

More Thoughts For Voters

SOME GENERAL REMARKS RESPECTING THE WILD STATEMENTS AND METHODS EMPLOYED BY THE PROHIBITIONISTS TO WIN VOTES

To every question there are two sides, and in the case of nearly every one there is much to be said on each side. The prohibition boosters of this county would have the voters believe that they have all the argument on their side of the question. Supposing for a moment that this is so, is it not a strange thing that they have to resort to misrepresentation and even falsehood in their propaganda? If their cause is so just and so invincible, why do they not confine themselves to cool statements of incontrovertible facts? The voters of Coos county are amenable to reason, and one ounce of good reason is worth a ton of hysteria and red ink.

Speaking of red ink calls to mind perhaps as rank a piece of campaign intemperance as was ever perpetrated by an organization which professed to be composed of men who evidently rank themselves as superior mentally and morally to those composing the opposition. The "Red Devil" circular which was sent broadcast several days ago is well worthy of study by those who are inclined to look upon the prohibition advocates as models of truth and conscientious desire to help a worthy cause in a worthy manner. At the head, in red ink is a caricature representing a man shooting a woman in the back as she flees from him, the scene depicted being upon a launch. It is impossible not to understand that this is intended to represent the shooting of Mrs. Gordon by Holland Anderson a few weeks ago. First let it be remembered that this man Anderson is confined in the county jail awaiting trial for his life on a charge of shooting Mrs. Gordon in cold blood. Then let it be remembered that parties who are responsible for this circular attempt to prejudice the mind of the public against him have drawn entirely upon their imagination for the scene. So far as the public know, Anderson makes the claim that he acted in self defense: that the woman had drawn a gun and threatened to shoot him, and it is a matter of evidence that a pistol which she had carried was found lying on the deck of the launch near where she fell. He is certainly entitled to whatever defense he may have, and no organization, even of preachers who are supposed to serve a JUST God, have a right to circulate an imaginative picture of the act of killing, which, if it be taken as true would mean without question, "Hang him." This shows how little consideration for real truth and justice these people have where a "saloon man" is involved. Further, this killing is one of the "four" which the circular says were caused by liquor in Coos county during the past year. As a matter of fact, there is not a scintilla of evidence that Anderson, when he committed the deed, was in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor.

With all due regard to the dead woman's reputation, which has been pretty well shredded in the police courts of this coast within the past few years, it may be said that she was an adventuress who was likely to meet a violent death at any time, and liquor drinking was only incidental to her shady career. To lay this tragedy, which the prohibitionist people, assuming the function of judge and jury, pronounce a "brutal murder," directly at the door of the liquor dealers is as unjust as it would be to lay at the door of the church the brutal murder of his wife by a preacher in another state a few days ago.

But still worse is their course in including the other tragedy which shocked this community not long ago, whereby a young and beautiful girl met her death at the hands of a crazed admirer. They KNOW that this tragedy was not caused by liquor. The causes leading up to it were thoroughly aired at the time, and they KNOW that the young man made up his mind to kill the girl, not while under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree, but in his sober, if unbalanced senses. They know that he had threatened to take her life if she refused to marry him. They know that he was sober when he wrote the letter to his mother in which he gave his version of the rea-

sons why he would kill her. They know that he was practically sober when he committed the deed. It is true that he had taken some liquor in the evening before the shooting took place; so had a hundred other men in Marshfield; and they know that if he had been unduly under the influence of liquor the girl would not have allowed him to accompany her home. They know to a moral certainty that his determination to kill the girl and himself, rather than live without her would have been carried out that night, exactly as it transpired, if there had not been a drop of liquor in Coos county. Then what justice of truth is there in it in calling it a "brutal murder caused by liquor?" Where are the highly moral perceptions of these people when they attempt such rank misrepresentation?

They say there have been four of these murders "caused by liquor" in the past year. The writer does not call to mind the other two to which they refer, and as he has some regard for the truth, he will leave the reader to bring them to mind and see whether they were "caused by liquor" in the same way as the two here mentioned.

But the "Red Devil" contains still more food for thought. Another caricature, also in red, represents three boys in short pants, aged probably eight to eleven years, standing at a bar and drinking, while another lies on the floor in a drunken stupor. The devil acts as barkeeper and death looks on with approval. And these people profess to advocate TEMPERANCE! Could anything be more intemperate than such a picture, pretending to depict conditions with the warning: "Your boy may be there?" There is probably not a man in this county who does not know that such a scene has never transpired in a Coos county saloon. They know that it is a pictured lie—and it is just as bad for highly moral and religious people to lie as it is for a saloon keeper to do so, and perhaps a little worse, for it involves hypocrisy. It is true that liquor has been sold to minors in Coos, as in every other county. Sometimes and most often this has occurred through the well-grown minor lying about his age. Sometimes, unfortunately, it has been done deliberately, but never in the better class of saloons. However, we already have stringent laws dealing with this very offence. Why have not the real temperance people done something to enforce these laws? No law will enforce itself. If the law against selling liquor to minors could not be invariably enforced, does anyone suppose that any law can stop the older men from obtaining liquor when they want it? If it were possible to imagine that conditions such as are depicted in this cartoon really existed here, it would be as much of a disgrace to I. S. Smith and D. W. Thurston as to any other man in the community, for they could not exist in a community of real white men. To represent that such conditions are tolerated by the men who visit saloons is an insufferable insult to their manhood. But the real mental acumen of these people is shown when they put out such stuff to influence the votes of men who know the truth. It is, of course, possible that it is only done to inflame the zeal of those who do not know, but in that case it leaves them on the other horn of the dilemma—intentional deception.

But the Red Devil circular professes to give the profits of the North Bend dance hall for two years. The writer is not a defender of the dance hall in any sense, but will ask where these people got their information. One question asked is easily answered: "How much do the saloons give to charity?" They probably give ten dollars to charity where the churches give one. Anyone at all informed on the subject knows this to be true. It is not given as a slap at the churches. It is simply a bare fact which is brought out by the question asked. Let anyone start out to raise money for a person in need, and see where he will meet the most liberal response. It will be among the saloon keepers and the

men who are known as "drinking men." This is too well known to require further mention. The question is a boomerang for the prohibition. To make it still more binding, however, the writer will suggest that on election day the Law and Order League place on exhibition for the edification of the voters some subscription list for a charitable object, which has been circulated in Marshfield within two years, and on which the name of the present president of the League appears for a greater amount than those of the saloon keepers of the town to whom it was presented—or on which the name of the leading ministerial advocate of prohibition appears at all. The same answer can be given to the question: "How much do they contribute to any undertaking of public benefit?"

A statement made in the Times provokes a smile: That the "campaign is backed and managed entirely by business men." Entirely! Then where does the ministerial union which is taking such an active part get off? Watch the streets on Monday, and see what proportion of the business men are legging it for prohibition. What about the large number of prominent business men of the town who have signed a remonstrance against its passage: will anyone suppose that they have not the best interests of this community as sincerely at heart as an itinerant or new-comer?

DOES THIS LOOK AS IF BUSINESS MEN ARE WORKING FOR PROHIBITION?

We, the undersigned business men and property holders of the city of Marshfield, do most earnestly protest against the passing of a prohibition law in this community.

NAMES	BUSINESS
Flanagan & Bennett	Bankers
E. E. Straw	Mayor
W. T. Merchant	Merchant
E. O. Hall	Real Estate
Archer & Mercer	Billiard Parlor
J. W. Tibbets	Palace Chop House
Geo. Blanchard	Accountant
O. L. Hopson	Gas Co. Collector
Arthur H. Agnew	Gas Co.
Noris Jensen	Tailor
J. W. Mitchell	Merchant
David A. Jones	Merchant
P. C. Levar	Printer
C. F. McCullom	S. S. Agent
Arthur McKeown	Min. Engineer
H. Finell	Merchant
Wm. Holland	Boat Builders
Thomas Rooker	Engineer
G. A. Bennett	Coos Bay News
Peter Clausen	Shoe Store
Edwards & Lynch	Barbers
Claude Nasburg	Investments
R. Walters	Capitalist
Geo. H. Rohr	
Mgr. J. E. Bowman	
Frye & Lea	
Marshfield Hardware Co.	
Herbert Lockhart	
S. Lando	
Robert Marsden Jr.	
John Preuss	
E. S. Bargelt	
W. U. Douglas	
C. S. Dodge	
W. H. Gamble	
A. G. Noah	
T. J. Lewis	
Geo. Wasson	
C. M. McKnight	
D. A. Curry	
H. S. Bonebrake	
C. H. Hall	
R. F. Smith	
O. Schetter	
H. W. Skinner	
J. E. Cooper	
L. W. Planz	
J. W. Davis	
C. A. Howard	

VOTE AS FOLLOWS

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

secret of the extreme activity of our friends at this election.

There is sack. Still another phenomenon which without the shadow of a doubt has stimulated the zeal of some of the leading lights on the prohibition side is the wave of prohibition hysteria which, commencing in the south, where there was a very sensible desire to keep liquor from the Negroes, who haven't the moral stamina to control themselves, has been sweeping the country.

To a man who has always had an unquenchable itching for political power, and has always been willing to adopt whatever policy seemed likely to land him on the top, but who has rather run to seed, this may seem like an excellent opportunity to get into a band wagon that is coming right to the front of the procession. A fad which is certain to run its course and leave its advocates again stranded on the bar of political obscurity may look better to such an one than the remaining on the bar all the time. It would at least give a taste of the much desired nectar of political preferment—if it works.

In this connection, and touching the sincerity of some of these people, it will be recalled that not many months ago the present president of the Law and Order League was a candidate for mayor of Marshfield, and that just before election he had a card in the Times, over his signature, denying with a great deal of heat that he was in favor of closing the saloons, and heaping vituperative epithets on the head of the dastardly liar who had started such a report. He was so mad that he was funny. He assured the saloon men of fair treatment; and if the writer's memory is not at fault, he said publicly that he was not in favor of raising the saloon license to over \$600. At that time he wanted all the votes he could get, for mayor, and he knew that the town was full of voters who did not

and right here may be part of the

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	Try Goods
E. P. Fortes	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. Eyer	Grocery
J. T. McGuire	Barber
Otto Groke	Cigar Factory
W. A. Ackley	Tailor
Frank M. Esminger	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. Rones	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.

want to see the saloons closed. The sincerity of another prominent campaigner on the prohibition side might be also doubtful if it were generally known that he had expressed himself as he did just after the last election when prohibition was an issue. Robert Marsden says that at that time he met Rev. D. W. Thurston on the corner of First and B streets and that they had a few minutes conversation over the result, in the course of which Mr. Thurston expressed himself as not being in favor of prohibition laws, saying that he considered them "unfair, unjust and dishonest." Mr. Marsden is ready to make affidavit to this if necessary.

So much for the sincerity of some of these leading lights in the campaign to control men's appetites by law. Eugene has been used as an illustration of a prosperous dry town. To compare any Willamette valley town with Coos Bay is a great strain on the imagination, for all conditions are radically and fundamentally different. In the case of Eugene this is still more pronounced, for the fact that the state university is located there and money from all over the state flows there for the support of the students, to say nothing of the state money that goes to support the university. If the \$125,000 appropriation passes, which it should, the resulting boost for Eugene will undoubtedly be pointed out as the result of prohibition. Those who have followed the news of the day for several years past know that the movement for municipal improvement was started in Eugene long before the town went dry. It may also be pointed out that, against Marshfield's \$25,000, Eugene's limit of indebtedness is about \$300,000 and it is upon borrowed money that these great improvements, which are pointed out as the result of prohibition, have been made. Let Marshfield borrow one-

tenths of that sum and cash some of her outstanding warrants, and it could not be said that "no banker would cash them at par." Let Marshfield borrow \$300,000 and expend it for municipal improvements, and would these people be willing to credit the results to liquor—supposing the county remains wet?

But the prohibition campaign throughout has been characterized by a wildness of statement on the revival order, that would sweep Coos county into the dry column on a wave of hysteria, whether best for the community or not, and which might, incidentally, wash some of the flot-sam and jetsam up into the blazing light of political power. Will you lose your head and help toward that result?

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR.

Bids will be received for the building of a pavilion at Marshfield Fair grounds. For plans, see Walter Lyons, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Bids will be opened at 7 p. m., June 5th. Five per cent to accompany all bids that they will enter into contract within three days after bids are awarded, and give bonds complete same by July 10th. Right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

F. P. NORTON, President.
Marshfield Fair Association.

BAD ATTACK OF DYSENTERY CURED.

"An honored citizen of this town was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. He told a friend if he could obtain a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, he felt confident of being cured, he having used this remedy in the West. He was told that I kept it in stock and lost no time in obtaining it, and was promptly cured," says M. J. Leach, druggist of Wolcott, Vt. For sale by JOHN PREUSS.