

THE WASCO NEWS

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Wasco, Oregon.

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Official Paper of Sherman County.
FRIDAY, June 1, 1906.

In a communication in last week's News the writer in support of the Prohibition position cited the fact that the income of the city of Wasco from water system was \$2880.00 which according to his estimate was \$720.00 less than the running expenses of the City, including interest on bonds, pumping etc; he estimating these expenses to be \$3600. The writer did not take into consideration, however, the fact that the City of Wasco must during the next twenty years pay off a bonded indebtedness of \$20,000.00 or \$1000.00 per annum for that twenty years, which will make the expenses of the city \$4600.00 not taking into consideration numerous other improvements which will be necessary as time goes on, such as addition to water works, street improvements, increased police force, repair and improvements in apparatus of the fire department, and other things too numerous to mention. The cost of running a municipal government always increase ahead of the property value, and in many older towns a heavy and in some cases almost prohibitory tax is necessary in order to meet the municipal expenses.

Any dream that our people may have that the water system or any other public work in which the municipality may engage will pay the expenses of the city, is doomed to an unpleasant sensation on the awakening. This is contrary to the experiences of all municipal governments.

Continuing he says:

"There are minor sources of revenue which is summary will practically provide for our city's running expenses without the license money from saloons. With \$122000.00 in taxable city property, would it not be a matter of equity and reason should we pay part of our city expenses by a city tax instead of employing six or eight saloon men to secure it from the living of poor drunkards' families, and in the debauchery of the youths of our land?"

If the doctrine of the Prohibitionists had been found to be practical this might all be true. But it has always been found as has often been stated in these columns before that Prohibition does not Prohibit, to use a time worn phrase. And to find proof of the contention one need not go beyond the confines of Sherman county. It is true that in case Prohibition carries there will be no saloons, but the open saloon is no more injurious to the moral of the community than the surreptitious methods through which Professional drunkards get liquor just the same while the younger element, who are inclined to be somewhat wild, take especial delight in defying the efforts of the law; the result is that there are just as many drunkards, just as much disorder, just as much temptation; and as to temptation more since the men who dispense it start out in the first place in violation of law, and it is consequently no more dangerous for them to sell it to minors than it is to adults. Whereas the open licensed saloon is not in its inception a crime, hence it is, if there is any pretense of enforcing the law, exposing the proprietor to unnecessary danger if he supplies liquor to minors. Therefore all the crime, all the disorder of a saloon town obtains in a prohibition town, the law abiding, non-drinking population being compelled to foot the bills, while in non-prohibition towns the disorderly element foots a good share of the bills made necessary because of their existence.

Again:

"You say we have laws ample to compel decency on the part of saloons. You concede that indecency exists; that laws made to regulate saloons are not complied with. Then you call the keepers of these saloons responsible men, who offer their business to the law's control. There is a strange inconsistency here. One cannot conceive of a man being an habitual lawbreaker, and at the same time a responsible party. You assure us that we have no right to expect our city laws to be enforced better than at present. Is there no likelihood of elevating the franchise of electing officers who will better enforce the city laws? It must be admitted that this is a rather pessimistic view. It is certainly a gloomy outlook

for you of the minority. We are hopeful in the belief that the majority look for better things."

Is the indecency so much on the part of the saloons and the men who run them as on the part of the men who deliberately debase themselves, and can we expect that a man who deliberately makes an ass of himself reform because the saloons are not open? Practical experience shows that so long as booze is manufactured so long will the boozers use it and just that long will there be boozers. Our law against crime succeeds in removing the criminal from society to the penitentiary or giving him a free ticket to the great unknown but laws against crime have never reformed a criminal in the history of the world. Reform comes not through the laws prohibition but through the hearts and minds of men, the result of a consultation of their own interest as revealed by intelligent education. Perhaps it is true, yes it is true that ninety-nine saloon men out of every hundred violate the law to a greater or less extent, but where is the business man that does not, the drug store, many presided over by professional christians, are a notable example. There are state laws prohibiting business transactions on Sunday but how many business men are in Wasco but violate the strict intent of this law. The officer who neglect to enforce the law are as much criminals as the man who violate it, if we are to look at it in a strictly moral sense. Hence we presume from the standpoint of our correspond the population of responsible business men is extremely small.

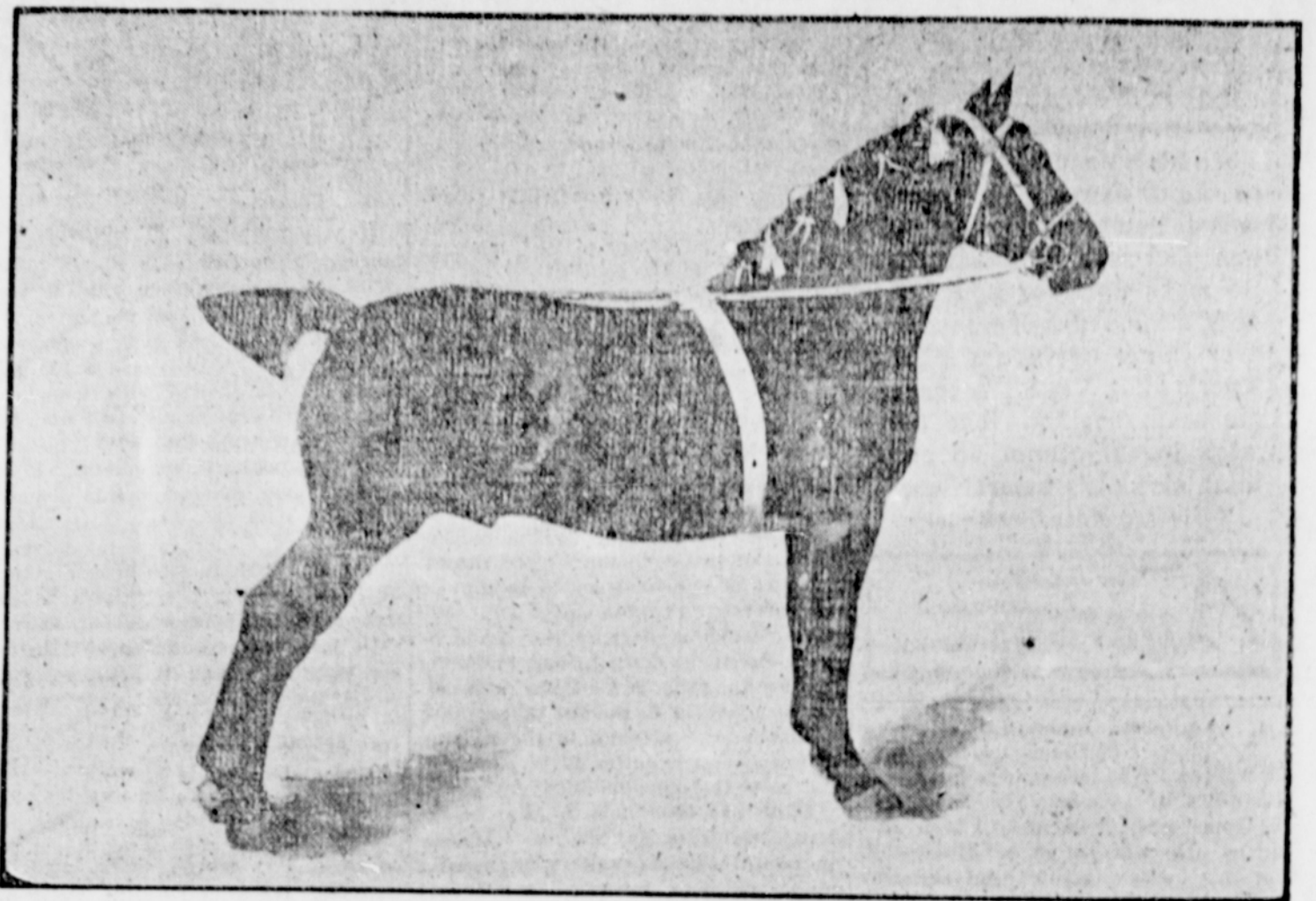
As to the enforcement of the laws, it seems that the reformers as they often choose to call themselves are better at devising ways than they are at furnishing ways. It is true, but not likely, that Wasco and Sherman county will raise up a Jerome or a Falk but the chances are against it.

As to the moral side of the question, the anti-saloon campaign is more a matter of sentiment than of practical morals. "An evil" says our correspondent, "should never be sanctioned by law." In this case where is the evil? From a commercial point of view is it so much the saloon as it is the manufacturer. From a moral point is so much the existence of the saloon and the goods it dispenses as it is in the weakness of comparatively small and useless portion of our race? Is it not chiefly an evil of lack of proper education and training, or of a naturally weak and depraved mind? Again is it not chiefly an evil of the lax enforcement of the law itself? What would have been the result had the men and women who are so enthusiastically pressing the cause of Prohibition been as energetic in a campaign for the laws enforcement? Well some of our city, county and state officers would have been coming more nearly earning their salaries than they are. Do your expect that the prohibition law you propose to enact will enforce itself automatically? Certainly from past experience one would be lead to think that was what you were looking for. But such a law will never be found. My dear sir enforce the laws we have and you will find that things will be more to your liking than they are at present in any Prohibition state, city or county.

Enact your prohibition law and be as lax and unconcerned as to its enforcement as you have been with the laws we have and you will go several steps toward the rear both morally and practically, and as regards the welfare of the community.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

How many business men are there who would knowingly hire a man as an assistant in any position, knowing that the man had an unsavory reputation morally and coupled with it he had been positively known to violate his promises to his employers in the past? Would it be good business to hire a man whom all knew



The Imported German Coach Stallion Kanemus No. 752

[PEDIGREE.

Kanemus by Agar (136) 1st dan Kenea 2 (1609) he by Eissrr (1064) dam Abbe (954); Abbe by Emanuel (506) dam Geria (749); Eissrr by Young Olheilo (9317) dam Europa (877).

Kenea 2nd by Eber (132) dam Kenea (1366). Eber by Eberhard (1008) dam Kimme (568).

Kanemus was import by the Hartman Stock Farm of Columbus, Ohio, March 29, 1905 and was approved by the German Government to land for public service in Germany, and is one of the best type of the German Coach breed of horses, he will be 4 years old April 15, 1906 and weighs 1465 pounds—A perfect Coach horse of

the highest type. Kind and intelligent and possesses to an extraordinary degree the wonderful finish and great activity for which the German Coach breed of horses is so noted.

The origin of the German Coach Breed is claimed to owe its best qualities and powers of transmission to the Arabic Blood, which dates back to the sixteenth century (See Enyclopedia Britannica on horses also Wethenly's Stud Book History in the year 1533, his pedigree like his individual merit is the best that could be found in Germany and commands him to the consideration of those wishing high class colts. The large size, hardy constitution and early maturity of the German coach breed enables the breeders to use them at a very early age in farm

work and thus receive a liberal remuneration for their keep during their development and growth, which is a business proposition and must necessarily be considered by those who are in horse breeding for profit.

Kanemus will make the season at Moro Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

At Wasco Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

At G. W. Hildebrants Sunday.
Terms: \$15 for season and \$20. for Insurance.

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For further information address
W. G. McDonald, secretary.
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UNKNOWN FRIENDS.—There are many who have used Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhea remedy with splendid results, but who are unknown because they have hesitated about giving a testimonial of their experience for publication. These people however, are none the less friends of this remedy. They have done much toward making it a household word by their personal recommendations to friends and neighbors. It is a good medicine to have in the home and is widely known for its cures of diarrhea and all forms of bowel trouble. For sale by Marsh & Medler.

to be a man who would in all circumstances serve himself first and his employer last? Would it not be a more wise policy, especially in cases where all depends on the man to employ one who though he did not in all respects meet your approval as to his ideas of business you know to be an honest man and would use his best endeavor to serve your interest honestly and conscientiously, and would scrupulously give you the benefit of his labors?

The present senatorial campaign presents those questions sharply and clearly defined.

Will you answer them as common sense dictates or will you answer them in the words of the unpromising portizan; who in all circumstances regardless of the consequences to state, nation or business interest will answer STAND BY THE PARTY?

HENRY KRAUSE

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Keeps a complete stock of team harness, buggy harness saddles, bridles, halters, bits, spurs, sweat pads, rings, whips, curry combs and brushes, robes, gloves, etc.

Wasco, Oregon.

SANDOW FLOUR MILLING CO.

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Wasco, Oregon

SORE MUSCLES—Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by Marsh & Medler.

Oregon City, Ore., May 20, 1906,
To the Editor,

Dear Sir:—

I would like to submit some facts concerning the proposed sale of the Barlow toll road to the State of Oregon for \$24,000. I believe it should be voted down because:

It is not worth the money. The promoters have an option on the road from the owners for \$8,000 and will make \$16,000, if they can sell it to the state. No farmers in Clackamas county are obliged to pay a toll to get their products to market. Very few farmers live near the road. The seven miles of toll road between

How to Break up a Cold.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days' time. To do this, however, prompt action is necessary. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry loud cough, profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's cough remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Marsh & Medler.

the mountains and the end of the public road was offered to Clackamas county as a free gift about three years ago and refused. No provision is made in the law for an examination of the title of the alleged owners, nor requiring the title to be free from incumbrances. There is very little travel on this road. I drove over the road across the mountains and back seven years ago and did not meet an average of one team a day.

Your truly,
W. S. U'Ren.