

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Masonic.

BANDON LODGE, No. 115, A. F. A. M.
 Stated communications first Saturday after the full moon of each month. All Master Masons cordially invited.
 G. BOAK, W. M.
 P. NELSON, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

BANDON LODGE, No. 133, I. O. O. F.
 meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited.
 C. F. LORENZ, N. G.
 A. J. HARTMAN, Sec.

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COURT QUEEN OF THE FOREST, No. 17, meets Friday night of each week in Concrete Hall, Bandon, Oregon. A cordial welcome is extended to all visiting brothers.
 W. D. MARSHALL, Chief Ranger.
 A. RICE, Fin. Secretary.

Woodmen of the World.

SEASIDE CAMP No. 212, W. O. W. meets in regular session the first and third Thursdays of each month in the Masonic hall. Visiting members are cordially invited.
 A. RICE, C. C.
 O. C. WALDVOGEL, Clerk.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

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MRS. SARAH COSTELLO.

Local Option Column.

Following are the candidates endorsed by the Coos County Law and Order League:
 Ed. Backleff for Joint Representative.
 W. F. Disher for Representative.
 John F. Hall for County Judge.
 W. W. Gage for Sheriff.
 W. E. Cleghorn for County Clerk.
 Dr. E. Mingus for Coroner.
 Archie McNair for Commissioner.
 A. N. Gould for Surveyor.

A bill prepared by the Brewers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association will be submitted to the voters in the June election. It will be submitted by the initiative petition. On the ballot it will read: "For Amendment to the Local Option Law giving Anti-Prohibitionists and Prohibitionists equal privileges. Vote Yes or No." This statement of the bill is false.

Look into the bill and see if Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists have equal privileges. In the preamble to the bill, we read—"Providing that this act shall not apply to the manufacture or sale of liquors at wholesale by brewers, distillers, vintners, or wholesale liquor dealers." Thus at one full stroke all possible hope of prohibition is swept away.

Now is it possible to get rid of the saloon under this law? No. There are so many loop holes and fences put about it that we could not get at it. All of which holes and fences are for the saloon interests against the temperance people.

The bill provides that all ballots not voted for or against prohibition, shall be counted as voting against prohibition. To illustrate: Suppose a precinct had 500 votes. Of this 500 only 300 should vote on the question of prohibition, 250 vote for, and 50 vote against prohibition. It loses for the 200 who did not vote, with the 50 who did, make the vote stand 250 against 250, which is one short of a majority over all the votes cast. Is that equal privileges?

Again, the bill provides that any elector may contest the election. "The county judge shall have full and final jurisdiction to hear and determine the merits of said proceedings." Yes, quite an American idea? Denying the right of appeal. They mean to say to the judge, "Decide against us and God help you in the next election."

But suppose he decides for prohibition, have we got it then? No. The fence is thrown down for the druggist who may be tempted to sell it. He can sell on a prescription "which prescription shall not be used but once." Notice the clever trick with words, not and but in the same sentence, which means, fill it as often as you want to. If they meant that it could be used but once, why put the word not in.

Again, the liquor dealers do not like the penalty attached to the present law. It is too hard when they are caught. Ten to thirty days' imprisonment, and \$50 to \$500 fine is too much when one of these good law abiding citizens is caught breaking the law. If the penalty is light enough he can stand it all right. So with a big show of being magnanimous they provide "On conviction he shall be fined not more than \$250 for the first offense, and each subsequent offense be fined not more than \$500." That is easy, say \$1 and costs, or \$25 once a month as they do with some saloons not a thousand miles from here. Anything to be fair, though, and give both sides equal privileges.

These and other features, equally as unjust, make it impossible to get prohibition. More about it later. Keep these articles for future reference.

MR. BRYANT AND OTHERS ANSWERED.

The arguments against local option in the letters and pamphlets from Mr. Bryant and others of Texas and elsewhere, is best answered by the people of Texas themselves, who have more than three-fourths of their State voted dry already, without any idea of voting it wet again. In fact the state is ready for an amendment to the State Constitution making it illegal to sell liquors for beverage purposes, which amendment no doubt will be voted soon. It is a forlorn hope to quote men so far away as also to misquote so eminent and good a man as Lincoln. But maybe it is a hope, and hope is sweet to even the vilest men.

The persistent assumption that the temperance movement aims to regulate one's appetite by law is false. The movement aims only to make illegal a business which is society's greatest enemy, to put evil under the ban of the law rather than to give sanction of the law. As a business, it gives an unfair advantage to prey upon the weakness of humanity, hence,

as a business, it is productive of an ever increasing stream of evil consequences that reaches every state of moral, civil and political life. It injures every one. Men are short sighted who deny this statement. No man lives to himself.

It is no argument against the present movement to say you can not prevent men from drinking. We are not trying to do so. We do say man has no inalienable right, nor ought he to have a legal right to open any place and gild it with every attraction known to art and music and light to prey upon the weaknesses of human nature and lure humanity to its own destruction, which it does. It is wrong to work such havoc in society, and he who does it should be classed among society's enemies and treated as such.

Slavery is one of the great evils that had its beginning and will have its end, as intemperance also. But is there anyone so presumptuous as to say the end has already come? Surely none, either high or low or in any society, but admit, on reflection, that the great mass of humanity is yet in bondage to ambition, or greed, or passion. But none, save a fool, will now defend the institution of slavery as it existed in this country.

The time will come when it will be just as foolish to defend the liquor business as it now exists.

Slavery went out through the violent throes of civil strife. This will go with no less strife, but we still hope in a different way. It is true some perjury, some frauds, some murders, will attend its overthrow.

Does Mr. Bryant presume to say these things do not occur under the license system? His argument is all against his own position. Under high license, unprincipled, irresponsible men violate the law. Bootleggers and blindpigs are notorious in all such territory. The quickest and most effective way to reach the end of the evil is to raise the barrier of the law square across the way, and permit the people to defend the law. To say it cannot be done is to admit a weakness of our institutions that every American citizen will refuse to do.

The temperance people again appeal to the honest thoughtful men of this county to judge between the honesty and integrity of the classes representing the wet and dry side of the question. And ask you to throw the weight of your influence and vote where you are convinced it will do the most good, for the greatest number, your own kindred included.

We won this victory once fairly and squarely. But we were cheated out of it through the most trifling technicality and neglect of officials elected to serve the people, by the presumptuous and arrogant bulldozing of men contemptible alike for their methods and purposes.

We ask for a square deal and a fair chance to try the merits of the present local option law, and for officials who will give an honest enforcement of it. Vote for the law and for the officials endorsed by the temperance people if you consider our cause just. Make justice and sobriety your cause and defend it whenever, wherever and however you honestly can do it and feel the satisfaction that comes to one who knows they are doing right.

Vote for local option and against the proposed amendment to the law.
 W. W. ROSEBRAUGH

Myrtle Point.

The high school graduates this year are Florence McCracken, Maudie Buell and Claude H. Giles.

Alfred Machado of Bandon was here Sunday to attend the funeral of his brother's wife, Mrs. J. Machado returning Wednesday.

The firemen have ordered a new hose cart from a Chicago house, which is expected to arrive in a month or six weeks. It is a better cart than the one at present in use and will add much to the efficiency of the fighters. The boys pay for the cart out of their own funds, besides having contributed \$70 worth of new hose to the city.

In August the reunion of South West Oregon Veterans Association will be held at Myrtle Point and it is the intention of the local veterans to make it one of the pleasantest gatherings in the association's history. There are four locations that take turn about in entertaining the veterans of this part of the state and it is Myrtle Point's turn this year. Usually the Myrtle Point reunions have been the most largely attended because of its central location and it is expected that the August gathering will be no exception in that particular. A meeting of committees will soon be held and plans laid to make the reunion a success in every particular.—Enterprise.

Anti-Prohibition Column.

Chief Purpose of the Local Option Law Amendment.

The following explanation of the pending amendment to the local option law has been furnished to the Oregonian by Ralph E. Moody, an attorney who represents the sentiment which is favorable to the measure.

The people are in favor of local option, but not prohibition. When, therefore, the "local-option law" was submitted to the electors for their approval at the general election held in 1904 it received a majority of votes cast thereon, as it was believed to be as represented. Had the voters understood that the provisions of the law made it in many respects a prohibition measure containing unfair provisions, and not simply local option, it would have been defeated.

It was not fully understood by the people, at the time they voted upon this law, that it provided that the prohibitionists might call an election every year, while those in favor of of license could only call an election every two years; or that the prohibitionists were permitted to group several "dry" precincts together with one "wet" so as to permit the majority in the dry precincts to overcome the majority in the wet precincts, and thus force a precinct to become dry even though a majority residing in such precinct did not wish it.

While it was understood that when an election was called for the whole county, such county would be dry if it went for prohibition, the people did not understand that if such county election went against prohibition it did not allow the county to be wet, but made dry such precincts as voted dry.

The people did not know that the law provided that when a precinct went dry it denied the right of a person living in that precinct to have liquor in his own house for the use of his family and guests.

The proposed amendment to the local option law corrects these objectionable features, while not destroying or in any manner interfering with the proper purposes of the law.

The amendment provides that a local option election shall only be called every two years; prevents grouping and gerrymandering of districts, and allows each precinct to determine what shall be the rule in such precinct. So that if a majority of a precinct votes dry it shall be dry; if wet it shall be wet.

Should the amendment be adopted, it will make the present law a purely precinct local option law as it was originally represented to be, and which the people thought it was at the time it was adopted, giving each side the same and equal privileges.

The amendment also raises the number of signatures necessary to call an election from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. To permit 10 per cent, a small minority of any community to call an election puts it in the power of a few not only to thrust an expense upon the taxpayers of the county, but such right could be and has been easily utilized as a weapon of persecution or blackmail.

The amendment further provides that the sale of liquors in wholesale quantities by bona fide brewers, and distilleries and wineries or wholesale houses, is not to be construed as a violation of the law. The purpose of local option is to control the saloon and the sale of liquors in retail quantities. Under the present law, should the precinct in which a brewery is located vote dry, it would prevent the brewery from manufacturing any beer in its present location, and force it to establish its plant in some precinct that voted wet, practically confiscating the plant located in the dry precinct; and though a wholesaler had at great expense established his place of business in a certain location if the precinct would go dry, he would be prevented from doing business at that location, even though he did not sell to any one living within such dry precinct.

The amendment proposed takes this unjust and objectionable feature out of the law. The amendment further provides that when a precinct goes dry it shall not go into effect until 90 days. This gives a saloon man who was legally doing business in the precinct before it went dry time within which to dispose of his fixtures and stock. No reasonable man can object to this provision.

The present local option law was drawn by those who are in favor of prohibition, and not local option; and its enactment was secured upon the representation that it was a local option measure. Since the true effects of the provision of such act have now been discovered and made known, the law should be amended so that it really will be what it was originally thought and represented to be, simply a local option law; and the adoption of the amendment now proposed will make it a local option law containing no provision which is not fair and equal to all parties.

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