

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST DRY POLICY

There are usually two sides to any question of public interest. There has been a great advance in prohibition sentiment in Oregon during the past two years and many earnest workers in the cause have never missed an opportunity to advocate it in the press, the pulpit and on the platform. But there are others who are not advocates of prohibition and occasionally one sees their views in print—but not as frequently as those of the other side. For this reason we reprint here an article from William H. Tebbe published in last Sunday's Oregonian, because it is about the best article we have recently read on that side of the question. Mr. Tebbe says:

"Prohibition, what does it mean? As is generally understood, it means to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage—not the drinking thereof, or that is a personal privilege, prohibition or no prohibition.

"I wish here to make a plain statement. The United States Constitution plainly sets forth that it fosters and protects all manufactures. You may in all honesty and sincerity vote for prohibition but to stop the production of liquor, the Constitution will have to be amended by striking out the word 'all' and put in an exception.

"Does prohibition prohibit? I am bold enough to say emphatically, no. I need not refer to the state of Maine but take my own native state, dear old Iowa. Prior to 1854 we had local option. The river counties of course, were wet and wide open, the wet districts waxing rich on the desires and thirst of the dry. Then came the greatest struggle of all, personal liberty or a state prohibiting amendment. The Prohibits carried by 37,000 majority. The Republican party upheld the amendment, the Democrats voting for it as an experiment. What was the result? Under local option we had in my little home town and place of business a German Club, whereby we could get good lager beer shipped to us in bulk. A good number of our members were religiously inclined who would attend divine service Sunday morning but in the afternoon most of them would, with their wives and families, come to the club, enjoying social and neighborly intercourse with music, eating and drinking; wine, beer, soda pop or lemonade; dancing, cards and other games. Now comes the state prohibitory amendment making it a misdemeanor for a common carrier to haul or handle spirituous or malt liquor. This of course put an end to the German Social Club.

"What followed? The river counties continued wet, public sentiment being against all sumptuary laws, but to us in the interior where religious zeal and, I must confess, rank fanaticism prevailed. They say our boys are safe. The old toppers will have to go on the water wagon. Yes, the boys were safe; the German Club was superseded by a young men's club, oathbound password and private passkey. On Saturday night they would have come by express a box of bananas.

"The open saloon was a thing of the past, but in my home town, before local option, there had been six well-conducted saloons, compelled by city ordinance to close at 10 p. m., and remain closed until 6 a. m. Then we had three or four drug stores; now they maintain and support 11 drug stores. The proprietors of some have built for themselves palatial residences and I am told, hold first mortgages on fine farms. The prohibition cry was 'Wipe out the saloon.' Then our most beloved country would be safe. Safe from what? Foreign invasion? I guess not. Safe against a man or woman patronizing a blind pig or a drug store?

"What do our most ardent supporters of prohibition put in place of the saloon. Absolutely nothing. The open saloon is the poor man's club; it is a free information bureau; it is a place for thirsty men to get a drink of cold water just for the asking; it is a place where a stranger is always welcome, a place where he can leave his hand baggage and feel that it will be kept safe; a place where the clerk, generally speaking, is an encyclopedia of facts concerning the city or town. Ask him a civil question and 99 times out of 100 you will get a civil answer. Should you have a call of nature, where else could a stranger go?

"And right here let me ask you knows of a law making the drinking of liquor or becoming intoxicated a crime? A person may become intoxicated with joy and delight. Take, for instance our old fashioned revival meeting or an old time camp meeting. To get drunk with liquor is boasted, but not a crime in itself. If arrested by a guardian of the peace, the charge in each and every instance is drunk and disorderly. I need not here mention in comparison the case of the Holly Rollers in Tacoma which has recently come to public notice through the public press.

"Cities and communities have for hundreds of years had to contend with the strong drink question, as well as that of the social evil. They have found that regulation does regulate only to a certain degree. Suppression does not suppress, and later prohibition does not prohibit. The voters of the grand old state of Oregon are confronted by these same old problems. Again suppression does not suppress, regulation does not regulate and prohibition does not prohibit. What then is the solution? Let me tell you, the word is 'repression.' Take down your unbridled and see, if I am right or wrong. Take the words of Milton: 'Your desire for wine and all delicious drinks which many a famous warrior overruns thou couldst repress.' Don't this being back the question to the individual him or herself? Repress your desires and don't depend upon legislation to curb your abnormal desires and appetites.

"For the sake of argument, if the liquor business is wrong, a higher and unreasonnable license doesn't make it right. The one great trouble is the drinker and patron of saloons. Members of high-toned clubs have ostracized the bar-keeper, but have forgotten the beams in their own eyes. Is the mixer any worse than his customer? Being thus ostracized he says to himself, 'I've got the name, so here goes the game.' Where can you find a more liberal and generous class than the average barkeeper? Let a civic question arise, some public improvement involving the greatest good for the greatest number, he is one of the first to contribute.

"Vote Oregon dry, and thereby enrich California and Washington. Force our young men into private drinking clubs. Increase the quick doctor business by writing prescriptions, etc. Vote Oregon dry and foundation the blind pig and bootleg dispenser. The only way to regulate the saloon business is for the drinker to regulate himself first. Repress your desires. Don't vote for a sumptuary law to regulate your own personal desires or appetite."

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WANTS "LIQUOR LETTERS" SUPPRESSED BY LAW

Brownsville, Or., Jan. 8.—Two liquor dealers in Portland for the past two years, or since the prohibition law was passed, have been sending out letters and circulars describing their liquors. Residents from all over the state have received letters thanking them for their patronage and for recent orders when, in reality, no orders were sent them. Some who have received these orders are temperance workers and the liquor houses will get all that's coming to them if the letters are not stopped. Recipients of these letters have sent back others with temperance tracts and sermons enclosed.

I would like to ask through the columns of the Journal if this objectionable feature of the liquor houses could not be stopped? Could not this be brought up before the postal authorities? It is similar to blackmailing and is defaming of character in a way.

What prohibitionist wants a friend to see him receive a letter from "Mike Jacobs & Co." or some other big liquor house? I mention this concern as it is one of the objectionable companies. The writer has received several of these objectionable letters, and would like to hear from others who have. Will some one throw some light on the subject as to whether it can be brought up before the postal authorities? "Woe unto the man who giveth his

neighbor drink"—Fred Harrison in Portland Journal.

RAILROAD MAN OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

Laramie, Wyo., Jan. 11.—"The Union Pacific has purchased for the year 175 miles of 30-pound rails for additional second track," said A. L. Mohler, vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific, at the opening session of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association here in the course of an address on the promised improvement of facilities for his road.

But Mr. Mohler deprecated the wave of prohibition as a possible means of reducing traffic, the recent reform legislation and the determination in various quarters to enforce the new tax systems upon railroads—all these elements that might deter the progress of railroad development in the next year. He admitted that millions would be employed in the work of extending railroads, but asked where the money was to be obtained under such conditions.

"Prohibition Means More Taxes." "With the prohibition wave, gradually spreading, and with the probable tariff reduction it would seem ultimately that the government will desire to tax interstate business," Mr. Mohler said. "The amount of money expended on second track alone and taxes in the states of Wyoming and Nebraska far exceeds the gross earnings derived from these two states and allows nothing whatever for the maintenance of the old lines, nor interest nor dividends.

"It is quite within bounds to say that during the next five years this country should spend many millions in the enlargement of its railway facilities. How this money can be restrained with the restriction applying to transportation lines is a difficult question to answer."

WHY PROHIBITION GAINS

(Oregonian Editorial.)

Twenty-five thousand converts to the temperance cause in a single day is a record that has never been approached by the most powerful temperance organization in existence. But this is the number of able-bodied American citizens working for one employer who on New Year's day pledged themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. This wholesale accession to the ranks of prohibition was on the Northwestern railroad, and neither emotion, sentiment or religion had anything to do with dealing such a body blow to the demon rum. It was simply a business proposition worked out to a logical conclusion on strictly economical lines. So far from being reformers or altruists, it is not improbable that the men actually responsible for the innovation still indulge in the wine that sparkles and the high ball that invigorates.

With them the requirement of temperate habits among their employees was not prompted by any nobler motive than that which assured them that, with all of their men sober all of the time, the liability of costly disasters would be greatly reduced. The movement was not confined to the op-

erating department of the great road, but also included the shopmen as well—the very natural assumption being that the men who came to work after a night of battling with booze were not in a condition to deliver a full day's work for the day's pay which it was, of course, necessary to give him. The conditions which have forced temperance on so many Southern communities are exactly the same as those which have reformed this army of railroad men.

The proud and haughty Southerner, with an inherent aversion to permitting any man to limit his rights to eat and drink as he sees fit, is undoubtedly as fond of his mine julep and cocktail as he ever was, but the economic waste and disturbance of law and order through indiscriminate drinking by men who have only partial control over their appetites had become so serious that the individual pride and desires of the element which could control its appetite were subordinated to the general good of the communities. This gathering strength of the temperance movement is from a quarter never suspected by the Murphys and Dows who devoted their lives to the cause, but who scarcely looked beyond the moral or religious aspect of the case. Indiscriminate drinking not only prevents good work, but it leads to crime, and crime is expensive both for the criminal and for the community. In other words, the people have at last learned that it pays to be good and it pays to be sober.

AS TO ACUTE DISEASES

In many quarters of the country osteopaths are not very numerous; as a result, the news of their good work having spread, they are kept busy treating patients who come to their offices suffering from diseases that have become chronic, so that the impulsion has grown that osteopaths treat chronic diseases only.

In many quarters of the country where osteopaths have become numerous the doctors of this new school have become the regular family physician. They have been called in alike for the troubles of children and parents, and their marked success in the treatment of diseases of every character makes their services much sought after. Any one who wishes a thoroughly convincing demonstration of osteopathy's effectiveness should call in an osteopath when some member of the family is suffering from an acute attack; and it is quite certain that the osteopath will thereafter be the family physician.

Dr. H. L. Studley, osteopath, office over Chambers Hardware store, Phone Black 1326. Residence, 734 Ferry street. Phone Red 3197.

CALL FOR CITY WARRANTS

Notice is hereby given that all city warrants up to and including No. 392, registered Jan. 15th, 1907, and drawn on the general fund, will be paid on presentation at my office January 15th, 1908. Interest will cease on that date.

Eugene, Or., Jan. 9, 1908.
FRANK REISNER,
City Treasurer.

All Holiday Goods At Exact Cost

The remnants of our holiday stock, are placed on sale at actual cost. We prefer to close out the goods now rather than carry them over. Some of the things you want for Christmas, but failed to get, you can now buy for yourself at bargain prices. The sale also affords a rare opportunity for those who have been delayed in buying gifts, who need return gifts, or who want something to present as a New Year's token.

Hull's Red Cross Drug Store
17-19 E 8th St.—537 Willamette St.

Miller's Shoe Store

Most any body can sell you a shoe for summer but

FOR WINTER WEAR GO TO A SHOEMAKER

who understands the leather and knows what he is selling you. We have a **Repairing Department** fitted up with everything that's modern in the way of machinery for doing the best of repair work.

MILLER, The Shoe Man.
West 8th street.
The Home of Good Shoes

STAPLES

Six Days Sale Beginning, Monday January 13th

- 25c can Bakers Cocoa 20c
- 25c Bakers Unsweetened Chocolate 20c
- 35c can Ghirardell's Groundi 30c
- 1 package Postum 20c
- 1 bottle Mapleine 30c
- 1 bottle Cross & Blackwells Lucca Oil 45c
- 2 packages Grape Nuts 25c
- 2 cans Tomatoes 15c
- 2 cans Corn 15c
- 2 packages Celluloid Starch 15c
- 2 packages Gold Dust 35c
- 1 lb California Walnuts 20c
- 1 bushel Fancy Burbank Potatoes 40c

- 1 one gallon Bucket Syrup 50c
- 1 package Cream of Wheat 16c
- 1 package Olympia Pan Cake Flour 21c
- 1 package Columbia Oat Flakes 28c
- 1 package Columbia Wheat Flakes 28c
- 5 lb package Domino Sugar 60c
- 1 package Shredded Wheat Biscuit 11c
- 1 bottle Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing 20c
- 25c package Crackers 21c
- 10c package Crackers 9c
- 1 package Malta Vita 10c
- 1 package A & H Soda 5c
- 1 lb. Tillamook Cheese 20c

Ax Billy Department Store

THE STORE THAT KEEPS PRICES DOWN