

sentiment if I know I have done my best first of all to smash the death traps set on our corners and in every way for the feet of the innocent, and any man who prays God to save the unkind and keep us from evil and goes out with a chance to vote the ballot which will contribute to the destruction of young manhood...

John Wesley, the father and founder of Methodism, says the rum traffic slaughters mankind by the wholesale, and drives them to hell like sheep. Says England's greatest statesman, "Intemperance is a greater evil than pestilence and famine combined. Burke says, "What is morally wrong can never be right."

Mr. Storey has told us something about the model license law remedying the evils of this traffic. I beg to call his attention to the fact that all the evils we now know of in connection with the liquor traffic are the evils that have grown up under the present license system.

Some one says: If prohibition is right, why doesn't the Bible say so? It does. In the Garden of Eden was a tree and God said "Thou shalt not eat of it."

That is the principle of the Bible—that is the principle of Christian civilization. Anything which blights mankind, brings wrinkles to the faces of fathers and blishes to mothers, and transforms our boys into drunkards and our girls into drunkards' wives; anything that breeds pauperism and disorder, disgrace and crime, are prohibited, and you know it.

There is one institution in this country that stands above all others—the greatest ever made by God.

It is not the church, whatever the preacher may say; it is not the state, whatever the patriot may say, but it is the home. (Applause.) I wish I had the power to have Congress investigate our institutions, and go to the American home, and knock at the door. Mother opens the door and bids them come in and sit down; and they say "We are here to investigate the institutions of America, and we believe the home is the chief one; we have come to ask you what this American home will do for the American republic."

The little girl is playing at the piano; the small boys are at their play, the older one bringing the cows from the pasture, and father is reading the evening paper. They ask: "Is the country in danger?" "Yes, the flag has been fired on," says Congress. And father and mother say: "Then take our oldest boy to the battle-field, and if he falls we will send the second to take his place."

Every man in Oregon is going to have a chance. His wife and daughter cannot vote, but we are going to give every man in the state a chance to vote on Nov. 8th for the protection of the wives and daughters and boys of the whole state from the damning blight of the saloon. (Applause.)

Mr. Storey's Reply.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have listened attentively and with a great deal of interest to Dr. Wilson, and I don't think he and I differ very far. The only thing is that Dr. Wilson is inebriated with the exuberance of his own enthusiasm. Now, he would like you to believe that we are here as the champions of the saloon; not by far. We are here as the champions of temperance. Now, Dr. Wilson and his friends would have you believe that prohibition means temperance; it does not, not a bit of it. Temperance means moderation in all things. The word of God with man's abuse of the Creator's blessings, but God has placed everything upon earth for man's use and not for his abuse. Now, I understand very well how easy it is for a man like Dr. Wilson to get before a chivalrous audience like this, with so many ladies in it, and impress them with his eloquence, and how much disadvantage I am at when I simply have logic and reason at my command.

Some one says: If prohibition is right, why doesn't the Bible say so? It does. In the Garden of Eden was a tree and God said "Thou shalt not eat of it." Did that prohibit? Later on He gave the Ten Commandments, every one of which is prohibitory. When the Christian dispensation came, Paul in Acts says, "The ax is laid at the root of the tree, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire."

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ligion, just as in every walk of life, and therefore I say to you that because of an abuse in any one department or avenue of life, it is not necessary that we destroy the cause, because there is a bad effect. Let me tell you one thing in regard to this matter: that God never intended that man by legislative enactment should move temptation from the path of man. If by legislative enactment or constitutional amendment we could prohibit men from falling into sin, all we would have to do would be to go to a constitutional convention or legislature or congress of the United States and pass just such a law as would bring the millennium; but God intended that man should face temptation. Evil is absolutely necessary in this world, for without evil how could you have virtue? You cannot have one without the other. In every human being—listen to me—in every human being there is both good and evil. But the object with us is to make the good predominate over the evil, and we cannot do that by legislative enactment or constitutional amendment, but by going to the mothers rocking the cradle and taking the child and moulding it and by moral persuasion bringing up the man.

Now, I know very well as I look into the minds and faces, especially the women of this town, I know very well that they do not believe in a man who necessarily must have legislative enactment to prevent him from falling into evil. I like the individual who walks God's streets with his head erect and who has the manhood, ladies to look vice and temptation in the face and is not a moral weakling, that has to call upon the law and our government to protect him from temptation. I want the man who has the moral courage and inherent qualities from his father and mother and gets good training from his mother and a good example from his father, who is able to walk the streets of the cities of this country as I say, "Yes, that is the kind of man and manhood we want in America."

Our friend has tried to prove that God Almighty is on his side; tried to prove his theories by the Bible. There is not a single statement in the Bible or in the old or new Testament that sets as a word about prohibition, not a word. The Bible condemns drunkenness, as we do. The Bible condemns the abuse of any of God's blessings, as we do. The Bible condemns intemperance as we do. The Bible never says that man shall be prohibited from doing so-and-so. I haven't the time to delve into the subject at greater length, but I want to say to you that even our Lord Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind, at the feast of Galilee changed the water into wine, and if it was wrong to drink wine in those days it is wrong now. If it was wrong then why did he change it? Even at the Lord's supper with His beloved apostles around him, He took up the glass that held the wine and said, "This is my blood," and throughout the Christian world today, especially among the Romanists and Lutherans and Episcopalians, that is used as a symbol to commemorate the great sacrifice made by God. If it was the same then it is the same now. And if you admit it was the same then, as now, you admit that, you destroy the whole fabric of civilization upon which we have built for 2000 years. It shows the absurdity of such a contention.

Our friends would say, "We are going to have state wide prohibition. The vegetarian comes along and says: 'A fellow in Michigan preaches that all the human ills come from the use of meat; therefore if man did not use meat we would have the millennium.'" Another says that all the ills of humanity come from smoking; let us destroy tobacco. Then comes the fellow who forward the individual who says that the wickedest thing on earth is man who plays cards. Then another comes forward and says, "Oh my God, if you send your daughters to that public dance hall you might as well send her to hell."

I know my time is limited, and I want to go on another subject. I call your attention to the amendment which would impose upon you which will be framed, not on the constitutional amendment, but on the prohibitionists are offering, that any man, any constable, any sheriff or other authorized person will have the right, upon mere suspicion, to enter your homes, whether in daylight or whether it be in the dead of night, and search your homes and premises—even your bedchamber if necessary—to find whether upon mere suspicion there is liquor there. Now, does that not smack of Russian methods? Are those the ideals taught to us by our forefathers? Why, it is a rank shame. Is that equal rights and justice to all? And when they say to you, "We will exempt from the vision that constitutional law the medical, mechanical, sacramental or scientific purposes. Is that equal justice to all? Was not our government founded upon justice and equality to all? And yet they would exempt these gentlemen from it. Don't you see what a subtlety it is, and a farce? Why, gentlemen, it is an attempt to destroy the very principle of self government for which our fathers fought and bled in Revolutionary days; that is exactly what it is. My time is limited, ladies and gentlemen, I am unable to present this proposition to you as I had intended to do, but our gracious and magnetic friend said to me, Let us divide the time; and I scratched my head and told him I came to make an argument that would last about two hours, but in order to have a jolly good time and meet all friends I told him I would be perfectly willing to do so and I have not been able to present it to you as I would like, because the argument is absolutely overwhelming; but I want to say you want to consider this proposition thoroughly. Remember that liberty has been strangled in many lands because of concentration of power. The Greater Home Rule Amendment presented to you gives to each municipality and town the right to regulate its own affairs. In other words it means this: That the farmer has no more right to dictate how the town or municipality shall be governed than the merchant shall say when the farmer shall sow or reap or how he shall run his farm. Re-

member that the best government is secured by the diffusion of power. Remember that our federal government is divided into states, and states into counties and counties into cities and towns, and they divided into wards,—each to take care of its own local affairs. You are now under the operation of the Local Option law, and you know as a matter of fact, as broad-gauged intelligent citizens that the local laws of this state are a farce and not enforced; your bootlegging goes on galore and drinking and drunkenness, and you have lost the revenue and you know it is an absolute farce. Therefore I say to you,—vote against state wide prohibition because it is a failure in all the cities and towns and states of our country. I say to you, vote in behalf of number 328, which is the Home Rule bill, because it will give self-government to every city and town and county in the state, and I appeal to you in behalf of common sense not to religious emotions and prejudices; I know how difficult it is to appeal to the reason and logic of mankind, and I know how easy it is for the orator glib of tongue to appeal to the sentiment and passions of mankind, but I say to you, remember that this question which presents itself to you today is one of the most important issues ever presented to the people of Oregon. I ask you in behalf of your home and country to think well on this proposition, and go home and digest it thoroughly; cast aside your prejudices and passions. I ask you to remember the fact that government of the people, for the people and by the people was founded upon the free exercise of man's conscience, the citizen's conscience, and therefore ought to still be freely exercised. I thank you for your kind attention.

Editorial Snap Shots.

Automobiles and joy rides won't be very numerous from now on in this county, for the wet season is here.

Hotel keepers may not be aware of it, but they are liable to a fine of \$50 every day they fail to fix proper fire escapes for the safety of their guests.

We want to acknowledge a fraternal call today of Bro. Miller of the Bay City News, who was visiting the industrial center of the county, and who was looking as solemn and sober as a judge. Call again, Bro.

The "drys" claim that they came out on top in the discussion with the "wets" on Sundays. We want to remind the "wets" whenever they mix drinks they invariably come out badly worsted, and the same thing applies to them when they mix up in a debate.

Greater Oregon Home Rule, when sifted down, is Saloon Rule for Oregon towns. Those from the neighboring vicinity, who spend their money and are the main support of a town, are to have no voice in the matter as to what kind of a town they shall trade in. If the people want saloon ruled towns they can have it by voting for the Greater Oregon Home Rule measure.

We hear a great many "wets" arguing at the present time about regulating saloons. That appears to be their slogan. As a casual observer, we want to say this that it was on account of the saloon faction electing city officials favorable to the saloons which caused restrictions to be withdrawn. And we want to call attention again to those who are now talking so much about restrictions, that a city that cannot restrict and control soft drink joints cannot hope to restrict and control saloons. The snap man, too, is in favor of restrictions. Most people will agree with us that the city has shown but very little disposition to restrict saloons or soft drink joints, but it has done so when a dairyman's horse or cow happened to stray into the city, for the dumb animal is soon placed in the pound.

The Democratic newspapers, of course, will endeavor to keep up a racket for the purpose of causing a factional fight in the Republican party, but they will fail to accomplish this. Having submitted their names to the severest will of the people, all the defeated candidates have expressed that desire to see the winning candidates win at the general election. Abraham, Dimick and Hofer have pledged themselves to work for Bowerman; Mulkey has promised to hold elect Hawley, and so on all down the line, irrespective as to which side they lined up with in the recent primary election. This is as it should be, for all having taken their chances on the political chess board, and all claiming to be Republicans, we think all those who participated in the primary election, should, in all honor, support those who were successful in the primary election. Yet some men will not act in this way, but will allow personal reasons or their prejudices to sway them.

The City Council has decided to submit the proposed city charter to a vote of the people this month. On the whole it is a well drawn charter, but there are those who object to some of its provisions and will vote against it, and from the look of things it is liable to meet with defeat. We realize that it is a hard matter to draft a charter that will please everybody, for we have people who are extreme on certain things. There are those who balk because the mayor is given so much power, those who look with alarm upon the large amount of bonded indebtedness that can be placed on city, those who see no good can come to the city by allowing saloons to remain open until one o'clock at night and in the day become places where bums and the indolent can resort and concoct mischief. These and a number of other objections are raised to the charter, and we are sorry that the business men have not taken more interest in the charter and thrashed these matters out before a vote is taken. They have not done so, and we do not know but that it is best to allow it to go to a vote and see whether that is the kind of a charter the people want. If not, then some cognizance must be paid to the objections which are now being raised.

A great deal have been said and written, and a good many office seekers have studied it out in their own minds as to which was the most popular side of the fence to get on, in regard to assembly or anti-assembly. It was a game of chance with many of them, or in other words, it was pot luck as to which would come out on top. The primary nominating election is now over, and it looks as if honors are divided, with either side not satisfied, and perfectly at a loss to account for the large percentage of voters who did not go to the polls and who did not care a whoop which side won or lost. Probably it will be a little easier to get the public ear now than before the primary election, and we wish to make the statement that the defective clauses of the primary nominating law are at the bottom of the whole trouble which came near splitting the Republican party is two again. We have another instance of what we wish to call attention to in the case of the four candidates for governor. Neither having a majority vote, the one receiving the plurality vote obtains the nomination. A large number of newspapers as well as leading citizens have contended that a person should have a majority vote before he becomes the nominee of any party, and we coincide with this and think it perfectly proper as long as we are governed by the majority rule. Our primary nominating law does away with this where there are more than two candidates, or, to be more explicit, the majority rule predominates where there are two candidates and the plurality rule holds good where there are three or more candidates. To obviate this the law should be amended so that a person, before he can become the nominee of any party, should receive a majority vote. This may entail a second election in some instances, the naming of first, second and third choice, etc., so as to work out some plan where the majority of any party rules.

Messrs. Young and Hoover are in the county from Aberdeen looking over the prospects of putting in a large logging outfit. With the loss of the pay roll on account of the closing down of the saw mill, business houses are beginning to feel the loss of this industry suspending operations for a few months. To comply with the law, Carl Haberlach and Geo. B. Lamb, members of the Republican County Central Committee, met on Thursday and effected a temporary organization, the latter acting as temporary chairman and the former secretary. The chairman will call a meeting of the committee at some future date.

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