

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

S. A. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

An independent local newspaper devoted to the interests of Central Point and the Rogue River Valley. Published Every Thursday.

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AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

One of the most important local questions to be decided at the election next Monday is that of so called prohibition of the liquor traffic vs. licensed saloons. That this question is of prime importance to every citizen, every voter and every taxpayer is evident when we consider the many different phases of the question which are involved.

Morality, temperance, good government, respect for law, taxation of property, business interests, municipal improvements and the welfare of the rising generation are all questions that are intimately associated with the question of prohibition, and because of that the question should be carefully and dispassionately considered by every voter and decided by him, each for himself, when he enters the voting booth next Monday.

The so called local option law in Oregon is not, in reality, a local option law at all but was designed and drawn with the studied intention of giving the advocates of prohibition the best of the argument whenever possible. Under this law a vote may be taken on a county as a whole and if a majority of the voters favor prohibition, the entire county is "dry," regardless of the wishes of the people of any particular precinct who might have cast an overwhelming vote in favor of license. On the other hand, if the county as a whole votes "wet," only such precincts as cast a majority of "wet" votes will be "wet," the precincts which voted "dry" will be held in the "dry" column. Again, if a certain town or precinct is known to be strongly in favor of license, this law makes it possible for prohibition workers to hitch on to it some other precinct which is known to have a heavy majority of "dry" votes and thus force a proposition on to the people of the other town that they do not want. Is it to be wondered at if such a procedure develops a disregard for law and a community of law breakers in the precinct which has thus been robbed of local self-government by a so called but obviously bogus "local option" law? If a law is unfair and deceptive can it be expected to bring good results? Can good come out of evil?

The Herald is in no way, directly or indirectly, interested in the saloon business. It realizes fully the evil of intemperance and the curse that certain classes of saloons have been to many communities and individuals, and it is in no way an apologist for the saloon, the saloonist nor the excessive drinker. If the proposition to-day was one for the absolute prohibition of the manufacture of all intoxicants, by the federal government, this paper would stand squarely for that reform, believing that such an action would be a genuine reform calculating to enhance the morals, material prosperity and general happiness of the human family. But the leaders of the present day prohibition movement do not take that view of the matter. The manufacture of intoxicants is permitted to go merrily on while the proposition is being fought out to prohibit the people of certain localities from legally buying something which many of them think they want, thus making it necessary for them to obtain it by unlawful methods, for it is a well known trait of human nature that that which is prohibited is often that which many men are determined

to have. It is like attempting to stop the flow of a river by building a dam across its mouth instead of taking steps to dry up or cork up the springs at its source.

The fact is that, in a general way, prohibition does not prohibit. The writer has in mind a little town in western Pennsylvania—his boyhood home—where it has been tried for about fifty years and, according to reports in the local paper of that town, the bootlegger and the jug and bottle lines still flourish and the youth of the town can still get their booze with as little trouble as they could there 25 or 30 years ago or as they can to-day in Central Point.

Two phases of this question just now are worthy the serious consideration of every voter in Central Point precinct:

First—After four years' trial of local prohibition, with open saloons in neighboring towns all around us, has the morality of the community preceptably increased? Has temperance been promoted? Is there less drinking? Have we better local government than we had four years ago? Is there any higher regard for the law than formerly—in this connection it should be noted that every bottle or drink of liquor which has been dispensed here for four years has been in direct violation of the law and every man or boy who has purchased it has aided and abetted the law breaker and has fostered in his own mind, perhaps without realizing it, a growing disrespect for all law? Have the boys of the community been protected, or have they not rather been "saved from the saloon" and turned over to the tender mercies of the bootlegger, who plies his trade on the street, in the shadow of the churches or wherever he can separate the boy from his coin? This is not a theory; it is a lamentable condition which confronts the community to-day.

Second—Has the business of the town increased either directly or indirectly as a result of prohibition? Are our merchants better able to hold the trade which rightly belongs here because those of their customers who might like a glass of beer on a hot day or a glass of whiskey on a cold day or a glass of something else any old day, can't get what they want? Are our streets better kept, the sanitary condition of the town more wholesome and our sidewalks in better condition since we have had this so called prohibition, which seems to prohibit nothing except a matter of several hundred dollars of annual revenue to the town? Does that increasing class of newcomers—men of means and men of affairs from the eastern states and from the cities of the coast—who are coming here to invest in the rich fruit lands that surround Central Point on every hand make their headquarters here while looking for a location and getting settled, or do they go to a neighboring town to stop and spend their money where they can secure first-class accommodations at a hotel which has a first-class, open bar? These men do not go there primarily to patronize the bar—many of them may be total abstainers—but they go where the crowd is and where the accommodations and comforts—largely, perhaps, made possible by the revenue from the bar—are to be found.

The Herald believes, conscientiously and honestly, that as a community we would be better off under a system of high license, with one decently conducted and properly regulated open bar than we now are with our farcical prohibition law and that the boys of the community would be much better protected from the evil of strong drink than they now are.

The objection is made by some friends of prohibition that under former conditions when saloons were running here the law was grossly violated and that liquor was sold to minors and to men of known intemperate habits. This

Central Point State Bank Central Point, Ore.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DIRECTORS—J. W. Merritt, President; W. C. Leever, Vice-President; T. M. Witten, Cashier; I. C. Robnett, W. J. Freeman.

Your Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

Advertisement for National Bank of Medford. Text: THERE IS BUT ONE BEST National Bank of Medford. RESOURCES, \$450,000.00. Wm. S. CROWELL President, M. L. ALFORD Cashier.

is no doubt true, but it is also a fact that the town officials and every law abiding citizen of the town at that time was at fault for permitting such conditions to exist. There were laws then, as now, governing the saloon business. Why were they not enforced? Under the present charter the mayor and council have the right to exercise their judgment as to the number and location of saloons, and the Herald has no reason to doubt but that the present mayor and council will, if license is voted, restrict the number of license to the minimum and demand and secure a rigid compliance with the existing laws governing the sale of liquor. Each voter should decide for himself whether or not such a condition would be preferable to the present unrestricted reign of biters, booze and bootleggers.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, April 8, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. J. Osenbrugg, of Medford, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, did on November 18, 1907, file in this office her sworn statement, No. 9480, for the purchase of the Lot 6, of Section No. 6, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1908. He names as witnesses: William T. Grieve, of Perist, Oregon; Nelson Nya and Clara Nya, of Prospect, Oregon; and John James Osenbrugg, of Medford, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of August, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, April 8, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. Annie E. Parker, of Woodburn, county of Marion, State of Oregon, did on February 11, 1907, file in this office her sworn statement, No. 9247, for the purchase of the N1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4 of section No. 10, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

LODGE DIRECTORY. CENTRAL POINT LODGE NO. 193 I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. in A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Second and Pine Sts. Visiting brothers are specially invited to meet with us when in town. GEO. L. FORD, W. E. PRICE, Secretary, Noble Grand

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, April 2, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. J. Osenbrugg, of Medford, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, did on November 18, 1907, file in this office her sworn statement, No. 9480, for the purchase of the Lot 6, of Section No. 6, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1908. He names as witnesses: John A. Obenchain, Charles E. Obenchain, of Big Butte, Oregon; Frederick W. Medynski and William G. Alden, of Medford, Oregon; and William G. Alden, of Medford, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of August, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 13, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Marvin A. Tripp, of Aberdeen, county of Brown, State of South Dakota, filed in this office May 15, 1907, his sworn statement, No. 8758, for the purchase of the N1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4 of section No. 10, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

MONDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, 1908. He names as witnesses: Daniel D. Tompkins, of Salem, Oregon; John H. Slattey, of Oregon City, Oregon; John Vincent, of Prospect, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Advertisement for Silverware. Text: SILVERWARE Rogers' Bros. Triple plated The Best on Earth. CENTRAL POINT PHARMACY

Advertisement for Central Point Market. Text: Central Point Market LEWIS & SONS, Props. Fresh and Salt Meats Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal. Highest Market Price Paid for Beef, Pork and Mutton. We invite your patronage. CENTRAL POINT, ORE.

Advertisement for D. C. GRIM. Text: D. C. GRIM City Draying and Transfer Central Point, Oregon

All kinds of hauling promptly done. Retail Dealer in Wood.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, March 20, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. J. Osenbrugg, of Medford, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, did on November 18, 1907, file in this office her sworn statement, No. 9480, for the purchase of the Lot 6, of Section No. 6, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

MONDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, 1908. He names as witnesses: John A. Obenchain, Charles E. Obenchain, of Big Butte, Oregon; Frederick W. Medynski and William G. Alden, of Medford, Oregon; and William G. Alden, of Medford, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, March 20, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. J. Osenbrugg, of Medford, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, did on November 18, 1907, file in this office her sworn statement, No. 9480, for the purchase of the Lot 6, of Section No. 6, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1908. He names as witnesses: Thomas C. Norris, of Jacksonville, Oregon; James B. Watkins, J. Frank Brown and Frank R. Neil, of Eagle Point, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, March 4, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, L. H. Caster, of Eagle Point, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, did in this office May 4, 1907, his sworn statement, No. 9247, for the purchase of the SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, of Section No. 30, in Township No. 34 South, Range No. 1 East, W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

THURSDAY, the 28th day of MAY, 1908. He names as witnesses: Andrew B. Chartrand, of Derby, Oregon; Edward H. Hinchelton, of Derby, Oregon; Samuel Vestal, of Eagle Point, Oregon; Franklin M. Caster, of Eagle Point, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of May, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Oregon, February 15, 1908. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, William Parker, of Woodburn, county of Marion, State of Oregon, did in this office on February 1, 1907, his sworn statement, No. 8810, for the purchase of the SW1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, of Section No. 28, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 1 E. W. M., Ore., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1908. He names as witnesses: D. D. Tompkins, of Salem, Oregon; Arthur Holden, of Trail, Oregon; James E. Martin, of Portland, Oregon; and David S. Livesey, of Woodburn, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.