

**MATERIALIST COLUMN**

Edited by Eliza Mowry Bliven, Brooklyn, Conn.

When people become Materialists, they are sure that after death all plants, animals and mankind disintegrate or become as lifeless as a rock, dry stick or old bone. There is no future life except the chemical life of the atoms, neither heaven nor hell, neither enjoyment nor suffering, for we will know nothing. Our senses and all brain activities stop when our physical machinery gives out.

All nature proves there is no God; all the sciences teach it, evolution, geology, astronomy, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, physiology, all teach the doings of atoms, not the doings of a supernatural spirit God. Praying amounts to nothing, because there is no God to pray to; and if there was, we could not change the Laws of Nature, the doings of the eternal undestroyable forces of the atoms, that make and unmake everything in the universe.

Since we can have only this one life, all want to make the most of it. We waste no time nor cash on preparing for death, or seeing priests or preachers to help us escape their imaginary hell and secure a place in their imaginary heaven. We are interested in all the affairs of this life. We strive to avoid the pains or evils of this life and to secure a long life, safety, health and all the enjoyments we can. Will self-gratifications that bring harm to ourselves or to others, do this? Harming others brings enmity and troubles. We demand Liberty, so we can make the most of our life. But what kind of liberty should we claim or strive for? Could we be happy if surrounded always with starving children, crying mothers, everybody terribly diseased, everybody suffering in some way, many insane, many thieves, murderers, libertines, thousands of men drunken, quarreling and fighting? No! We want to live in a community where everybody is healthy, intelligent, good, natured, happy, each doing their share of work to procure the necessities of life, all friendly, just and helpful. We are all mutually dependent and the general welfare makes our own opportunities.

How can we make such a community? By each controlling themselves from whatever prevents it, and by banding together to stop those who will not control themselves from whatever harms. What must we stop and how? Some claim that we have no business to stop anybody's doing anything they choose, even though their self-gratifications or greed deprive many others of liberty and cause poverty and suffering. The liquor traffic does this, yet many denounce prohibition in the following selections from letters:

I cannot agree with you and the editor of Silvertown Journal in supporting prohibition. This country claims to be a land of the free. It is a shame and disgrace to try to force the people to something they don't like. I am an abstainer from spirituous liquors and tobacco; but woman or man supporting prohibition or compulsion of any kind never can be called adherents of liberty; consequently I never will favor that slavish and immoral movement. Take my name out of the list of Materialist Association.

Joseph Bunata, Texas.

I am a total abstainer and friend to temperance, but an absolute enemy to prohibition. The principle is wrong. Intoxicants in themselves are not an evil. It is only when wrongfully used that they become an evil. When an evil is prohibited, and the prohibition is right, it does not apply to the temperate use of an article, because that article is sometimes used intertemporarily and the evil use works harm to others as well as to himself. My invalid brother needs and has to have liquor all the time. In Oklahoma the prohibition laws have been made so stringent that if one gets a gallon brought from another state, he cannot carry it anywhere, even from one room to another or give any person a drink, no matter how bad it is needed. The result is that four fifths of the citizens of Oklahoma have become criminals.

Charles F. Randall.

The people of Oklahoma ought to have been thoroughly taught what harm liquor does as a medicine, and why the moderate use creates the appetite that makes and ruins drunkards, before they made such stringent laws that they cannot be enforced.

I disagree with you as to the cause of poverty, drunkenness and crime. The large majority of crimes are against poverty. The capitalist system of production is the cause of poverty; and poverty breeds those crimes and drunkenness. I have been in mining camps, mills and factories and found there too long hours for human endurance, and the speeding-up that saps vitality. The laborer dares not slow-up, for he sees the army of unemployed, the boss' club and poverty, so to keep his job he resorts to stimu-

lants and narcotics. In the camps I found inferior, adulterated food, vermin over crowded bunk houses, no sanitation, so the miners become easy prey for the saloons. The working class receive less than 15 per cent of the wealth produced, which allows only a bare existence for the man and family; hence the system makes poverty.

Laws are made by and for the capitalists who will not abolish the liquor traffic as long as there is private profit and government revenues in it. The so-called middle class, the small property holders pay most of the taxes and they would howl their heads off, if they had to make up what is received from the liquor traffic.

Poverty breeds drunkenness. Instead of striving for futile prohibition laws, abolish the cause of poverty by educating and organizing the working class to abolish capitalism. I myself am very sorry that the working class cannot see the necessity of sobriety in their every day struggle with the capitalist class, for it lessens their economic power.

T. L. Rhoda, Tacoma, Wash.

What the working class pays for liquor and tobacco makes them paupers, and instead of stimulating them, these reduce their vitality and endurance. The huge revenue that the government gets from the liquor and tobacco traffic and the immense profits that saloon keepers and the owners of breweries and distilleries and the tobacco trust get, all comes mainly out of the wages of the laboring class, who paralyze the saloons and use tobacco every day. Educate the laborers to see the folly of using their scant wages thus, and the advantages of using the whole for necessities and being free from the appetites that enslave, muddle dull brains, third class workmen and incapable of planning to stop the capitalist's profits.

**Prohibition and Liberty**

I understand that Joseph Bunata has denounced The Silvertown Journal and Mrs. Bliven for advocating prohibition. He thinks that prohibition is destructive of liberty, etc. Mr. Bunata mistakes, like so many others, the principle of prohibition as applied to strong drink. He thinks that the prohibitionists are trying to forbid the drinking of intoxicating liquors and that will prevent men from exercising his right to drinks. The prohibitionists are not trying to make it criminal to drink. In no state, so far as I know, do they undertake to say it shall be criminal to drink. The prohibitionists try to make it criminal to manufacture, sell, transport, import or store for selling intoxicating drinks for beverage purposes.

The state of Ohio has a law which forbids the sale of spoiled meat or diluted or impure milk. No man can engage in the business of selling bad meat and bad milk, but there is no law to prevent a man from eating spoiled meat or drinking bad milk, if he wants to do so. The consumer's liberty is unimpaired.

The state has said that the public health is affected by the use of spoiled meat, and therefore the business of ruining the public health shall be made criminal. In just the same way the prohibitionists say that the use of strong drinks not only affects the public health, but the public morals, personal security and the public mind, and because of these ruinous effects the business of producing these shall be made criminal.

Already in every state of the Union and in some other civilized nations, it is made criminal to sell strong drink to minors, to persons intoxicated or in the habit of getting intoxicated, on Sunday, on election day, and within certain distances of colleges, etc. Many agree to this kind of legislation. What is the difference in principle between selling strong drink to persons under twenty-one years of age and those over that age, between selling it on election day and Sunday or any other day? So far as Mr. Bunata's argument of liberty is concerned, he should get out and howl against the tyranny of preventing a saloon keeper from selling to a person twenty years old, or five years old, or to a person already drunk, and call these deadly usurpations of power, to destroy our boasted liberty. The only difference between the prohibitionists and those who are in favor of the law which forbids selling to minors, is that the former believes that if the reason is good for making it criminal to sell to a man under twenty-one years of age, it is likewise good to prevent the sale under severe penalties to those over twenty-one years. The loss on the personal liberty side is made up by the gains as to the other rights, as for instance personal security. Every other right we have is the gainer by the loss on this one, even to the little child to get better fed and clothed.

Neither the prohibition party, the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, nor any of the other temperance organizations, so far as I know, has ever attempted to make the drinking of intoxicating liquor a crime or misdemeanor. They have all aimed to stop drinking, but not by making it a crime to drink. All they have attempted on the drinker, as a direct agency,

**DRY COLUMN.**

**WEST VIRGINIA PROSPERS UNDER DRY POLICY**

**What Happened to the Biggest Brewery in the State—Now a Packing House**

By Fred O. Blue, Tax Commissioner of West Virginia

When the question of prohibition was first submitted in West Virginia in 1888, it carried only three counties, but when the same proposition was submitted in 1912 it lost in only three counties. Although the population of the state had doubled, there were 300,000 less wet votes the second time than the first. This vast change in sentiment was attributed to education. The effects of alcohol have been taught in the public schools since 1888.

The first thing we did after the amendment had carried was to pass a real prohibition law. One of the wets described it as having horns. We did away with the clubs and we did away with the drug stores. No physician in West Virginia can give you a prescription for wine or whisky. They say you can't enforce it. I want to say that you can. Our police courts are practically idle. Last week, for the first time in the history of the state, a grand jury adjourned without finding a single offense worthy of indictment.

I want to say that prohibition has not hurt business. Wheeling, which was the wettest town in the state, has turned her brewery into a packing house, and it employs three times as many men as it did.

In Charleston, the brewery has become an ice plant, and we are to have cheaper ice, so that the poor of the city can afford it.

In Wheeling, where there were 14 saloons in one block, every place has been rented to another form of industry, some at advanced rents. A shoe dealer located in that block writes that his business has increased 35 per cent since the city has been dry, over a corresponding period when it was wet.

**DRUNKARDS' HOMES NEEDED**  
**Such Institutions Needed if Oregon Should Vote Wet**

By Gov. West in The Oregon Journal

I would like to establish a drunkard's home if the state remains wet at the coming election. Our state institutions are filled with old drunks. Look

has been moral suasion, education, etc. If we made it criminal for a man to drink, how many people would it strike? Probably half the population of the United States drink. This would make fifty million criminals in the United States, counting in the children of the parents who drink.

The difference between legal prohibition and moral suasion is moral suasion undertakes to reach the drinker as well as the maker, seller and importer, but legal prohibition wisely lets the drinker alone, that is, it does not seek to make him a criminal.

Olin J. Ross, Attorney, Columbus, Ohio.

By physiology in schools and moral suasion everywhere we should educate everybody to know what harm intoxicants do to the user, his family, business and society, also its harm as a medicine, and how moderate drinking creates the drunkard's appetite, destroys his will power to let it alone, injures his brain, empties his purse, ruins the home, makes him a nuisance, makes criminals, paupers, insane and diseases too numerous to mention. Total abstinence frees the man from the drink habit, saloon expenses, loss of his job, misery in his home, etc. Every drinker is the slave of the saloon and helps to swell the income of the capitalists in Europe and America who own the breweries and distilleries. Prohibiting a saloon, brewery, distilleries and liquor selling everywhere would wipe out all their profits and keep all that money in the laborer's possession for home necessities, give him better brains, health and skill, both to earn and to learn how to thwart injustice and secure their share of the blessings of life. Prohibition of the saloon, enforced, frees the weak and the young from temptations and stops making drunkards out of moderate drinkers. As long as they waste their money and brains on intoxicants and tobacco, the Socialists and I.W.W. will never get anywhere. Their leaders must teach them this and stop their supporting all liquor and tobacco capitalists and all religious capitalists. Priests, preachers, evangelists and missionaries are religious capitalists.

Prohibiting the liquor traffic and enforcing it by heavy fines and by moral suasion making total abstinence popular everywhere, will free the working classes from a thousand evils and bring beneficial liberty in place of harmful slavery.

Many physicians have given up the use of alcoholics as a medicine and their number is rapidly increasing, because they have found out that it does more harm than good.

Eliza Mowry Bliven.

at the police court records and you will see the same old offenders coming up time after time for sentence. All this costs money, accomplishes nothing and is assinine. Personally, I hope the state goes dry so we will have no need of a drunkard's home. If it stays wet, we should see that a drunkard's home is established, supported entirely by the liquor traffic. Our state, through legislation, has adopted a policy which proclaims to the world that each industry should take care of its own sick and maimed. The owner of the sawmill, the brick yard, the powder factory, all contribute a stated amount in order that the families of those killed or injured while in their employ should be properly taken care of. Can you tell me any good reason why this provision of the law should not be extended to the liquor business? If it is legitimate business those engaged in it should be proud to maintain a home which would be a monument to their handiwork. Here all old battle-scarred or bottle-scarred veterans could spend their last days recounting their fights with John Barleycorn. They would not feel that they were supported by the bounty of the state, for they would realize that the industry that made them helpless and hopeless wrecks was supporting them and paying the bills.

"Prohibition is very injurious to the business of police judges, a certain class of lawyers, jails, calabosses, and all other business depending on vice or crime."—F. E. Munsell, president First National Bank, Herington, Kansas.

**JUST THINK OF IT!**

A burning theme of long ago Still haunts my soul with gnashing bit. It tells about a human foe, Who causes most of all the woe. Just think of it, and think of it!

I love to pass about the street, To see some things of benefit. But half the time my eyes will meet Licking signs where toppers greet. It's then, my child, I think of it!

Perchance I see some door ajar, I peep within a little bit. Uncouth they stand about the bar, I hear them talk as if in war. It's then, my child, I think of it!

I see them later start for home With swaggy gait and loss of wit. They hook their arms and on they roam But later on they fall like foam. It's then, my child, I think of it!

And as I read the daily news, Which tells about the wrongs, to wit: Divorce and theft and empty pews, And murderers who get their dues; It's then, my child, I think of it!

A thirsty boy went to a well, From which he gently raised the lid. A roar much like a thunder fell, Out came a demon with a yell. Just think of it, and think of it!

"My lad," said I, "you are to die; Yet from such death you may be rid; You simply wish my wish comply, An earnest wish I ne'er deny." Just think of it, and think of it!

With frightened face he dropped his pail When told he was his soul to quit, And mournfully began to wail. The stranger smiled, resumed his tale. Just think of it, and think of it!

"You shall, fair youth, as surely stay; Do one of three things you see fit, Imbibe this cup of woe, or slay Your pa, or sister, any way." Just think of it, and think of it!

The boy repaired to make his choice. Said he, "I never shall commit A murder; it's against the voice Of God, whose mandates are no toys." Just think of it, and think of it!

There was then left the least of crime, By means of which he might outwit The evil one's well planned design. So not to kill, he drank the wine. Just think of it, and think of it!

No sooner had he drained the cup, He heard a laugh and falling lid. The fiend went down and left him up. And dazed, he had his eyes to rub. Just think of it, and think of it!

With tipsy gait he raved about, And right and left he fiercely hit. Scared pa and sister, ceased to shout, For dead they were, without a doubt. Just think of it, and think of it!

If this be ghastly to your mind, Then ask the convicts what they did. But I am sure that you will find That crime from wine, put them behind. Just think of it, and think of it!

I ask the man who came afar, And told this nightmare tale with vim: "Who was this burning man of tar?" "It is the keeper of the bar; Young man," said he, "beware of him!"

(Continuation from Page 2, Col. 4)

to hell. (Remember, materialists believe they can go to hell before they leave.) You see the thoughts and views of infidels are set to the terms of Bible truth in spite of them.

**Questions:**

1. Where did man get his idea of right and wrong?
2. Who told man that he is a moral creature?
3. Can right and wrong exist if there is no God?

**The Greater Oregon**  
With new buildings, better equipment, enlarged grounds, and many additions to its faculty, the University of Oregon will begin its thirty-ninth year Tuesday, September 15.  
Special training for Business, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Teaching, Library Work, Music, Architecture, Physical Training and Fine Arts.  
Largest and strongest departments of liberal education.  
Library of more than 10,000 volumes, two splendid gymnasiums, eleven buildings fully equipped. Tuition \$100.00. Administration Building in course of construction.  
Tuition Free. Dormitories for men and for women. Expenses lowest.  
Write for catalog and illustrated booklet. Addressing Register, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, OREGON

Conveyancing

Brokerage

Phone Green 991

**CASCADE REAL Estate Co.**

MR. and MRS. G. H. DEDRICK, General Managers

OFFICE IN HOSMER BUILDING  
Room formerly occupied by H. E. Brown  
SILVERTON, OREGON

**A BIG BARGAIN.**

One acre, half in clover, an 8-room house, city water in the yard, good well, 40 young fruit trees, 15 old ones, chicken house, fine Jersey cow, 35 chickens, grapes, good barn---everything for only \$3250. Easy terms. No better bargain in Silvertown! See us over the Journal office.

Money to Loan

Notary Public

Phone Black 1242.

Coolidge Street.

**BEN HOFSTETTER**

General Contractor for Commercial and Industrial Building

EXPERT ENGINEER

In the Design and Construction of beautiful homes, business houses, schools and churches.

SILVERTON, OREGON.

**OREGON SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET**

- United States Senator—B. F. Ramp
- Governor—W. J. Smith.
- State Treasurer—B. F. Sloope
- Attorney General of Oregon—J. E. Hosmer
- State Labor Commission—August Nikola
- State Supt. of Public Instruction—Mrs. Flora Foreman
- State Railroad Commissioner—I. O. Puerola
- Justices of Supreme Court—D. W. Robinson, N. Rannels, A. G. Hetchkiss, Chas. H. Otten.

Do you believe in dreams? Your dream of a home will come true if you will let the CASCADE REAL ESTATE COMPANY tell you how to buy a home on the installment plan.

Buy a lot in Geiser's Addition—best buy in Silvertown—must sell and you get the advantage of the forced sale. You can pay for this lot and the CASCADE REAL ESTATE CO. will build you a bungalow—pay for it in stead of paying rent to the other fellow.

LOOK HERE FRIENDS! The Silvertown Journal wants to live, and we want to hammer this fact into the minds of our friends until they will help make it impossible for the hierarchy to "get our goat". Fifty Cents a year for subscriptions will not pay the expenses unless we get a larger number of subscribers, and therefore, in order to live, our subscribers must act as our agents and get us other subscribers. Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

**MARION COUNTY SOCIALIST TICKET**

- Representatives: E. W. Ross, Silvertown; Fred Haak, Marion; L. D. Ratliff, Salem; Allen Hutcheon, Salem; F. J. Von Behren, Aumsville.
- Sheriff—J. E. Blazer, Silvertown.
- Clerk—T. Y. McClellan, Turner.
- Recorder—Lyth M. Cannon, Salem.
- Treasurer—R. R. Ryan, Salem.
- Commissioner—F. C. Ramp, Brooks.
- Coroner—Bernard Pehr, Salem.
- Surveyor—Jean B. Hess, Salem.

A BIG BARGAIN in a business building and a small lot with good building already for business can be had by applying at the office of the Cascade Real Estate Company. Price only \$500. The location is on a principal street and the terms are easy—just like paying rent.

**SILVERTON TIME TABLE**

Arrive from Portland	8.25 A.M.
" " "	11.05 A.M.
" " "	4.30 P.M.
" " "	8.15 P.M.
" " Salem	10.59 A.M.
" " "	5.05 P.M.
" Brownsville	9.15 A.M.
Depart for Portland	7.30 A.M.
" " "	9.15 A.M.
" " "	2.90 P.M.
" " "	5.05 P.M.
" " Salem	8.25 A.M.
" " "	3.00 P.M.
" " Brownsville	4.30 P.M.