line before Marshfield is in the column of up-to-date and well improved cities. The figure, \$25,000, was too small when it was first voted and before two years, if the growth continues, the citizens of Marshfield will be ready and anxious to increase the limited indebtedness to \$100,000.

Eugene is cited as a city whose financial condition is in excellent shape. Eugene's limit of indebtedness is something like \$300,000, which compared with Marshfield's does not show so very favorably. And besides Eugene is about to contract for an \$800,000 water system. Then, how will Eugene's limit of \$300,000 look?

The attempt to charge to the account of the liquor interests the indebtedness of Marshfield is so silly that taxpayers who understand the situation will not give it any credence but those who are not aware of the object sought, might be deceived.

COME to the Coos Bay Orchestra's hall at the Knights of Finland Temple Saturday night. Fine floor and excellent music guarantee a good time.

Store your goods with the Bay Side Paint Co., North Bend.

# THOUGHTS FOR VOTERS

Voters who are possessed with a regard for square dealing in every sort of campaign should read every word of the following account of the utter disregard for integrity which the leaders in the Prohibition movement in North Bend are charged with. The charges cannot be refuted, for they are given by one of the members of the agreement and can be substantiated by men who would have stood by the Prohibition campaign had it not been foisted after an out and out agreement with the business men of that city that there would be no move made if certain things were done by the business men which same things were carried out to the letter.

## STORY OF THE AGREEMENT

I stated in yesterday's Coos Bay Times that I would publish in today's paper the whole truth pertaining to the agreement made by the Law and Order League with the city officials and business men of North Bend in the matter of saloon regulation.

I now give the history of that compact so that all who are interested may know which of the parties to the deal broke their promise.

To begin, I must take the reader back to a year ago, when the business men of North Bend banded themselves together for the purpose of creating a spirit of unity to act as one man in the upbuilding of North Bend and Coos Bay.

As soon as this association of business men were in harness planning for North Bend's future a few zealous, so-called reformers took it upon themselves to use the association for the exclusive purpose of cinching the saloon men and making them close their places of business on Sunday. In regard to this, the association took the stand that Coos Bay had for years been going on in a free and easy way with regard to Sunday closing and that it would not be advisable to use drastic measures all at once but to investigate, and if conditions justified closing on Sundays to insist that it be done all over the whole county.

This was not satisfactory to the reformers and when the time for the city election came last fall this question was made an issue in the city campaign. The association canvassed the situation thoroughly and found that the trend of public opinion was, that the dance hall must be closed up, gambling cut out, saloons close at midnight and on Sundays. A ticket was named and all factions agreed to it and the men nominated were elected by a large majority.

The new administration stood for Sunday closing and the elimination of gambling. After the election the mayor issued the order, closing saloons at midnight, the stopping of gambling and notifying Wilcox to cut out the dance hall.

As soon as the new council was organized an ordinance was presented to it for passage. This ordinance provided for the saloons closing at midnight and Sundays, \$800 a year license, no gambling, dance halls or other hurdy-gurdies.

The council refused to pass this ordinance on the grounds that it embodied too many subjects. Therefore it was rejected and the city attorney was instructed to prepare two ordinances, one to cover licenses and saloon regulations and the other covering dance halls, hurdy-gurdies and gambling. Also a committee was appointed to confer with the Marshfield officials in regard to Sunday closing.

These proceedings did not satisfy the prohibitionists. They wanted action at once. They did not care whether the ordinance was legal or what arrangement could be made with Marshfield in regard to Sunday closing. While the council was awaiting preparation of the two ordinances it passed a resolution giving May 1st for Wilcox to close his dance hall. This did not satisfy the ministers and prohibitionists. They charged the council with breaking promises etc. and mind you, their councilmen were all church members, their children going to Sunday school and their wives active church workers and yet these ministers impugned those men's motives, charging they were standing in with dance hall proprietors and gamblers. In their zealousness to force the council to act before mature deliberations could be had on the new ordinances, they lost the full support of the business men's association. Having lost that support the ministers organized a Law and Order League, taking all those who believed in strict regulation of saloons etc. But it soon turned out that several frenzied prohibitionists were steering this league into the prohibition camp. When the city council was ready to pass the two ordinances regulating saloons and dance halls, the business men appointed a committee to confer with the league and make this proposition; first, that the city council pass the ordinances making the saloon license \$500 per year in advance, strict closing of saloons at midnight and on

Sundays, the closing of the dance hall to take effect the first of May, and suppression of gambling. Second: In consideration of doing this the Prohibitionist element agreed not to sign or aid in circulating petitions to vote this election on the wet and dry proposition.

Superintendent of Schools Prof. Raab was the man who brought the agreement about between the two associations and a meeting to close the deal followed this arrangement which Prof. Raab and others had made. At the meeting when the deal was closed the following were present: Mayor Simpson, on behalf of the city administration; Ira Smith, president of the Law and Order League, acting on behalf of the league; Revs. Sumerlin and Lacy, on behalf of the churches and prohibitionists and Thomas Vigers and others on behalf of the business men. Everything was agreed to at this conference as per arrangements made by Prof. Raab with the additional demands that the mayor of North Bend and the business men there, aid the Law and Order League to close the saloons of Marshfield on Sunday.

To this end Mayor Simpson promised he would use his influence to bring about conditions so that Marshfield would fall in line.

On the strength of this conference the city council of North Bend passed the two ordinances and the saloon keepers strictly complied with every provision of these ordinances and by April first paid into the city treasurer \$5,600 license money to run their business for the next year being assured that the agreement with Prohibitionists would be carried and no vote be had on that issue this election. But the ink on the ordinances was hardly cold when lo, behold, the Revs. Sumerlin and Lacy started a petition to have a dry election in June on this issue to which they in conference had solemnly as ministers of the gospel agreed that they would use all honorable means to suppress circulation of a petition calling for a vote at this election.

Revs. Lacy and Sumerlin expected that the Law and Order League would, to a man, sign such a petition in the face of the agreements that the league had made. But in this they were sadly mistaken, as the majority of the league refused to sign, claiming that they were honorably bound by the agreement and let it be said to the credit of Prof. Raab, who is a Prohibitionist, that he upbraided them for the stand they were taking and he absolutely refused to sign the petition and did not sign and the same can be said of a number of others in the League who are also Prohibitionists, who are striving honestly and earnestly to carry out the conditions of the agreement.

Following is a list of business men who are aware of the agreement and are now petitioning the people not to vote North Bend and the county dry at this time as there has been an honorable business agreement made between all parties. The saloon keepers and city officials are carrying out their part to the letter. Tomorrow I will have an article in the Coos Bay Times stating who really closed the Wilcox resort, stopped gambling and now, and why Marshfield closed on Sundays.

H. C. DIERS.

# CLERGYMEN AGAINST PROHIBITION

The constant cry of the Prohibitionist, upon which he relies for financial as well as moral support, is that Christian, religious sentiment arrays itself as a unit behind the "cause" of Prohibition. That this claim is utterly without foundation has often been shown, but the Prohibitionist is not thereby prevented from advancing it wherever it may serve his purposes. It has been

heretofore his "rock of salvation."

In a word, the hide-bound Prohibitionist, for reasons best known to himself, is not open to conviction on this point.

But most other people are, including a large proportion of the clergy, be it said to their credit,—and it is for their instruction that we offer here a few testimonies showing the attitude of distinguished churchmen of different denominations,—"men of light and leading,"—upon this great and, at present, absorbing question.

### The Pope Not a Prohibitionist.

The following special dispatch was published in the New York Times of February 11, 1908, under a St. Louis date:

Addressing the Catholic Union of Missouri in St. Louis, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Franz Goller, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, declared that Pope Pius X is not in sympathy with the Prohibition idea now spreading through this country.

Mgr. Goller's remarks are deemed significant because he was among the first priests to be raised to the rank of Papal Private Chamberlain by the present Pontiff.

"The Pope certainly does believe in temperance," he said, "that is, moderation in all things, but not absolute Prohibition. That is not the spirit of freedom, but of autocratic government. The Holy Father himself takes a glass of wine, and believes that men should be allowed to use their own judgment in what they should eat and what they should drink, and not have other men decide such matters for them."

### Cardinal Gibbons Says, Prohibition Impossible.

Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, has recently expressed his views on Prohibition as follows:

"I am persuaded that it is practically impossible to put prohibition into effect in any large community, and the best means, therefore, to promote temperance is to limit the number of saloons by high license. I would be in favor of inflicting severe punishment on the proprietors of saloons who violate the law in the first instance, and in the second instance of violation I would withdraw the license altogether.

"Laws like prohibition that are certain to be violated had best not be made, for incessant violation draws down upon them disrespect."

"When a law is flagrantly and habitually violated it brings legislation into contempt. It creates a spirit of deception and hypocrisy, and compels men to do insidiously and by stealth what they would otherwise do openly and above board.

"All good men—good citizens—are in favor of the virtue of temperance, and I regret to see that the moral side of the question has not been sufficiently considered. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds.

"We might profitably learn a lesson from the old cities of Europe, which for 2000 years have been agitating this question. There is not a single city in Great Britain, Ireland or on the Continent which attempts to prohibit by law the sale of liquor. They have learned from a long experience that the best method of regulating this article of commerce is to impose licenses, to maintain good order for the protection of the citizens and to punish the violators of the law."

### A Catholic Priest's Comment.

The Rev. Daniel J. O'Sullivan, rector of St. Mary's Church of St. Albans, Vt., commented as follows upon the Cardinal's statement, according to the New York Times of February 11, 1908:

"I believe that the words of the Cardinal will have great influence not only with Catholics, but with all fair-minded people in the United States.

"Cardinal Gibbons is a brave man, who is never deterred by fear of criticism or condemnation from telling the truth as he sees it on great questions that affect the interests of the church, society and morality."

### VIEWS OF OTHER CHURCHMEN.

#### 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

## AGAINST PROHIBITION

We, the undersigned business men and residents of the City of North Bend, do most earnestly protest against the passing of a prohibition law in this City.

The passing and enforcing of such a law, in our opinion, at the present time, will seriously militate against the business interests of this community.

NAMES	BUSINESS
I. A. Frey	Clothier
Aug. Hoelling	Grocery
Smith & Taylor	Racket Store
S. S. Jennings	Dry Goods
S. P. Forties	Barber
N. H. Welling	Tailor
F. E. Monroe	Paint House
L. Barr	Jeweler
W. H. Gamble	City Meat Market
T. W. Rennie	North Bend Stables
P. N. Reberg	North Bend Hardware Co.
E. S. Barze	North Bend Draying
J. A. Jacobson	North Bend Furniture Co.
H. E. Burmester	Dentist
C. M. Pylar	Grocery
J. T. McGuire	Barber
Otto Groke	Cigar Factory
W. A. Ackley	Tailor
Frank M. Estminger	Midget Cafe Inc.
Peter Loggie	Building Material
F. Weyerman	Bakery
H. C. Diers	Real Estate
J. Virgil Pugh	Corner Grocery
S. W. Van Zile	Furniture
J. R. Ellerby	North Bend Fish Market
J. S. Jones	Hardware
L. F. Falkenstein	Lumberman
C. S. Winsor	Cashier Bank of Oregon
C. F. Burns	Barber
Hard	North Bend News Co.
Guerry & Hollister	Lawyers
L. J. Simpson	Simpson Lumber Co.
Thomas B. James	City Wharfinger
J. F. Bode, Manager	North Bend Manufacturing Co.
Edw. A. Schultz	Wholesale Grocery
H. P. Bevier	Gasoline Engine Manufacturer
A. E. Shuster	
Coos Bay Condensing Co. by J. H. Keating makers of "Sunrise Milk"	
E. Roncs	Confectionery
C. G. Hockett	Mgr. Coos Bay Mfg. Co.
S. S. Mathews	Toy Store
D. D. Dobbins	Oregon Electric Supply Company
Mrs. L. M. Perry	Millinery
Lucy C. Williams	Dressmaking
W. H. Greenleaf	Druggist
J. A. Davis	Dry Goods
J. W. Gardiner	Insurance
A. Whisnant	Publisher
James Allen	North Bend Shingle Mill Company
Judge Rummell	Real Estate & Insurance
John G. Horn	Building Contractor

### VOTE AS FOLLOWS

- 338 For Prohibition.
- 339 X Against Prohibition.
- 320 X For Constitutional Amendment.
- 321 Against.

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 society 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.

#### Bishop Moreland, of California.

Another false notion is that the abuse of wine prohibits the use of it. Apply this argument to other

things. Many men use horses for gambling purposes, and thousands of men are ruined by betting at the races. Shall we then abandon horses altogether and take to the bicycle? But many overdo the wheel, and suffer from curvature of the spine and the bicycle heart. Shall we, then, prohibit the bicycle? Some people are injured by drinking coffee. Must all the world then give up its morning cup? It never helps any cause to raise false issues about it or defend it with unsound arguments.

#### Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New York.

It was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between his methods and those of John the Baptist, that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man came eating and drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up his voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, he commenced his public ministry by making, as a rule, wine in considerable quantity, and of fine quality, and this apparently only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding.

#### Bishop Webb, of Milwaukee.

The Episcopal clergy is inclined to regard with leniency the saloon in all its phases so long as the saloon is not detrimental, on its face, to public interest and morals. I believe that the general tendency of the Episcopal clergy is to favor, rather than oppose, the well-regulated saloon. The saloon, when at its best, certainly has many things in its favor. It is gathering place of people, and in many instances of good people.

#### ANDERSON & HALL agents for

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