

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.

Foresters of America.

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.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. H. L. Houston,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office over Drug Store. Hours, 9 to 12, a.m. 1:30 to 4, p.m.; 7 to 8 in the evening.
Night calls answered from office.
BANDON, OREGON.

Dr. S. L. Perkins,
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Local Option Column.

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

Our present Local Option Law when applied, officers who will do their duty, means prohibition in the territory in which it is operative. It is the fairest and most just local option law in our country today.

The liquor business is admitted to be the greatest evil in our land by all, save possibly, a very few men engaged in the business. Our laws of regulation admit the evil of it, but propose to eventually eradicate it. They do not even control, much less destroy the business.

Our present law provides for county option which is just and fair for many reasons. First, the burden of caring for the product of the liquor business falls on the county; paupers and criminals are county charges. Under precinct option two or three precincts might continue to produce many thousand dollars of expense for a county of thirty or more precincts. Is it just or right to deprive a man from voting on a question that involves such a financial burden?

In this state the larger part of the taxable property is in the country. Hence they bear the greater burden and are of right entitled to a voice on this question.

Precinct lines are arbitrary and usually unreasonable and should not deprive a man from voting on a question of so much importance, when his home and children and money are all at stake.

The liquor men's amendment to our law, among other worse things, provides for precinct option. Under it three precincts in this county could continue nearly all of the evils of the liquor business. And they own one-tenth of the taxable property of the 29 precincts, and have less than 500 votes. Would it be just?

This bill also provides that all fines and forfeitures under it be paid into the city treasury. It costs this county at least \$13,000 a year to take care of the product of this evil, in cash, besides many of its best boys and girls. If there are any unusual criminal cases, it may be \$2,000 to \$10,000 more. No revenue, yet it must bear all the expense.

But we often hear some advocate of this highly "profitable" evil ask how the city would get along without this revenue? Well, let the people who own the property and reap the profit bear the expense it requires. It is but few of the tax payers who pay their taxes that way, and working men had better invest their money in property and the comforts of life. It would be better for all the people to have all caring for themselves. Paupers, criminals, and unfortunates would be less numerous.

Add to the ruined manhood, won childhood and childhood, the lost time and energy, the neglected homes, farms and business, the wasted dollars, the sighs, heartaches and tears and count it in money if you will and you will have what it costs to carry this proposed liquor amendment. It means no prohibition in Coos except in Ten Mile and Deer Park precincts and a few more like them. Do you want it this way?

Port Orford.

Owing to bad weather and lack of practice, the ball game at Dairyville has been postponed to Sunday June 3rd.

Some mining men arrived via Coos Bay last week to examine the George Curry mine on Boulder creek, with a view of putting up a quartz mill if available.

J. Q. Gilbert is here for a few days, on business, having brought his wife and mother-in-law on far as Bandon where they will remain until his return.

Robert A. Allen, who was "baching" on the P. Emery place on Rogue river, was found dead in his house last week, having evidently been dead several days. It is supposed that he died suddenly of heart disease. Mr. Allen has been in Curry County nearly twenty years, was a positioner of the Indian wars on the plains but otherwise not much is known of his antecedents or of his people. It is said that his right name was Cunningham. Later we learn that he was found dead slumped in a chair.

Some of the Coos Bayites seem to believe that the shoaling of the Columbia river bar, is "water on their wheel." Not much gentlemen. The jetty systems are alike. Compare Coos river with the Columbia when you wish to illustrate the difference with accuracy. The great harbors on this coast are Port Orford and Forcet Sound—the latter much larger, but Port Orford deeper, and more available for rapid commerce. Its coming is fated, and only belated.—Tribune

Harriman Orders Immediate Building of Coos Bay Road.

Railroad Will be Extended South to Eureka Where it Joins Line From Willits.

Portland Journal.

E. H. Harriman today gave orders by wire to Portland and San Francisco officials to construct immediately the Coos Bay railroad, 80 miles in length, from Drain on the Mount Shasta route in Oregon southwesterly to Marshfield.

This road will form the northern portion of a new coast line between San Francisco and Portland. The Harriman interests, and President Foster, of the California Northwestern have in the latter road, the southern end of the proposed new line. These same interests are preparing to extend the California Northwestern from Willits to Eureka, while between Eureka and Marshfield, Harriman has had for a couple of months surveyors looking over the ground.

J. P. O'Brien, vice president and general manager of the O. R. & N. company and S. P. company, this morning stated that he had received word to invite contractors to bid on the construction of the branch from Drain to Marshfield. Specifications for the work are out and the intention is to commence construction without further delay. Surveyors have been in the field for many months and the survey was completed some time ago.

This branch means the first railroad into the Coos Bay country and it will tap one of the richest timber sections of the state. The lands in that vicinity are adapted to stock raising and dairying and the lack of proper transportation facilities only has prevented the country from a remarkably rapid development. With the new line completed and direct and quick connection with Portland, the vast Coos Bay district is expected to build up an enormous trade with Portland.

Steamers plying between Portland and California ports have been touching at Coos Bay but they have been unable of late to take care of the increasing traffic, although tonnage has been added continually.

The Drain Marshfield line forms the initial link of a new coast line railroad to be built from Humboldt Bay, California, to Coos Bay. This line would give another rail route from San Francisco to Portland and do away with the steep grades of the Shasta route.

The California Northwestern extends from San Francisco bay to the lumber town of Sheridan, just north of Willits. A strip of road about 100 miles in length would bring the line to the city of Eureka, a place of 12,000 population on Humboldt Bay, and the center of the redwood lumber industry of the coast. The Santa Fe railroad already has a foothold in Humboldt, owning the Eel River railroad.

At Eureka, the Harriman interests, through A. B. Hammond, the millionaire timberman, have secured a foothold, possessing a franchise along the waterfront and a logging road extending from Eureka to Luffenholz, a lumber camp near Trinidad. Rights of way have been secured as far north as Crescent City, and surveys completed north to Coos Bay.

Myrtle Point.

George E-cott fell on ax at the Levi Smith logging camp Saturday cutting his leg severely just below the knee. He went to Mr. Anderson's place near Bandon to recover.

M. G. Pohl has received from a Los Angeles jeweler the information that the black sand of this coast, particularly that in the vicinity of Cape Arago contains fragments of diamonds which when cut and polished make very good setting. He states that the platinum found in the sand is of inferior quality, being mixed with other minerals.

There are a number of amendments to the state constitution which voters should carefully study before election day and prepare to act intelligently. If the voters are to make the law now a chance for them to show their ability and, above all, their interest in that particular work.—Enterprise.

Chamberlain and Withycombe are both good men and either would make a creditable governor. One is a Republican and the other is a Democrat. The Democrats being the minority party, it becomes necessary for them to claim their candidate is the better man, but that does not make it a fact.—Salem Journal.

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 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 fied 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 this 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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