Lincoln's Temperance Prophecy.

Of our political revolution of 1776 we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nations of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long mooted problems as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.

But with all these glorious results, past, present, and to come, it had its evils, too. It breathed forth famine, swam in blood, and rode in fire; and long, long after the orphan's cry and the widow's wall continued to break the sad silence that ensued. These were the price; the inevitable price paid for the blessings it bought.

Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery vanquished, a greater tyrant dethroned—in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it, no orphans starving, no widows weeping; by it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest. Even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have gilded into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness.

What a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom! Happy day, when, all appetites controlled, all passions subdued, all matter subjugated, mind—conquered mind—shall live and move, the monarch of the world! Glorious consummation! Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail! And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species.

The Emancipator.
The new slavery is worse than the old. In the old, men's bodies were enslaved; in the new, the whole man is held captive. We need a new emancipation proclamation to deliver the victims of strong drink from an awful bondage. The American Anti-Saloon League proclaims it in the emphatic motto, "The Saloon Must Go." In Illinois it is to herald the proclamation through The Emancipator.

The saloon—too well we know its plans and powers. It is the exponent of the organized, legalized, and patronized rum traffic. It is the national university of vice and crime. It never respects virtue in manhood or womanhood. It never pities childhood. It regards neither the laws of God nor of man. It seeks to control juries and legislatures. It menaces our civilization. It performs the acts of treason. Our flag, our free institution, our whole fabric of government is in peril of the saloon.

The Anti-Saloon League is a federation of all the moral and patriotic forces against the saloon. The Emancipator is to voice its sentiments and to promote its unique methods. It will sound the note of freedom. It will aid to unfasten the lecherous hold that the saloon has on the people and the public. The Emancipator is the friend of all childhood. It will encourage unity and persistency of effort against the saloon. It will look forward to victory. It will trust in God and emancipated humanity.

A Word to Local Leagues.
Don't organize, and then do nothing. Better not organize than that. When organized arrange at once for a rousing mass meeting. Hold it as a union service on Sunday afternoon, or better on Sunday night if the pastors are agreed. If not then, the most convenient night in the week. Take some practical topic for discussion, as "What should be the attitude of the church and all Christians toward the saloon?" or "The cost of the liquor business locally," or "The effect of the liquor traffic on the general business of the community," etc. Keep up these meetings regularly, arranging for each a little special music, a recitation or two, and a discussion of some topic of local interest affecting the saloon. Make it your aim to get every church member and good citizen in the community interested in this contest with the liquor power.

Arrange soon for the distribution of literature. Use the local press, if possible, getting facts before the people concerning the saloon and general lawlessness locally. Ask the ministers occasionally to preach a sermon against the saloon from the Christian standpoint. Ask young people's societies to devote an occasional meeting to the subject.

Then take up the question of law enforcement. Let the committee lay its plans, which will be varied in different communities, and utilize the awakened public sentiment in pushing the efforts to a successful issue.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Over the State.

PETERSBURG—This beautiful little city, situated in Menard county, has eight saloons one year ago. Rev. C. R. Carlos presented the league work in January, 1899; returned and spoke several nights in the spring on the eve of the election. As a result the saloons were voted out. A strong organization was formed, joint keepers and law violators were severely dealt with; heavy penalties were imposed; to-day Petersburg is dry in fact as well as name. During the second trial of the saloon men, ex-Superintendent Ewers and our secret service men were threatened by a mob who wanted to beat them up, threatened the property of the Smoot House because she would not eject them, and were finally rescued by the sheriff; the fines aggregated about $1,000.

WATSEKA—A temporary organization was formed here by one of the national officers in May, 1898. Matters lay quiescent until July, '99, when they were visited by Assistant Superintendent Hubbard of Pennsylvania and District Superintendent White of Illinois. Considerable interest was awakened at this time. Early in the fall, Rev. C. R. Carlos organized a permanent league with Rev. B. S. Ferrell, pastor of Christian church, president.

GIBSON—State Superintendent Carlos and our league attorney, Mr. W. H. Anderson, were in Gibson Sunday, January 7, 1900. Mr. T. D. Spaulding, a leading citizen of the city, was chosen as president, and Mr. W. T. Phillips, as chairman of the law enforcement committee. The saloonists are very closely watched, law is strictly enforced and a determined effort will be made at the spring elections to get rid of the saloons.

The executive council is made up of representative men of the city and they have determined that the saloons which came in at the last election must go.

CAIRO—This city is at the extreme southern point of Illinois at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—10,000 inhabitants and 46 saloons. The liquor element controls the politics, runs the schools, overawes the churches, manipulates the finances of the city, lawlessness is rampant, 76 murders in 16 years and one man hung—impossible to get convictions against violators of liquor and gambling laws in the past.

Ex-Superintendent Ewers, District Superintendent White and Field Secretary Barclay visited Cairo in October, 1899, in the interest of the Anti-Saloon League. A good league was organized with Rev. W. S. Gee, D. D., of the Baptist church, as president. Work in this city will have to be very carefully but fearlessly handled in order to accomplish the desired results.

WARREN in Jo Daviess voted the saloons out in April last. As they continued to operate as joints, Rev. Mr. Ford, of the Presbyterian church, arranged for Ex-Superintendent Ewers to speak in Warren. A league was formed, evidence secured of violations by the state force and heavy fines laid. At this point an attack was made on our secret service men by the thugs and saloon men of Warren and Stockton. The mob was held at bay by loaded guns in the hands of a lawyer of Rockford and a traveling man, who said “they did not propose to see 50 men try to kill two.”

STOCKTON—While Mr. Ewers was speaking in this city on a Sunday evening in August last, he proposed that the preachers and church members go on the street and see if they could not gain admission to the saloons which were open while the meeting was in progress. They did so. The Superintendent swore out warrants on Monday, and on the evidence of citizens secured convictions before a justice. Further evidence gathered by our detectives brought the violators to the grand jury of Jo Daviess county, and in connection with the Warren cases they were fined $187.00 in one day.

MATTOON—A spirit of savagery and lawlessness reigns in this city. It was very hard to arrange for meetings owing to the fact that in the past it has been impossible to accomplish anything in the way of reform. Ex-Superintendent Ewers and District Superintendent White spoke there in October 1899. A league was formed and we look for results in the near future.

CARBONDALE—Speeches were made by National Superintendents Russell and Jackson at this place in May, 1898. Although a goodly subscription was made, no organization was formed and but little interest taken until September, 1899, when after three visits by Field Secretary Barclay and Ex-Superintendent Ewers, a league was formed with Prof. George Harwood, of the Southern Illinois Normal University, as president. The local league of Carbondale has a fine chance to do effective work in the law enforcement department as soon as it is ready to act.

BLOOMINGTON—The first visit was made to Bloomington by the state workers in February, 1899. This city is an educational centre, the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Its cultured population is conservative. Not much enthusiasm in the Anti-Saloon League work was evoked. However, a petition was circulated on the day we were there addressed to the city council to submit the question to the people of licensing the saloon. This secured 500 legal signatures and the election was ordered. In the short time permitted for the campaign the temperance forces developed great strength, but did not win.

On November 19, while Rev. C. R. Carlos and Dr. Barclay were in Normal they were requested to address a mass meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Bloomington. This meeting was attended by representatives of nearly all the churches and other temperance organizations in both cities and a strong league was organized with Dr. Richard Edwards, formerly state superintendent of public instruction, and president of the State Central Normal University as president.

A great mass meeting of Catholics and protestants is to be held in Bloomington to be addressed by Mrs. Lenora Mt. Lake, on Sunday January 14. All the churches in both cities will be closed on the evening of that day. A strong enforcement of the violated laws, earnest and honest, against the use of the proper legislative methods will result in the saloons being driven out at an early date and we will have the two great cities of Bloomington and Normal on the side of temperance.

NORMAL—As stated above this city was visited in November, and in connection with Bloomington a league was organized. The sentiment in this town, the seat of the Central Normal University, is very strong against the saloon. It is claimed that it is impossible to secure liquor there. However, as it is only separated from Bloomington by a street line they feel the necessity of helping to drive the demon from their neighbor's homes. All the churches of this city were opened to us and we are with us. This city furnishes the chairman of the law enforcement committee of the local league, Mr. T. H. Gaston. He is the right man in the right place.
TAMAROA—Field Secretary Barclay was at Tamaroa the same Sabbath that our other workers were in Mattoon. Tamaroa is a saloon town, but our people there are determined that they must move on.

ATLANTA—Ex-Superintendent Ewers and Rev. Charles Fitz Henry, superintendent of McLean county, were in Atlanta in August. Mayor Hawes took a great interest in our work. Atlanta, for its size, has more rowdies than any town in the state. The better element were tired of their lawlessness, and determined that it must cease. The evidence secured against the gamblers resulted in their being fined $500 and costs. In revenge they assaulted the man who secured the evidence and beat a policeman into insensibility who was trying to protect him. The end is not yet as the cases against the saloonists will be tried in the near future.

SHELBYVILLE—The saloons were voted out of Shelbyville at the last election as a result of the motion of Dr. Eddy, in the city council, that "women be people." As the petition read, "to be submitted to the people," Dr. Eddy's motion was in order. The usual results followed. The saloon men ran joints, where there had been saloons. The state law enforcement department took the matter up, at the request of Dr. Eddy and Mr. Percy Cooper. Revs. Carlos and White visited Shelbyville November 5th, organized a league, with Dr. Eddy as president.

The evidence secured resulted in the conviction of all the law breakers, and a fine of $500 and costs in each case. Shelbyville is dry and we do not believe the saloons will come back. The present mayor co-operates with us.

Springfield—We do not think that there is another city in Illinois as completely given over to saloon men, gamblers and bootleggers as Springfield.

The grand jury of the October term indicted the mayor, chief of police and leading saloonists for malfeasance in office and conspiracy, with saloonists and gamblers. Hary Lane pays $600 a month, and McDonald Bros. $300 a month for the privilege of running the only two gambling establishments that are allowed in Springfield. The chief of police receives from each of these $54.10 a month.

The above statements were made before the grand jury and resulted in the indictments as stated above. However, when the cases came to trial, through defects in the testimony, they were not held by the city's attorney. Seventy-five slot machines were running and paying $10 a month for police protection. The work in Springfield was organized in May, 1898. Agitation meetings were conducted throughout the year, money raised and expended in local work. The saloons of the city were occupied a second time by all of the state force, October 29th and November 5th. A subscription of $1,000 was made in this, our home city, the largest ever made at one time in the state of Illinois. Rev. M. H. Ewers was elected president, Mr. A. Anthony first vice-president and Rev. E. E. Barclay third vice-president; Mr. Jesse McCoy, treasurer; Mr. E. S. Ulrich, secretary, and Miss Annie Alkire, collector. Mr. Ewers, having removed from the city, Mr. George Hemmings was elected as president. Active steps were at once taken to procure evidence against the violators of law. The slot machines have all been removed from the city, nearly 100 cases have been taken to the grand jury and we hope that our next issue will tell of something accomplished in the way of reforming the glaring evils that existed in Springfield. Springfield has 146 saloons. 140 of them run wide open on the Sabbath day and if we do not succeed in closing them at this time we will make other efforts in the near future.

DANVILLE—In this city there are 23 churches and 46 saloons. The laws are enforced about as well as could be expected under the old conditions in a city of 25,000 inhabitants. All of the churches are open to us and ex-Superintendent Ewers, with Revs. Carlos and Barclay, occupied the pulpits of the city. The city officials expressed themselves as heartily in accord with our work. Mr. W. A. Peyton was elected president. Public sentiment here is in favor of many cities in the size of Danville. Results are looked for at an early date.

CHARLESTON—Revs. Carlos and Barclay visited Charleston December 10th and held five meetings during the day. Mr. George B. Griffin was elected as president of the local league. We predict that under his management there will be a change in local conditions and that very soon. The saloonists will realize that the Anti-Saloon League is a live, aggressive organization.

FARMER CITY—Superintendent Carlos spoke in Farmer City on Sunday, December 31st. This was the introduction of our work in this place. Mr. John Lindsey, a prominent merchant, was chosen as president. At the last election, the saloons were licensed by a majority of 34. There were 66 voters who did not vote. As it is to be presumed that the saloon element got out all their votes, then at least two-thirds of the 66 were opposed to the saloon. Systematic and determined effort on the part of the Anti-Saloon people will drive out the saloons this spring.

MONTICELLO—On the same Sabbath, Rev. Dr. Barclay was in Monticello and held three meetings. His reception was cordial, a goodly subscription was made to the state work and the league was organized, with Mr. W. H. L. Kendall as president. Monticello is the only town in Piatt county, which has saloons. They barely carried at the last election. Eight votes will make Monticello and Piatt county dry. Twenty-two men in this town did not vote at the last election.

BEARDSTOWN—This is what is known as a saloon town; 7,000 inhabitants, 16 saloons and 2 gambling establishments. Three meetings were held here January 7th, by Field Secretary Barclay. One of the largest subscriptions ever taken outside of the large cities was made. Great enthusiasm aroused and a union mass meeting is to be held in the opera house of Beardstown on Sunday, January 28th. This meeting will include Catholics and Protestants and representatives of all the churches, together with city officials who have promised to be present to effect an organization.

At Wapello, Deer Creek, Be- ma, Fairmount, Ridge Farm, Chrisman, Newman, Medora, Maroa and Gillespie, organizations were effected by the state workers in the months of November and December.

The Rev. H. A. Tucker, D. D., who has recently been elected Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for Pennsylvania, is well and favorably known to many workers in Illinois. Rev. W. G. Hubbard, D. D., is his assistant. This is an unusually strong team. Pennsylvania is to be congratulated.

The monthly meeting of the executive council of the local league should be held regularly.
The Illinois Anti-Saloon League was organized July 12, 1898. Governor Tanner was elected in November, 1896. Therefore the statement of the New Voice that "practically the whole Anti-Saloon League of the state supported him" is not founded on fact.

The Anti-Saloon League has shown more speed in getting at the saloon, than any other organization of temperance ever formed and yet some are not satisfied with it. We cannot stop to parley with them. "The King's business requires haste."

To Our League Subscribers.

A wise Yankee once said: "Nothing goes of itself except it be a going down hill." The Anti-Saloon League is not going down hill, therefore it cannot go of itself. It is going, however, over the whole state of Illinois. The subscriptions that you have made make this possible. We have taken your promise to pay so much a month to the state league in good faith. We believe that you will redeem it. The success of the Anti-Saloon League depends upon it. When the collector calls early in the new year will you not please be ready? We want to thank you for your interest in the work during the year 1899 and hope that it will extend throughout the year 1900 and until the saloon has gone.

To the Members of the Anti-Saloon League.

Herefore we have been sending you "The American Issue," the official organ of the American Anti-Saloon League. Our contract with the publishers has expired and from January, 1900, we will send "The Emancipator" instead. It is clear from our experience and from what we learn from others, that this plan will be more satisfactory to our subscribers. Illinois is a great state. The peculiar dramshop law together with peculiar powers given to cities and towns make the work different and, we think, more difficult than in any other state in the union. These and many other reasons have induced the State League to undertake the publication of "The Emancipator."

A Recommendation.

We recommend the local League to secure a vote at the coming spring election, on the issue of license or no license. If possible, secure the promise of all the aldermen that if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of "no license," that the will of the people will be sustained by the action of the board of aldermen. Some victories were won last spring against licensing saloons, notably at Olney, Cermak and Virden, where a majority of the people voted "no license." Afterwards, "by ways that are dark," the will of the people was not respected and the saloons were re-licensed.

A Successful Work.

The Anti-Saloon League has been organized in Illinois about one year and a half. For the first six months of its existence, Superintendent Ewers waged the battle alone, against the saloon. Rev. C. R. Carlos then became associated with him, and later several other workers have been called into the field. Agitation and organization have been carried on in all parts of the state. Over 200,000 people have been addressed, 940 meetings have been held, 470 Leagues have been organized, with a membership of over 41,000. This great work has been carried forward with limited funds. Vastly more could have been done if the League had had more money. We have endeavored to keep within the bounds of our means. Having no dues, initiatory fees or anything of the kind, we are entirely dependent for the support of this movement upon the voluntary subscriptions of the people. There is a great work to be done in Illinois.

The greatest obstacle in the way of doing the work is the lack of money. We believe that the people will respond more liberally as they see this magnificent work progressing. God hasten the day when our beloved state will be redeemed from the curse of the drinking saloon!
The above is a good likeness of Rev. M. H. Ewers, the first superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League. He was appointed by Dr. Howard H. Russell, the national superintendent and on July 12, 1898, when the state was fully organized he was elected to superintend the work. He was re-elected on July 12, 1899, for another year. The health of Mrs. Ewers became impaired and with the desire to be constantly with her, which was impossible in this work, Sept. Ewers tendered his resignation on Dec. 28, 1899, to the state board of trustees which had been convened. It was accepted with regret as is shown by the following resolution:

Whereas, The resignation of Rev. M. H. Ewers, as superintendent of Illinois Anti-Saloon League has this day (Dec. 28, 1899), been tendered by him and accepted by the board of trustees.

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere regret that circumstances compel him to present his resignation, that we reluctantly accept the same; that we further give expression to our high appreciation of the very efficient service he has rendered the League and the cause of temperance during his administration and we heartily commend him to the confidence of the public in the work to which he will devote his future energies.

He accepted the pastorate at Fairmount and is now happily domiciled among his parishioners. His interest in the Anti-Saloon League has not waned and his voice will still be heard advocating its principles and plans. Dr. Ewers was a magnificent agitator and wherever he spoke apathy and indifference gave way to intense interest. We have seen great audiences held spell-bound by his matchless eloquence and then carried into the heights of enthusiasm by his lofty sweeps of oratory. He was beloved and respected by all his associates in the work of the league in the state and in the nation. Their best wishes follow him and God's blessing is invoked upon his labors of love and mercy in the salvation of souls.

An Eye-Opener.

The result of the recent elections in Ohio is an eye-opener to the liquor men of that state. The Anti-Saloon League made itself felt. Fifteen out of nineteen candidates for re-election to the general assembly favored by the saloons were defeated and anti-saloon men elected to take their places. This will make it possible to secure some effective temperance legislation. The league especially sought to defeat Caldwell, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, because he is the attorney for the Ohio Liquor Association. He fell 38,000 votes behind his party and Patrick, his opponent, ran about the same above his ticket, showing the strength of the Anti-Saloon League vote in Ohio to be about 76,000. It is no longer safe for political parties to ignore the wishes of the Anti-Saloon League. The omnipartisan character of the league was clearly maintained. For six years the work in Ohio has been going on and the people are beginning to realize that the Anti-Saloon League has come to stay.

All officers of local leagues are elected for one year. In some leagues the first term has expired and new officers are being re-elected. The names of these new officers should be sent to headquarters so that a complete record may be kept.

Plan early for the spring campaign. A thousand saloons must be voted out of the towns and cities where Anti-Saloon Leagues have been organized. The places where saloons were voted out last spring should be especially vigilant because extraordinary efforts will be made by the liquor powers to put back the saloons.

The following from the Kerstone Citizen is Anti-Saloon League political doctrine in a nutshell:

Non-sectarian and omni-partisan is the platform of the league for securing constituents. We do not espouse the cause of any party, but will help elect any man who we have reason to believe will be true to the cause of temperance without regard to what party he belongs. This platform gives all reasonable Christian men a chance to unite where their influence will be the most effective.

The secretary of every local league is requested to send report of meetings and all other items of interest to the home office.

The California Voice says that a syndicate of foreign brewers and liquor dealers takes from the United States nearly $6,000,000 in gold annually as dividends for money invested in the drunken manufactories of this country.

The cost of liquor in the United States is nearly twice as large as the value of breadstuffs.

Towns and cities desiring the services of good anti-saloon speakers for municipal campaigns should communicate with this office. We have a number of safe agitators who educate but do not irritate. Begin in time. Do not wait until the last week before the election.

It is not only the duty of the Christian church to do good, but to destroy evil. The saloon is the avowed enemy of the church; therefore the church should make the future by leading the forces of reform to crush a traffic that would destroy the church. Destroy the saloon, but save the saloonkeeper and his victim.

The licensed saloon upholds the vicious, defies law, fosters and encourages immorality, increases the number of the insane and idiotic. It robs the merchant and deprives the landlord of his rent. It robs the wife and mother of her support, the children of education, and clothes them in rags. It must go.

William H. Anderson, our new general attorney, who also assumes charge of the Law Enforcement Department of the state work, was for nearly four years before entering upon this work engaged in the general practice of law at Carlinville, and if he had not been called into the general office would on January 1st, have gone into partnership with one of the oldest and best established lawyers at that place. Mr. Anderson will still engage in the general practice so far as his official duties will permit, and we can recommend him as competent, painstaking and trustworthy, to any of our friends who have legal business in Springfield, or who do not employ their local attorneys.
The first man indicted pleaded guilty and was fined $100 and costs. Rev. E. F. Barclay, the chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, was ready to swear out warrants on Tuesday, January 21, for the seizure of all the machines. Evidence had been placed in the hands of the state's attorney with regard to them. When Dr. Barclay returned home from his Sunday trip, he found that all the slot machines in Springfield had been shipped out of town and that there were none to seize. This is a great victory, as all know who understand the conditions in Springfield. The evidence before the grand jury will be pushed by State's Attorney Smith for all it is worth. The second indictment that was returned against a proprietor of a saloon caused him to plead guilty and he was also fined $100 and costs.

We shall have some interesting reading for the people of Springfield in our next issue. The reign of lawlessness is at an end. Many of the best citizens of the city have expressed themselves as highly pleased with the results already obtained and have determined that the saloons must close on Sunday.

The Southern District.

(By W. B. White, M. J. S. A.)

Work in the southern district opens auspiciously. Pastors and people welcome us with open arms, well pleased that headquarters division is now located right among them. They like the idea of a battery planted at close range.

Every part of the district will soon be covered with a net work of organizations. Every town on the B. & O. from Fairbairn to Olney now has a league; and every town but three on the I. C. from Odin to Cairo is likewise organized. In addition, Fairbairn, Flora, Harrisburg, Pinckneyville, Steelville and Carterville have organizations.

Arrangements have already been made for opening up the work in Nashville, Benton, Marion, Eldorado, Norris City and Enfield, just as soon as we can reach them.

Among our most hopeful league are those in some of the no-license towns along the B. & O. lately organized. At Salem, Iuka, Xenia and Clay City they are already making preparations for surgical operations on the optics of their "blind tigers."

Huey has two saloon now, but their days are numbered. The town board joined the league. The mayor is our president. A few days ago he went down to these dens and read the "riot act" to their keepers, as result of certain action of town board. Those saloons must go.

Salem is fortunate in having a town board in sympathy with our movement. And they have a mayor who counts for something, solid as Gibraltar, with a back bone like adamant. We wish it would cloud up and rain a whole lot of such mayors as Thomas Marshall of Salem.

Pinckneyville is arming for the war. The pastors and some of her sturdiest citizens are thoroughly committed to the fight. And their sheriff—blessings on him—is on the right side.

The league has been reinforced by the addition of an assistant district superintendent. Rev. O. P. Noble. Rev. Mr. Noble, resigned his pastorate in Oklahoma to take a hand in the anti-saloon fight in Illinois. He will prove a strong arm in the struggle.

With two men constantly in the field in Southern Illinois we may well expect to roll up some great results in the near future. The Lord of Hosts is with us, and we have gone in to win. Let all the people say, Amen!

It takes time to get the Anti-Saloon League into working order. The work before it is so important and great that it will not do to make any mistake. Some of the work planned by the executive council can not be made public lest it be exposed to the enemy. Patience and courage are required.

How We Grow.

Leagues are now formed in 32 states and territories with 78 ordained ministers from thirteen different denominations in charge of the work, and over 160 persons employed by the leagues in various states. A permanent headquarters for national legislative purposes has been opened in Washington, D. C., with Assistant Superintendent Rev. E. C. Dinwiddle, in charge of that department.

The rapid spread of the league throughout the country indicates the growing favor in which the work is regarded by the people of the churches.
A Hearty Endorsement.

The Central Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church Approves Anti-Saloon League.

Among the temperance resolutions of this body passed at its last session are the following:

We heartily endorse the action of the general conference at Omaha and at Cleveland, in approving the organization and work of the American Anti-Saloon League and pledging the co-operation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the work of extirpating the saloon. The grand motto of that organization, "The Saloon Must Go," should be the motto of every Methodist, and we pledge ourselves to aid in this movement until agitation crystallized into action, shall relieve our country from this great curse.

An Expressed Regret.

Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University and chairman of the United States commission to the Philippines, has the following to say about the saloon in our island empire:

"I regret that the Americans allowed the saloons to get a foothold on the islands. That has hurt the Americans more than anything else and the spectacle of Americans drunk and disorderly in the Philippines. We suppressed the liquor traffic there and permitted the saloons to flourish. One emphasized the Filipino brutality and the other the American vice. I have never seen a Filipino drunkard."

This clear arrangement of the saloon should have its influence upon the powers that be at Washington. What magnificent opportunity for some one to wipe out this curse of the islands and thereby immortalize himself.

A Change.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, held in Springfield, December 28, 1890, Rev. M. H. Ewers tendered his resignation as superintendent of the state league. It was reluctantly accepted. Rev. C. R. Carlos, who had been associated with Superintendent Ewers for more than a year and who is familiar with every detail of the work, was elected to the superintendency. Mr. B. R. Hieronymus was elected state treasurer. The change has been made without effecting the work of the league and the outlook for the future is hopeful.

Rev. Horace Reed, D.D.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers Rev. Horace Reed, D.D., of Decatur, president of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League.

He takes great interest in everything pertaining to the work of the league. His lecture on "The Anti-Saloon League" is a masterpiece. Dr. Reed is ready to respond to any call from local leagues for this lecture.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the last page of our paper. There the plans and methods of the Anti-Saloon League are clearly unfolded. Please read, then preserve, and lend it to your friends to read.

We issue ten thousand copies of The Emulator. If you receive a copy and would like to have it come to you regularly, remit twenty-five cents for a year's subscription. We send additional copies to our collectors to be given to those of our subscribers who may not have received a copy, or to be used to attract new subscribers. We wish that every collector would send in a list of subscribers.

The importance of securing the best men for public office cannot be over-estimated. We know of a city in Illinois where the county court has been unable to secure a verdict from any jury against liquor dealers and gamblers because the jurors' list was largely made up by a supervisor who enrolled in it almost every saloon keeper and gambler in the city. Every jury has some violator of the law on it. This can be remedied by electing good men as supervisors. This will do away with the chronic and professional juror.

In Kansas the amount of liquor consumed per capita, per annum, is about one quart. While in Missouri, under high license, it is twenty-two and four-tenth gallons; or eighty-eight times as much under $500 license as under prohibition.

The record of every man who was in the last legislature, and who is asking to be returned, will be thoroughly investigated. This will be given to his constituents. If he is friendly to the saloon he must be turned down.

Under False Colors.

There is a street car strike on in Springfield. The Federation of Labor is employing every honorable means to bring the company to reasonable terms. To do this it needs money. Recently the Saloon Keepers' Protective Association voted $100 to aid them. One of the city papers made announcement of the fact in bold headlines. The sympathy manifested by the saloon keepers for the working man was heralded abroad. Now, note the following:

On the third Friday evening of December a committee consisting of William Thompson and two others, presented themselves at the meeting of the Federation of Labor. When admitted to the hall where over two hundred of the honest sons of toil were assembled, they asked to state the object of their visit. Each in turn rose and said that he was a laboring man, and that they represented an association of laboring men to the Federation of Labor. A few adroit questions drew out the fact that these men represented the Saloon Keepers' Protective Association of Springfield. A doubt being expressed as to their right to claim recognition as laboring men, provoked the ire of Thompson, the chairman of the committee. He sprang to his feet and in a tragic manner exclaimed, "Well, we recognized you, and we want you to recognize us. We need your help. We are fighting the state's attorney and the laws and we want the Federation of Labor to help us." We want your help in the next legislature to get laws." Before he could proceed further a number of men began clamoring for the floor. Each one of them protested against any such recognition of the Saloon Keepers' Association. Some one made the motion that the request be tabled forever and this was carried unanimously.

The hundred dollar sop did not work. The saloon keepers will not receive the aid of the members of the Federation of Labor to "fight the state's attorney and the laws."
THE ILLINOIS
ANTISALOON LEAGUE.

WHAT IS THE ANTISALOON LEAGUE?

A federation of the moral forces of the locality, county, state and nation to save the drunkard and suppress the traffic in strong drink. The Anti-Saloon League is essentially a church in ovariant. The churches of the state have become the nucleus of a movement which the other moral and temperance organizations are gathered for the development of that public sentiment which is necessary to success.

THE OBJECT OF THE LEAGUE

Is the salvation of the drunkard, the suppression of the saloon, licensed or unlicensed; to secure the repeal of laws which favor and facilitate the existence of saloons in the state and to secure, as rapidly as public sentiment warrants, the enactment of laws which will completely abolish the traffic. The League recognizes, as a fundamental principle, the fact that the enactment of wholesome laws, and the enforcement of the same depends upon the local public sentiment. The first work of the League, therefore, is to awaken such sentiment. The further work of the organization is to wage continual warfare against the open saloon. Our first demand in this warfare is the voiding of evidence by liquor dealers, to the statutes of the state and the ordinances of the city.

CONSTITUENTS.

An initial League is usually formed in each town. The local, county and state Leagues are representative organizations made up of the various churches, temperance societies and other organizations which express opposition to the saloon and are willing to co-operate in its suppression. The Anti-Saloon League is absolutely non-partisan, having nothing to do with party politics as a league. It leaves all its members to exercise their citizenship rights without suggestion from the League.

This League is also inter-denominational. We have wiped out all lines between creeds. Our Catholics and Protestants meet on one platform; they organize the campaign; they speak in the same places. A Catholic repeatedly has drafted our "Clergyman’s Address to the Citizens," and has presided at our most distinguished gatherings, and each election night, when the bells are rung to sound out for our side and for the country round, our victory, the three foremost bells to join in the "symphony" turn over and over in Catholic, Trinitarian and Unitarian bellfrys. There is something glorious about this. No total abstinence pledge is required as a condition of membership for many persons, unwilling to pledge for total abstinence for various reasons, are bound willing to assist in the suppression of the saloon.

METHODS OF WORK.

AGITATION DEPARTMENT—The most important department of the Leagues that of agitation. Agitation on any question begins public sentiment. Public sentiment is the only lever, and only lever which can be set in motion the force necessary for great reforms. It is, therefore, important and imperative that every known method of agitation be employed by the League.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—This department works locally to secure the nomination and election of the proper men for municipal offices. Its work in a state-wide organization is securing the nomination and election of candidates to the legislative and executive departments of the government who are opposed to the saloon. While we do not control the right of any man to choose the political party with which he shall affiliate, we do insist every man should assert his citizenship at the primary election or caucus as well as at the polls. We shall never have honest politics until honest men dominate political affairs.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT—Liquor dealers are law breakers. The influence going out from the unpunished violations of this class has bred a spirit of insubordination to law, which is plainly seen everywhere. It may be seen in the home, in the school, in the church, in the municipality. Anarchy will result unless this rising tide is in some way, met. The only sure way to meet it is to bar the source, which is the licensed saloon. The Anti-Saloon League proposes to enforce existing liquor laws at any cost. We will bring public sentiment to bear upon the officers of the law, whose sworn duty it is to punish offenders. If we fail in this we will employ other means. The law shall be enforced. The Illinois Anti-Saloon League stands ready to render assistance in prosecution of offenders against state laws or city ordinances. Our attorneys are at your service in this branch of practice. Our secret service men will secure evidence when needed.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—Our financial plan is peculiar. We have no endowment or contingent fund upon which to depend. The League is of the people, for the people, and must be supported by the people. Yet no member is asked to submit to any assessment, or the payment of dues or entrance fees. Every dollar coming into the treasury must be voluntary. The subscription list upon the cards which are circulated at the close of our meetings is the only means of supporting this reform. The League asks for funds ample enough to secure the employment of capable workers, to maintain the headquarters of the organization, pay for printing and other incidentals, and push the work of the League. The Anti-Saloon League on Sunday has brought the subject of the financial needs of the League to the attention of our generous-hearted Christian people and there is light ahead. All subscriptions are collected by duly appointed and representatives of the State League, remitted to the Headquarters, and expended under the supervision of the State Superintendent and Headquarters Committee.

The State of Illinois is a paradise for the liquor manufacturer and dealer. Nega not one-fourth of the total internal revenue is from Illinois. In no state is the saloonist so bold and dominant. Many good citizens have become so discouraged that hope is almost gone. With these facts before us, it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we declare that progress is being made in this work we are undertaking. The League is organized in about three hundred towns and cities. There are enrolled over sixty thousand members. There has been subscribed about eleven thousand dollars for the support of this League in the past year and a half. Much of the amount is past due and is greatly needed for pushing the work. Much money has been owed in many towns, so that we can say that more than three hundred saloons have been closed as a result of the effort put forth by our workers. Many violators have been brought to justice. Liquor dealers have been forced to close on Sunday in many towns and a great improvement in public sentiment is discernible. It is a great battle, but we are sure of victory. They that be for us are more than they that be against us.
Springfield's Greatest Need.

The above is the general headline of a number of statements recently printed in the Evening News. Different ministers and prominent laymen have expressed themselves as to what they consider Springfield's greatest need. The following from two of the most prominent ladies in the city are given to our readers. The awful social conditions depicted are fearful to contemplate. We wonder if they exist in other cities of our State.

A STOP TO SOCIAL DRINKING HABIT.

Editor of The News: All must have enjoyed the sketches of ye olden times in Springfield, that have been published here within the last few years. Another one, not so happy in its results, presents itself to my mind, brought back by an incident which I beg to relate. I sat beside a lady friend not long since, at a very pleasant 6 o'clock dinner. She asked me: "Were you at Mrs. --'s reception?" I said I was not there. "Well," she said, "they served frappe with liquor in it. I tasted mine and put down the glass, but plenty of ladies ate all of theirs."

Well do I remember a fine looking gentleman who came to this city many years ago. He was a lawyer, beautiful of form and face, and I heard that he sought this city in order to escape from a set of companions who drank. That which steals the brain and senses. This gentleman was invited everywhere, and manfully met the temptations that were so common in those days. He refused to drink. But one night, at an elegant party, his beautiful hostess, herself, offered him a glass of wine. He thought he could not refuse her. He drank it. In the latter part of that winter (for of course that glass of wine was like a fire brand to a pile of dry fagots) he was found early one morning lying on the pavement still and cold. He was taken to our nearest neighbors, who was a cousin of this most unfortunate man. We all heard that he was frozen to death, but after the proper restoratives were applied he revived, only to be sorry to live, for as a result of the freezing both feet had to be amputated. I am told that now there is scarcely an entertainment, however large or small, even in the city that intoxicating liquors are not added to the refreshments. Terrible! you say? Yes, but what are you going to do about it? Is the hydra-headed monster, drink, going to be allowed everywhere?

How the arch fiend must laugh as he goes to and fro in these assemblies. Here are his own most potent instruments for evil, freely used, and the ignorant and the in-

The Great Emancipator.

Memorable words of Abraham Lincoln, uttered February 27, 1860: "Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously pleased and belabored—contrivances such as groping about for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as would be the search for a man who is neither living nor dead; neither let us be slandered by false accusations against us, but let us have faith. Right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end endeavor to do our duty as God gives us to understand it."

tempted young man, lol! mighty efforts are being made by women, some of them mothers, to create a set of drunks among our best beloved young ladies!

Help us, Almighty God, to stop this abominable practice before our daughters shall occupy the place in the gutter, which our beloved sons have barely escaped! A mother of sons and daughters.

MRS. H. R. TAYLOR.

Editor of The News: Springfield, the capital of the great state of Illinois, is far behind many of the smaller cities of the state in numerous vital points, and her needs are without number. As moral Springfield, our greatest need is a clean, non-partisan city government, that would compel the enforcement of the law by closing all saloons on Sunday, the absolute, absolute destruction of those despoilers of our young men—the gambling dens—the weeding out of the "Bad Lands," the cleaning of our streets, and the promise of a work house, where our delinquents can be made to dread the commission of petty crimes, instead of seeking the idle comfort of a well-heated jail. Our club women are a unit for all these reforms, but it remains with the men—the voters—to secure them.

So, the need of moral Springfield is an uprising of the better element and a solid vote for a clean, non-partisan administration. The election of men who are fearless of consequences to themselves, and who will assume the municipal affairs determined to cleanse our city of the vile stigma that rests upon her fair name.

FRANCINE E. PATTON,
President Springfield Woman's club

THE EMANCIPATOR appears to have met the demands of the members of Illinois Anti-Saloon League. We have received a number of commendatory letters. It is our aim to make it still better. Short items of local news are always welcome. We wish that every local league would appoint someone to write something for THE EMANCIPATOR.

THE EMANCIPATOR
The above is a familiar face to most of the Anti-Saloon leaguers of the state—in fact of the workers of the nation. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His education was obtained at Baltimore City College, Wittenberg Theological Seminary and his degree was won from the medical department of the University of Georgia, Augusta. He served an apprenticeship in the Navy and was for four years coxswain to Schley. He came to this state from Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Freeport Presbytery and has been a successful evangelist in the Presbyterian church for a number of years. He has lived a long time in forty years, and as Field Secretary of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League he has found his true vocation. His ability as a speaker is unsurpassed as he always delights and edifies the people who hear him. He was recently introduced by our general attorney in the following true and felicitous manner, "Rev. E. E. Barclay will now address you. He has a well-oiled, easy-running, ball-bearing jaw, and his rapid fire delivery would be the delight of a perpetual motion inventor, and the despair and desperation of a short hand reporter."

He is a contributor to THE EMANCIPATOR, and our readers are indebted to his versatile pen for the items contained under the caption, "Over the State."

OVER THE FIELD.

BLOOMINGTON — Another visit was made to Bloomington on Sunday, January 14. It was a great day for our work in the two cities of Bloomington and Normal.

Mrs. Lenora M. Lake of St. Louis, the Frances Willard of the Catholic church, addressed two meetings in the Coliseum, which were packed to the doors. At the night meeting hundreds were turned away. Mrs. Lake made two wonderful addresses and captured the immense audiences as she always does when she talks.

GILMAN—Since our last issue, the celebrated Gilman cases have been tried at Watspeka. In addition to the State's Attorney J. W. Kern, Mr. A. F. Goodyear of Watspeka and William H. Anderson, general attorney of the Illinois State League, conducted the cases for the state. The liquor men and gamblers were defended by Messrs. Cuttruff and Salm of Gilman, and Messrs. Crongo, Morris and Hopper of Watspeka.

The cases were for violations of the liquor law and for gambling. A failure to compromise generally, and the fact that the cases resulted in the plea of guilty being made to Judge Harry. On the gambling cases a fight was made. A. C. Redfield, the principal offender and proprietor of the Redfield House, where the greatest violation of law occurred, was
found guilty of all the offenses committed within his hotel except one. While the regular jury was trying the principal cases, a called jury decided that Mr. Redfield did not know what gambling was. After these two trials, the juries threw up their hands and pleaded guilty. The cases consumed more than a week and were bitterly fought. The Gilman people were in Watseka in large numbers and very materially helped in the moral support of the prosecutions. State's Attorney Kern did his duty fairly and is entitled to the approval of all law abiding citizens. A prominent citizen of Watseka writes us in a recent letter: "I find that the sentiment is growing, that good work was done in these cases, and I believe that the result to our country, from a moral standpoint, is beyond estimation."

MACOMB—Macomb is the county seat of McDonough County, and the county has not a licensed saloon within its borders. The sentiment there is very strong against the saloon. Bushnell and Colchester are the two other large towns in the county.

The pulpits of five of the churches of Macomb were occupied by State Superintendent Carlos and Field Secretary Barclay on Jan. 28. Rev. A. A. Scruggs, the new superintendent of the Quincy District, was with us during the day and went to Colchester on Monday night, where he started a League.

Rev. J. H. Batten, pastor of the M. E. Church, recently informed us that the city has just won out in a $5,000 damage suit against one of the leading druggists of the city for the illicit sale of liquor. It is just about as safe to steal horses in Macomb as it is to try and sell whisky. A committee of representatives were appointed by the newly formed local League to meet Tuesday night, Feb. 13, and complete the roll of officers. Macomb say "No saloons is a good thing," and it is willing to help drive it out of other cities.

DELAVAN—State Superintendent Carlos visited Delavan, Feb. 4. Large audiences greeted him and the work given a fresh impetus. The League at Delavan was organized by Rev. M. H. Ewers last summer. Mayor Walmire is very much in earnest in regard to the enforcement of law and proposes to do all within his power in connection with the Anti-Saloon League to keep the saloons out of Delavan.

GILMAN—Wm. H. Anderson, our general attorney, visited Gilman on Sunday, Jan. 21. His fine work at Watseka, together with work previously done in Gilman, resulted in the most emphatic endorsement of the plans and methods of our general attorney.

MILFORD—On Jan. 28, while the Gilman trials were still in court, Mr. Anderson spoke in Milford. Milford is the funnel through which the dry town of Hoopston is lubricated, as it is only a few miles apart. Hoopston has never had a saloon. Hoopston has finely paved and brilliantly illuminated streets, a splendid system of waterworks, magnificent churches, large schools, low taxes and very little if any bonded indebtedness. Milford has started along the road towards the same results by organizing an Anti-Saloon League and getting ready to legally expel the saloons. This is another case of the saloon being voted out by the people and then licensed by the council.

PORT BYRON—Field Secretary Barclay was at Port Byron Sunday morning, Feb. 4, at Cor- dova in the afternoon and at Albany at night. These are all towns on the Mississippi river, which we already have visited and are beginning out second year's work with them. Good crowds were out, organizations strengthened and filled up, subscriptions increased over last year and plans laid to get rid of the saloon which is in Cordova and Albany. Port Byron is dry. The Field Secretary very much enjoyed a fifteen mile sleigh ride on the above date.

BUSHNELL—All the state force visited Bushnell Sunday, Feb. 11. As stated in regard to Macomb, Bushnell is in McDonough county, the only dry county in the western part of Illinois. The saloons were voted out at the last election, the mayor, city council and city officials were elected because they were opposed to licensed saloons. There has been a good deal of saloon work going on which the officials have punished as far as possible. A strong League was organized, an active campaign planned for, and if the saloons get back to Bushnell, it will only be after the hardest kind of a fight.

From the Daily.

The following items are taken from the Illinois State Journal of recent date. It indicates the condition of affairs in the state capital. The saloon makes business for the courts and the hangman. The property owner pays the bill—largely the farmer. The city gets the blood money which mostly goes into the pocket of the bootlegger. No mention in these items is made of the young man who is now in jail charged with shooting down in cold blood his victim before his wife and child while intoxicated. Does the fact that a man was drunk justify him in shooting down his neighbor? The liquor men are making it to appear so by their ready defense of the criminal. The brewer will go on his bond and engage an attorney to defend him.

Charles Ballington, charged with the murder of his wife, is to be tried Thursday. Ballington shot and killed his wife on the night of July 3, at their home on West Cook street. His plea will be that the shooting was an accident. He claims his pistol became loose at his wife in fun and did not know the weapon was loaded. Ballington was under the influence of liquor at the time, and had been celebrating the approach of the national holiday.

The case against Henry Mitchell, charged with murder, is also set for trial Thursday. Mitchell is charged with assaulting John Cunningham during the month of August. Cunningham died a week later. It is claimed Mitchell assaulted Cunningham with a hatchet. Self-defense will be the plea of the defendant, as he claims Cunningham threatened him.

James Pigston, charged with an assault with intent to kill, will be tried Thursday. He is charged with shooting "Buck" Allen. The assault occurred in a saloon on East Jefferson street during the summer. Allen has recovered.

A Voice from '76.

Ah, Brandy, Brandy, bane of life! Spring of tumult, source of strife; Could I but half thy curses tell, The wise would wish thee safe in hell.

The above is taken from the life of Gen. Francis Marion. The occasion was the failure of an important expedition on account of the soldiers having captured some brandy, got drunk and could not be risked to make the attack after a forced march of over one hundred miles.

The saloon-keeper's contempt for the Christian man who drinks or who in any way at any time in any manner patronizes him is strong and freely expressed. The term "Hypocrite," is often heard in the saloon.
The Emancipator.

REV. C. R. CARLOS..................... Editor

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Vol. 1 FEBRUARY, 1900. No. 2
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The Saloon Must Go.

The forces are uniting.

The time for action has come.

The old politician still uses the saloon to gain his ends.

Mark the man that truckles to the liquor interests and shelve him for good.

If strong drink disqualifies a man for a railroad job does it not do the same for the man who wants a state job?

There are two saloons less in Illinois. One recently went out of business in Ashland for lack of patronage. There is a fine, working Anti-Saloon league there. The other was in the track of the fire fight at Pawnee.

Our general attorney, William H. Anderson, has won golden opinions in the valuable aid he rendered the Anti-Saloon league in the Gilman cases. One of the opposing counsel referred to him as "a monument of sanctimonious hypocrisy."

Macomb has had no saloons for eighteen years. It has more of the distinguished citizen of Illinois in it than any other city of its size in the state. Saloons are not essential to the development of statemanship.

We especially call attention to the article found elsewhere in The EMANCIPATOR, headed, "Beat State's Attorney." The juror's list is made up by the supervisors. Elect honorable men as supervisors. Men who will not put saloon-keepers, gamblers, and their kind upon the jurors' list.

The organized, legalized, patronized saloon is the center of vice and crime. From it radiate the circles of corrupt influences that touch society at every point. The old saw "If you let the saloon alone, it will let you alone," never was more true. It was intended to deceive. It was suggested by the "prince of liars," the prompter of the awful drama of blood which has its stage in every saloon of our land.

Rev. Archibald A. Scruggs has recently been appointed superintendent of the Quincy district, Illinois Anti-Saloon league. We commend him to the temperature forces of that district and trust that they will welcome him to their churches and homes. He is a man of ability, a fine organizer and a fearless champion of the Anti-Saloon cause. At present his address is Ashland, Illinois. Write him for dates and terms of service.

It is easy to find fault. It is but human to err. Individuals and organizations make mistakes. It is pleasant to know that someone is constantly watching for them. We know a certain paper that watches the Anti-Saloon League like a hawk. It never gives its readers the facts of its successful conflict with the saloon. No, it is not a liquor journal. Like all of them, however, it is fearful of the onward march of the Anti-Saloon league.

Cheap, Too Cheap.

Bill Lamb, saloon-keeper at Vir- den, stated to one of our Anti-Saloon League men, who was in his place of business to secure evidence against him for selling liquor illegally, that he would go to Carlinville, January 23, to buy the state's attorney and the grand jury. When asked as to the probable cost, he replied, "Oh, anywhere from $25 to $50." He was there but the state's attorney didn't sell.

Again They Try.

In the last EMANCIPATOR we gave an account of the three representatives of the Springfield Liquor Dealer's Protective Association making an endeavor to gain recognition from the Federation of Labor. They have made a second attempt to force themselves into this organization. Strange to say they secured a vote on the proposition to admit them, but they were kept out by a vote of 62 to 30. They want the Federation to help them fight the state's attorney and the laws. For genuine audacity these repeated attempts are unparalleled.

Legislative Designs.

The recent efforts to compel the saloons to close on Sunday all over Illinois have aroused their ire. Defiant to all law, they now propose to compel the next legislature to come to their help. They will ask that Section 259, Chapter 38, Statutes of Illinois—Dramshops—be stricken from the Statutes or modified to make it ineffective. This section reads as follows:

"Whoever keeps open any tippling house, or place where liquor is sold or given away, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $200."

Are the people of Illinois ready to yield this Holy day to the rapacity and avarice of the liquor dealers? The Anti-Saloon League does not believe it. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. We must let the enemy know that the moral forces of the state are aroused and united.

It is also known that an effort will be made to have the penalty clause stricken from Section 6, Chapter 43, which relates to selling or giving intoxicating liquor to any minor. The saloon must have boys, regardless the consequences to home, church and state. The Anti-Saloon league stands for pure, noble, sober manhood.
The author of "In His Steps," will edit the Topeka Capital for one week. He will exemplify according to his conception how Jesus would conduct a daily newspaper. We are sure that no advertisements of liquor dealers or brewers will be found in the paper. All of the daily papers in Springfield advertise liquor dealers and one of them has an attractive "ad" of the big brewery of this city.

The Campaign.
We counsel prompt action. The time is rapidly approaching for the municipal campaign. April 16th should mark the death of thousands of saloons in the state. Secure your candidates. Let no man deceive you. Make the issue direct. Do not confuse the people. Get plenty of literature. Engage sensible Anti-Saloon league speakers. Avoid cranks, that are cranks for crankiness sake. Write to us for supplies of either literature or speakers.

Kewanee Saloons.
The saloonkeepers of Kewanee are planning to combine. They have nine saloons there each paying $1,200 license. All of them are kept in a row—designated "Hell Row." They propose to cut passage ways between all the buildings and make of the row one colossal saloon. This, they think, will enable them to cover the whole saloon business with one license. The Anti-Saloon people of that enterprising city would find this a good time to get rid of the saloons entirely.

A Sentiment Builder.
The Illinois Anti-Saloon League aims, by means of agitation and organization, to create or arouse such a wholesome public sentiment that the citizens of each municipality or county will compel their own officers to enforce existing laws. There can be no enforcement of law which amounts to anything except through regular channels. The law enforcement department, in charge of William H. Anderson, our general attorney, is designed to assist local leagues in their efforts to bring sufficient pressure to bear in this direction. Persons interested in this department of work should correspond directly with the general attorney. Advice as to how and when to act in the matter of securing evidence and with reference to the commencement and prosecution of suits, and also with reference to the law upon specific points will be cheerfully given without charge, and any reasonable assistance rendered, to the proper officers of local leagues.

For the convenience of local organizations, and in response to a strong demand, there is evidence cannot be gotten by local parties, or for any reason the services of an outside attorney are wanted, the State League furnishes reliable men to secure evidence and an attorney who can neither be bought nor bull-dozed. Special arrangements must be made for this kind of service.

Stop, Thief.
Illinois laws favor the man who sells liquor under a license, and make it hard to convict a man who sells it without one. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that men who buy of law-breakers will generally purr to the audience to protect those who have supplied them. The mere fact that a crime is difficult to detect and prove is no reason why those who commit it should escape punishment.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League in response to a strong demand from local leagues, furnishes men who can neither be bought nor intimidated, who may be employed by local leagues for the purpose, not of instigating offenses, or of enticing young men to commit offenses, but to ascertain whether the law is in fact being violated, and if such be the case, to testify in the proper proceedings against the offenders. In most of the proceedings which have been instituted as a result of this kind of work, the sole defense has been an attack upon the characters of the men who have engaged in this work of getting evidence against law-breakers. Attorneys for the defense have talked as though the witnesses were the criminals, and some very excellent people have, without thinking, been misled by such utterances. The man who takes his life in his hands and dares to tell in court what he has seen, should not be mentioned in the same breath with the miscreant who commits a crime which is hard to prove. Such work is unpleasant but not disreputable. Unless evidence is gotten in this way criminals of this kind would never be detected and punished. It is, to say the least, as honorable for a man, for pay, to go into liquor-joints and gambling-houses and tell what he saw there in violation of the law, as it is for an attorney, sworn to uphold the Constitution and laws of his state and the United States, to try, for pay, to secure by hook or crook, the acquittal of a man who is notoriously guilty. Thinking people are not long deceived by the cry, "Stop, Thief!" It is a favorite practice of these lawyers for the defense to compare the detectives to Judas Iscariot, forgetting that he betrayed the only perfect man, and that the detectives testify in a court of justice against perjured criminals who, when caught, are quick to claim all the safe-guards of the law which they have wantonly broken for their own selfish ends.

The following instruction asked for by our general attorney in the Gilman cases, and given by the court is pertinent:

"The court instructs the jury that it is the duty of all citizens to employ and exhaust all reasonable and legal means of aiding in the discovery and apprehension of those who violate the criminal and penal laws of the land, and further that if any citizen or citizens have reason to believe and do believe that any such law or laws are being violated, it is lawful and proper for such citizen or citizens to employ and to pay detectives or other persons to ascertain whether such laws are in fact being violated, and what person or persons, if any, have committed such offenses against the law of the land, and to secure evidence against such persons, and to testify against such persons in any judicial proceeding which may be instituted by reason of discoveries made and facts ascertained during such employment."

The Saloon Inside Out.
We have made arrangements to introduce the camera and stereopticon into the Anti-Saloon League work of Illinois on March 1. Local leagues should write us for a date at once. We propose to give entertainments that will create sentiment unfavorable to the saloon. Our appeal will come through the "eye gate" as well as the "ear gate" to the hearts and consciences of the people. There is no doubt but that the stereopticon will become a great factor in the conflict against the saloon.

The streets of Springfield were filled with drunken men on the day of the Republican primary election. Some were for Cullom and some for Cummins. The day for the politician who employs the saloon to gain his ends is about ended.
OLNEY cast the saloon out last year, by popular vote, but by the hocus-pocus methods so familiar to the whiskey men, the saloons are there yet. But the anti-saloonists there are getting ready to gently, yet effectually lift their little scalps this year. Plans are already on foot for the effectual working-out of Olney's salvation. And for the second time they have invited our State force to "Come over and help." We are going, to be sure.

MT. CARMEL. This prosperous little city "on the banks of the Wabash" has again taken up arms against the saloon. The executive council of our league has some very fine material in it, and with Dr. Kingsbury as president, we may well look out for results.

CARMi, where we gave the liquor men such a close call last year, has again sounded the rude alarm of war. We are going to lay siege in ample time this year. There's nothing like getting after the whiskey fellows very early, and staying with them very late.

MARION has a fine president in Dr. McKenzie, and a champion "aggravator" in the person of 1st Vice-Pres. Jones. They rise early, and get asir before this twain. Within one month this league has more than doubled its membership. Old license men have been compelled, by superb agitation kept up, to see their sins, and have turned over to the cause of good morals, decency and humanity. Just keep up this lick, brethren—there's better times a coming for old Marion.

BENTON has a strong league, and some cool, calculating, far-sighted men in the council. Not only are they planning for throwing the saloons overboard in Benton, but will push a vigorous campaign throughout the county. Arrangements are being made for the organization of every township. Who said Benton hasn't got all of her eyes open? Those saloons are good as gone, right now. Amen!

NORRIS CITY. This fine little no-license town is now in line, and will go, with nearly all its population, to swell the ranks of our constituency in White county. That, precisely fellow, Chas. Stinson, is our president, and that means success.

METROPOLIS CITY. If this little city on the old Ohio doesn't succeed against the saloons it won't be because she hasn't a lot of faithful preachers fully in line, nor to leave out some of the spunkiest laymen to be found anywhere. Nowhere has our force been more warmly welcomed or hospitably treated. They are going to have a long, hard fight there, but we predict for them success.

HUEY, with a population of 250, and TWO saloons—God save the mark! is moving out for victory. And they'll get it. Pastor Loar writes that they have more than doubled their membership since their organization a month ago, and they had a good membership to start with.

Once in a great while we find a no-license town that takes not much stock in the Anti-Saloon League. That's mighty bad, and we regret to record it. They stand in their own light who sit down and hug themselves in self-complacency because forsooth they have driven the saloons out of their immediate neighborhood. True, they have wrought well, nobly, but have quit too soon. They should remember in the first place, that there is no such thing as absolute immunity from these dread plagues; and, secondly, that it is not enough to drive them out of town only; and, thirdly, if we have any permanent rest from their ravages, we must drive them out of town, county, state, and nation. To do this, we must organize the whole people, the no-license as well as the license towns, that by all means we may stand every anti-saloonist in the country against this iniquitous traffic. United let us stand!
ments were on the docket of the county court for two and three terms back. The docket was so full that the state's attorney could not reach the cases. He was obliged to nelle several of the old indictments and when the latest cases were tried, in nearly every case the defendants were acquitted. At every session of the grand jury, a batch of indictments are found against saloon-keepers for violations of the law. Some of the saloon-keepers indicted enter pleas of guilty and are fined. These are not members of the association.

In some instances where the cases are tried, it is evident that the jurors disregard all the evidence submitted to them. Cases have been tried in the county court where from one to half a dozen witnesses testified to having purchased drinks in a saloon on Sunday and, in spite of this fact, the jury went into court with fifteen minutes with a verdict finding the defendant not guilty. In some of the cases tried within the past two weeks the evidence against the accused has been strong, and when the jury left the court room the state's attorney was confident he had won, but such was not the case. The jury would deliberate several hours and then return with the usual verdict of not guilty. In three cases during this time, the jury could not agree and was discharged.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, State's Attorney Smith said:

"I have been told that one of the objects of the Springfield liquor dealers' association is to defeat justice when one of its members is indicted for wrong-doing. If this is one of its objects, and from experience I believe it is, all I have to say is that it is successfully carrying out its plans and intentions. I know that it is impossible to get a jury composed of law-abiding citizens to try these cases. I have been told that jurors, before being accepted on a case, have made the statement that they would not vote to convict a saloon-keeper under any consideration. What is the use of selecting a jury if these men make such statements? They, perhaps, do not know that they prejudice themselves when they are accepted as jurors to try the case on the law and evidence, and fail to deliver a verdict in accordance with the law.

"In some cases I have succeeded in getting one or two law-abiding citizens on a jury. These men have kept their oaths to try the case on the law and evidence, but the op-

position was so strong that they could not influence the others. In some cases these law-abiding citizens have refused to be influenced by the other element on the jury, and have remained in the jury room until the court discharged the jury. I have tried cases where the evidence against the defendants was as strong as it could be and where practically no defense was made, but in spite of this, a verdict of not guilty was returned. There seems to be no remedy in the matter, but I intend to continue to do my duty in prosecuting these cases as long as I am in office."

The following article is taken from the Illinois State Journal of January 29, 1900. It speaks an alarming message. The same conditions obtain less, not more, in two-thirds of the counties of the state. The saloon is responsible.

"The saloon must go."

A Terrible Arraignment.

The following was presented to the Ohio legislature from Portage county sixty-two years ago. It is considered the most terrible arraignment of intemperance ever penned.

What was true of it then is true today:

"Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the doting mother's heart, bereaves the doting father, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; despair, not life. It makes wives, widows; children orphans; fathers, widowers, and all of them, paupers and beggars. It hails fever, fever, and weasels, rheumatism, nurses gunshot, welcomes epidemics, invites the cholera, imports pestilence, and umbrellas consumptions. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease, and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It contravenes law, spurns order, and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for your scaffold. It is the life-blood of the gambler, the ailment of the counterfeiter, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and extorts the blasierener. It violates the obligation, revearences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, accuses virtue, and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and aids the child to grind the parricidal ax. It burns up maps: consumes woman, detests life; curses God, and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury; defies the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, dishonor, terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolations, still insatiate with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, ruins reputations, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruins.

"It does all that and more—It murders the soul. It is the sun of villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of abominations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."

Our corps of local collectors are becoming more efficient. The reports are coming in more promptly and bear the evidence of faithful work. We appreciate their fidelity to the cause of temperance.

A Veteran's Welcome.

Welcome Emancipator, Herald of Light!

Bright, cheerful and positive, Strong for the Right.

I welcome the EMANCIPATOR and will join with you, and all God's children in the glorious cause of Right. For twenty-five years I have fought them—always crying, "The Saloon Must Go!"

Yours fraternally.

Shipman, Ill.

J. B. TRAVERS.

Not Too Much.

One day an Indian asked Bishop Whipple to give him two one-dollar bills for a two-dollar note. The bishop asked, "Why?" He said: "One dollar for Jesus and one dollar for my wife to give." The bishop asked him if it was all the money he had. He said: "Yes." The bishop was about to tell him, "It is too much," but an Indian clergyman, who was standing by whispered: "It might be too much for a white man to give but not too much for an Indian who has this year heard for the first time of the love of Jesus."
SMOOTH ONES.

For nearly two weeks our city has enjoyed the distinction of having as its guests two real live detectives, although at the time several of our populace were unaware of this honor. They were sent here from Gilman where they gathered evidence in sufficient quantity to make many hearts go "pity-pat," and if reports are true, the evidence obtained here will cause many hearts to go "thump-thump." They were like the Irishman's flea, everywhere. They would saunter into different places and take a hand in flipping pennies, just a little social game that caught a few of the boys. Then they went after larger game, and how well they succeeded a few days time will reveal. The one we have in mind wore a wig of long autumn hair. He visited a certain barber shop and in a careless manner placed a quarter on a stand asking if they could match it. It is said they found their way to upper rooms where information was gained that when made public will be a surprise to many of our readers. Thisauburn-haired individual was very attentive at the revival meetings at the M. E. church, and it was with seeming difficulty that he resisted the appeals made to him to go forward. It is said that on their departure they said they were well satisfied with the evidence they had secured. They are in the employ of the State Anti-Saloon league, and violators will be prosecuted at Watseka before Judge Harry by a prominent attorney of Springfield, who is employed by the league.

The report came to Milford that one of the offenders at Gilman had been placed under a $2,000 bond. It made several of our sporting men a little uneasy. Suspense, you know, is anything but pleasant.

The penny-dippers were also on the anxious seat. They were trying to enter into an agreement whereby if certain ones were pinched they would not squeal on the others. Troublesome times these are.

The Gilman cases are being brought to trial. On Wednesday about $8,000 was assessed. A number plead guilty to minor charges and were fined $20 and costs on each count which would amount in all to about $70 each. The heaviest fine so far has been for charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Party pleaded guilty to four counts, was fined $20 and costs on each, which amounted to $80. There are several other charges against the same individual which he will stand trial. He probably not get off with less than $1,000 fines and costs. Still she grinds.—Milford Independent.

An Infamous Grand Jury.

The town of Virden, of riot fame, in Macoupin county, has been cursed with a gambling frenzy. Many of the most prominent citizens, some of them having held offices of honor and responsibility, were among the most zealous devotees of the game. Virden also has a grand juror who for some reason is tremendously popular with the saloon and gambling element. Anti-Saloon League detectives, in investigating illegal sales of liquor, secured evidence of gambling and appeared before the last grand jury. The jurors, horrified, at the thought that men would dare look into a place where the law was being violated and perhaps take a hand in the game for the purpose of clenching their evidence, stultified and disgraced themselves and their county by the farcical proceeding of indicting the detectives, while they piously refused to indict most of the worst offenders. The grand jury ordered a midnight raid on a gambling house in Virden, but when the sheriff and his deputies arrived, all they found was some apparatus. The sheriff and the state's attorney of Macoupin are men of integrity and honor, so the "Tip" must have been given by a juror who thought more of the safety of his friends than of his oath.

Judicial proceedings will continue to be a travesty upon justice so long as juries are composed of saloon-keepers, gamblers, thugs and "bums." If jury lists are suspicious it is time for a change of supervisors.

A Stern Indictment.

A stern but true indictment of the saloon was given not long since by a judge of one of the Chicago courts. What is true of Chicago is equally true of other great cities. The judge said:

"You may ransack the pigeon-holes all over the city and country; and look over such annual reports as are made up, they will not tell half the truth. Not only are the saloons of Chicago responsible for the cost of the police force, the police court, the civil court, the criminal courts, the public order in general, but also the criminal courts, the county jail, a large proportion of the state prison, the long murder trials, the coroner's office, the morgue, the poorhouse, the reform schools, the mad house. Go anywhere you please and you will find, almost invariably, that the man is at the root of the evil. The gambling houses of the city, and the bad houses of the city, are the direct outgrowth of the boon companions of drink. Of all the prostitutes of Chicago, the downfall of almost every one can be traced to drunkenness on the part of their parents, husbands or drunkenness on their own part. Of all the boys in the reform school at Pontiac, and in the various reformatories about the city, 95 per cent are the children of parents who died through drink, or became criminals through the same cause. Of the insane or demented cases disposed of in court every Thursday, a moderate estimate is that 90 per cent are caused by alcohol. I saw estimated the other day that there were 10,000 destitute boys in Chicago who are not at all, but are running at large. I think that is a small estimate. Men are sent to jail for drunkenness, and what becomes of their families? The county agent and poor-house provides for some. It is a direct expense to the community. Generally speaking, these boys are destroyed; the boys turn out thieves and the girls and mothers generally resort to the slums. The sandbaggers, the murderers, and thugs generally of today, who are prosecuted in the police courts and criminal courts are the sons of men who fell victims of drink. The percentage in this case is fully 65 per cent."

"I know whereof I speak: 'This saloon,' the other saloon—saloons, saloons, saloons—figured constantly and universally in the anarchist trials. Conspirators met in saloons; bombs were distributed over saloons; armed revolutionists were drilled above, under, or in the rear of saloons; treason made association in saloons, and time and time again witnesses say 'we went to such and such a saloon for wine and beer. There is no other country under the sun in which lurks so much treason, revolution and murder, as in the saloons of the United States, and notably the larger cities. These saloons are headquarters for town, city, and even national conspiracy. The liquor counter is the scaffold on which a half of the beautiful, vital American things are assassinated, on which scores of horrible plagues are glorified."
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE BEGINS THE BATTLE.

The great gun of the League is firing hot shells into the "Saloon kop," where the little rum devil is entrenched. This explains the situation quite clearly. The rum demon is not so very great nor formidable when all the forces of righteousness are directed against it. That is what the Anti-Saloon League aims to do.

FIRST GUN IS FIRED

Anti-Saloon League Forces Take Peoria by Storm.

FORM LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

Enthusiastic Meetings Held Yesterday With Official Visitors Present—For Vigorous Campaign.

[Monday's Peoria Herald-Transcript.]

The forces of the Anti-Saloon League have entered Peoria. Their banners fly from every spire, their emblems deck the pulpits of every church in the city. Their vanguard, with recruiting officers and several rounds of ammunition, have here laid their camp. The bugle notes have sounded from bluff to bluff and over all the valley. The battle has begun. Now let the war experts map out the possibilities and the probabilities and let law breakers take a care.

"This is only the beginning of the end," declared State Superintendent C. R. Carlos, while addressing the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, and he said it with a force which seemed to token that more was really yet to come. "The saloon must go; that is our motto and wherever our fight is begun it is with but the one aim. The saloon and illegal selling of the death bearing drink must go. For this we stand and to obtain this we will fight to the end."

It had been a great day for the Anti-Saloon League representatives and was just coming to a close in a manner which tokens a vigorous campaign in Peoria. At the morning and evening services in all the Protestant churches of the city the pulpits were filled by visiting pastors and laymen working in the interests of the movement for which the league stands. In each instance the work of the league was outlined and fully defined, and the justice and righteousness of the cause elaborated upon. There were many eloquent speakers among the visiting gentlemen, and their addresses were very able efforts.

As had been anticipated, a local Anti-Saloon League for Peoria was organized. This came about at the meeting held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. (Continued on Second Page)
FIRST GUN IS FIRED.
(Continued from First Page.)

at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The auditorium was packed with men quite thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, and the meeting was highly enthusiastic. It was at the conclusion of a two-hour session that the local organization was put on foot and temporary officers installed. The Rev. John Faville, of the First Congregational church, was unanimously elected temporary president of the Peoria union and the choice will probably be made permanent when the organization is completed. Dr. Faville is an ardent supporter of the movement and has had a considerable amount of experience in the anti-saloon work. At present he is one of the leaders in the action which the Ministerial Association is taking against the Sunday opening in Peoria. He will make an eminent leader for this embryonic organization here, and will add much of strength and enterprise to it. Mr. A. J. Elliott was elected temporary secretary.

Work of the League.

The local league promises to be one of great power, if yesterday's meeting is to be taken as a key-note. At that meeting were representative men from all walks of life, and in each there seemed to be a burning desire to get deeply into the work, and have the good of the movement felt here in Peoria. The league was corded to bar out members, said Mr. Carlos. "It's one motto is, 'the saloon must go,' and what we want on our membership rolls is men who accord with that idea. Protestants and Catholics alike are united in the work. It is not confined to any narrow sect of men. It takes in all.'"

The Anti-Saloon League has three departments of work, agitation, legislation and enforcement. Each of these three departments was fully outlined at yesterday's meeting.

It is a real, living movement with results well worth the battle. To bring about their most desired end, the destruction of the saloon, the league workers go about it by prosecution of illegal selling, Sunday opening and similar matters. In these prosecutions they are almost invariably successful.

The Peoria Anti-Saloon League starts out on its career with a membership over one thousand, and several committees have been named to act in the executive council of the League. These committees already named are from the various Protestant churches of the city with three representatives each, but there will be other representatives on the council, coming from the Catholic churches, from other organizations expressing opposition to the saloon, such as temperance societies, labor unions, three representative business men, the superintendent of schools, and a representative from the faculty of Bradley Institute. The executive council thus constituted will have charge of the work of the League.

They Are Badly Scared.

Saloonkeepers Like Not the New Movement Started Yesterday.
(Monday's Peoria Star.)

The saloon-keepers of Peoria are pretty badly frightened over the Anti-Saloon League. They look with amusement at the efforts of the W. C. T. U., of the Good Templars, of the prohibition party and similar organizations. The persons who adopt the methods employed by those organizations are usually in earnest and they mean well. But they always seem so far away from practical interference with the vocation of the man who mixes drinks and draws the foaming lager. But this new scheme has apprehensions of danger in it. This idea of going before the grand jury term after term with the names of saloon-keepers who live up to the mayor's orders, but ignore the strict letter of the state law, is a different matter altogether, so that the keepers of drink emporiums were deeply interested in the movement which was inaugurated yesterday by the representatives of the national association.

In all the Protestant churches sermons were preached yesterday, either in the morning or evening, upon the question, and in the afternoon a general meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., concluding with the perfecting of a temporary local organization.

Neither is the work confined to the Protestant churches. It was made plain that the movement is absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian. No questions are asked of those who desire to join the league and W. R. Fish; First Methodist, F. A. Waterhouse; Grace M. E., Ed. Sherwood, James Flannigan and Oscar Nystrom; First Presbyterian, Rev. C. T. Edwards, J. E. F. Fisher, Arthur Kethley and Dr. W. A. Johnson; Second Presbyterian, Judge David McCullough and Dr. A. E. Weiss; Calvary Presbyterian, Rev. John Weston, Albert, Gregory, Frank Baur and Albert Keller; Grace Presbyterian, Dr. W. S. P. Cochran, R. D. Andrew and J. D. Davis; Universalist, E. B. Rhoades and R. W. Burt; Free Methodist, Jacob Beamer, F. S. Hartley and G. F. Glasswell; Wesley Methodist, Rev. G. M. Boswell, H. O. Elmore and G. Gates; Union Congregational, Rev. Alexander Monroe, M. C. Blair, J. J. Strawn and James Hurd; Plymouth Congregational, Alvin Bratton, Charles McFarland and Anton Johnson; Madison Avenue Methodist, Rev. J. A. Chapman, C. F. Thomas, W. B. Dimming and F. E. Miller; Westminster Presbyterian, Rev. William Parsons, J. A. McCulloch and C. R. Koop; also on Mission, Rev. Munns, Jno. Herschberger, W. J. Steivers and W. A. Brubaker; Bethany Baptist, H. B. Shively; Reformed Episcopal, Stephen Martin. 
as to their political or religious affiliations. In order to make this more definitely clear to the people, a Catholic mass meeting is to be held at Rouye's hall next Sunday, to be addressed by Mrs. Lake, one of the leaders in the Roman Catholic total abstinence work. She is the wife of a St. Louis newspaper man, and is one of the best women speakers in the world today.

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From Peoria Sunday Journal.

There is no doubt about it. The Anti-Saloon League is to make a reconnaissance in force in this city today, and if the Peoria saloonists have any laurel, other than the variety that runs out of a bay window, the sooner they withdraw into it and fortify the saner the sooner will they be sheltered from the fire from the league kopjes. The great guns of the organization are in the city, the last of them arriving last evening, and they will bombard the saloonists and gamblers from many pulpits today.


Committee on permanent organization appointed. Rev. Dr. Faville re-elected temporary president and W. C. Brubaker, secretary.

E. J. McCabe, of Lanesville.

He was a member of the last grand jury. He personally furnished considerable of the evidence on which the indictments against saloon-keepers were secured. He was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of the people against Pat Allen. He failed to show up. Judge Murray issued an attachment for him and he was brought into court for contempt. He was fined $17.65. What caused him to change his attitude toward the saloon in so short a time? A great many men who testify before the grand jury have a way of forgetting before the cases come to trial. The saloons are great institutions to rob men of their memories and render them defiant to the laws of our land.

It has been disclosed that drunken officers were in charge of the noble cruiser, Charleston, when it went upon the rocks and was run aground. The loss is over $2,000,000 to our government. Far better to throw all liquor over board! Not only is this true as far as our ships are concerned, but it is true for our nation. If the stars and stripes ever go down it will be because of the run traffic and it sister vice lasciviousness. "God, save our union. May it forever stand."

He Strikes a Vigorous Blow.

The first official act of Mayor Lynch of Peoria, on Monday morning after Anti-Saloon League Sunday, is the following taken from the Monday Evening Peoria Journal:

MAYOR REVOKES LICENSE.

Will Not Permit Any "Doggerlegs" to Run.

Mayor Lynch today commenced a week of official labor by revoking the license of Ed Rosenthal, keeper of a saloon in the Bryson building, on South Washington street, at the corner of Liberty street. The mayor says, and he says it emphatically, that Rosenthal cannot operate his business for a moment as long as he is mayor, for the reason that he runs a tough place, of low character. Complaints have been numerous, and the police authorities have kept close watch to see how much fire there is beneath the smoke. They reported the facts, and the mayor revoked the license promptly.

Rosenthal operated a place on Water street at the foot of Main street during the life of the last administration, and was constantly accused of running gambling games, and participating in the spoils of robberies. There was a lull after the existing administration assumed the reins of office, but of late similar charges have cropped up. The revocation of the license is an intimidation that the police regulations regarding the operation of saloons must be implicitly obeyed.

Snigg and Colby.

John C. Snigg and William H. Colby are the lawyers for the Saloon-keepers Protective League. They are well yoked. However, Colby, sometimes hangs in the breech a little, as if he were ashamed of his job. Snigg likes it. He affords him a good revenue and free drinks. These men are conducting the defense in the trials against the saloon-keepers. Strictly speaking, they make no defense. They never offer any testimony on their side. Yet they win their cases. How by resorting to the most disreputable methods. The torrents of abuse that flows from their foul lips against some excellent citizen of deemed incredible if they had not been heard by the Springfield who are offering testimony would be writer. Without regard for the court or the decent people who are present in the court, they use the foulest, most obscene language imaginable. How can men degrade themselves so, men of family? And the saloon men laugh and slap them on the back and say, "Come down and have something." Oh, justice, well for Thee that thou art blind.

Bitten by a Saloonist.

James L. Powell, of the firm of McGrua & Powell, on East Adams street, was fearfully beaten by Thomas Hogan, a saloonkeeper on East Washington street, about 10 o'clock this morning in front of the Hogan place of business.

Mr. Powell went to collect a bill and the latter became angry and struck Powell. The latter started to leave the place, but Hogan followed him to the sidewalk, knocked him down and for five minutes beat him severely. They were finally separated and Mr. Powell's wounds dressed. His face is badly cut and bruised and bystanders assert that the saloonist kicked him several times on the head and body. Hogan was arrested and will appear in Justice Brinkhoff's court.

The business men of the city are greatly worked up over the incident and appealed to the mayor today to revoke Hogan's license. The council will likely take up the matter Monday.—Springfield Evening News.

The above incident happened a few days ago. Tom Hogan keeps a low-down saloon on the levee. It is one of Springfield's most disreputable resorts. Even on Sundays over a hundred men and women of the vilest sort congregate there. We are sorry for Mr. Powell. We hope it is true that the business "men of the city are greatly worked up" and that they have asked Mayor Wheeler to revoke Hogan's license. He is still doing business at the old stand. Does the mayor dare to do his duty? We will wait and see.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Rev. C. R. Carlos, Editor.

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AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.
Motto: "Let us emphasize the points on which we agree, and avoid subjects as to which we differ."

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Vol. 1 MARCH, 1900. No. 37

Application for entry in the Postoffice at Springfield as second-class.

It is wonderful how the organization of an Anti-Saloon League in a town or city tones up sentiment and produces a disposition on the part of the officers to enforce the laws. The fact that a watchful body of the best citizens are looking into the conduct of public affairs has a wholesome effect.

Before our April issue another quarter will have begun. Our collectors will be at work. We are confident that our subscribers to the state Anti-Saloon League funds will be ready for them and will save these faithful collectors the necessity of more than one visit. If any of our collectors need report blanks, please drop a card to that effect to the Central Office.

"There is a dramshop that all men can close."
"A little red dramshop just under the nose."

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois is making alarming progress—for the saloons. There is consternation in the ranks of the liquor sellers. It is a pretty fair sign that the tiger is hit when he begins to roar and rush about in the jungle. The best citizens of the state are uniting under the league banners. The saloon must go!

Peoria gave the Anti-Saloon League workers a royal welcome. The men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium was largely attended and wonderfully enthusiastic. At the close of one of the speeches some one started "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the audience sprang to its feet and sang with a vigor that was inspiring and conquering.

On the first page of THE EMANCIPATOR will be found an account of the Peoria meetings held Sunday, March 11. We have taken liberally from the Peoria daily papers. The "Herald Transcript" prepared and published the cartoon on the first page. It is the work of Charles A. Beatty, cartoonist. The daily papers of Peoria have given the Anti-Saloon League favorable mention. They are fearless and not dominated by the saloons of the city.

The Object of Law Enforcement.

The true object of law enforcement is to secure obedience to the law. It is not to bring the penalty of a fine upon the violator of the law nor to give him a wholesome lesson that will compel him to respect the law. If, for instance, the saloon keeper has complied with all the requirements of the law, there could be no law enforcement. The only issue then would be whether or not the licensed saloon should be permitted to exist. It is a fact, however, that very few saloon keepers pretend even to obey all the laws. In some places, the enforcement of law against the saloon keepers results in building up a sentiment against the saloon when nothing else will do it. The Anti-Saloon League does not seek to build up sentiment through this department of its work, but is often compelled to do so to secure obedience to the law.

In a great many places where the Anti-Saloon League has secured evidence against saloon men for violating the law and the proper authorities seek to bring them to justice, the cases are often jeopardized by the fact that so few people of influence and character attend the trials. It is necessary for us to insist that those who are in favor of the enforcement of the law sustain those who are conducting the cases, by their presence at the trials. Of course we know that a great many of this class of people in every com-
munity have their business to attend to and can ill afford to take the time for this, while, on the other hand, the saloon men and their hangers on give this business their first attention. Back up your officers and the leaders of your Anti-Saloon League with the influence of your presence.

* * * * * * *

The saloon keepers are never too busy to look after their interests. They find time to advise with the supervisors as to what men should be recommended as jurors. They always attend the party caucuses and conventions and take an active part in the primaries. They are careful to see that the right man is nominated for the office of state's attorney and county judge. They are constantly hanging around the courts and provide plenty of chronic jurors to "try cases according to the law and evidence."

* * * * * * *

The officers of the law depend a great deal upon public sentiment. Almost any honorable man who has taken his oath of office is glad to be sustained in his endeavors to enforce the law. The struggle of these officers of the law with the violators is often made against great odds. In a great many of the towns and cities of Illinois, the public officers have welcomed the organization of the Anti-Saloon League, believing that it will aid them in bringing the violators of the law more readily to justice. The state's attorney is often compelled to reply upon insufficient evidence to secure convictions against saloon keepers who are defended by men of the legal profession who do not hesitate to take every advantage that they possibly can to keep abuse upon the officers of the law who seek to bring the guilty ones to trial. Any honest official who is seeking to do his duty ought to be sustained by the best citizens of a community. He ought to be encouraged in every way possible.

Springfield Aroused.

The Capital City at last is thoroughly agitated. The saloons are making a desperate fight. The Anti-Saloon League is calm, dignified, and confident of ultimate success. Fourteen saloon-keepers have plead guilty to keeping slot machines and have been fined $100 each and costs. Pat Allen, one of the most notorious saloon-keepers of the city, and the one of all that makes the greatest effort to get at the money for the working men, was the first to stand trial. The evidence was all against him and yet the jury hung on the verdict. This permits him to go "Scott free," and he laughs in the face of the court and continues his violation of the law. The saloon men have won in the three cases that have been contested and yet the Anti-Saloon League is not discouraged. It is costing Sangamon County about $100 a day to carry on these prosecutions. This would not need to be if Mayor Wheeler and Chief Castles of the police force would do their duty. One word from the Mayor would secure the enforcement of the law. The police officers are ready to act promptly, but the word has not been spoken. The law abiding people should remember these things when these men seek office in the future.

Payin the Subscription.

The only means by which the State Anti-Saloon League is supported is through the monthly subscription, made voluntarily, by different individuals, after

a clear statement by the speaker as to the disposition of the funds. Why any one who makes a subscription of this kind should seek occasion to avoid it is more than we can comprehend. The subscriber certainly intended to pay when the subscription was made. We can understand how certain conditions might arise that would necessitate canceling the obligation. How any one can afford to meet the collector for our Anti-Saloon League subscriptions with a statement that they had concluded to reduce the subscription or not to pay it at all is incomprehensible. We are able to state, however, that there are few such cases and that most of the subscriptions are made in good faith and the promises are redeemed.

Thomas C. Mather

Law Office of MATHER & SNICC.
227 South Sixth St.
Springfield, Ill., March, 1900.

Dear Sir and Friend:

At the request of many friends and tax-payers I have consented to become a candidate for State's At- torney of Sangamon County before the Democratic Convention, and am urged to do so on account of my experience; and also because of the abuse of the office by the present Republican incumbent. For about three years I have been engaged in defending successfully a large portion of our citizens and tax-payers, who have been prosecuted by the State's Attorney for the sole purpose of collecting fees—and these prosecutions have cost the county about $3,000 a month—$38,400 per annum—which the tax-payers must pay.

The people are beginning to learn these facts, and such abuse of the office shall cease if I am nominated by the Democrats and elected by the people. I will give a just and honest administration of the office. I will not prosecute any one for self-interest or use the office to extort blood money, as has so often been practiced in the past. The office should be used to bring criminals to justice and turn money over to the School Fund, as required by law.

As I am continuously in Court, I may not be able to see you personally, and therefore earnestly request your assistance and your influence among your Demo- cratic neighbors.

Yours truly,

John C. Snigg.

A copy of the above letter has been sent to every saloon-keeper in Springfield and no doubt in Sangamon County. The writer is John C. Snigg, who, with William H. Colby, is defending the saloon-keepers of the city in the present trials. He is the attorney for the Springfield Saloon-Keepers Protective Association. Notice what he wants—the nomination for the office of State's Attorney of Sangamon County. The large portion of "citizens and tax-payers" that he has been defending so successfully, comprise the saloon-keepers and bawdy-house keepers. His letter is full of vile insinuations against the present incumbent of the office who is trying to do his duty and whose efforts in behalf of law and order, common decency and morality, are highly appreciated by the best people of the county. The letter itself condemns the writer. The Democratic party will never nominate him. It contains too many respectable people. We are pleased to be able to expose Snigg's designs. Let them be thwarted by all means. Let every good citi- zen use his influence to put a quietus on his aspirations.

From Over the State.

CAMBRIDGE—The Cambridge League was organized in February, 1899, by Dr. Carlos. There are four saloons and four churches. Good work has been done by the local League.

The state superintendent visited them Sunday, March 4, of this year and spoke four times. In the afternoon after the Y. M. C. A. Meeting, Dr. Carlos went with the Epworth Leaguers to the county jail where he addressed the prisoners.

In the evening he spoke at a union meeting in the Congregational church, which was well filled. The churches of Cambridge, the county seat of Henry County, are manned by four men, Revs. Svenson, Wood Howie and Archer, men who believe in good citizenship as well as good preaching.

The local Anti-Saloon League intend to open up a vigorous campaign against the saloon. Prospects are favorable for voting them out. It is the intention to secure help from the state force and start the redemption of this liquor cursed county from the domination of the saloon so far as the county seat is concerned. Henry County is noted all over the state for its large number of saloon towns, but in many of them it only needs a few votes to change the results.

GENESEO—This is our second year at Genesee and the League has been at work for several months. Dr. Barclay spent the first Sunday in February here as was noted in our last issue. An enthusiastic interest was developed in the work of the League and they asked for another meeting. The superintendent went to Genesee, Feb. 22, and remained until the following Monday, speaking every night to audiences which constantly increased in size until the closing service in Rev. Ayling’s church on Sunday night.

We pray that the good people of Genesee may realize the duty devolving upon them in this coming spring campaign. Genesee is to be the headquarters of the Henepin Canal workmen this summer. There is a problem to be worked out. Given, an ignorant foreign population, eleven saloons and a pay day, the result is invariably drunkenness and gambling. These effects can be minimized, if not completely abolished, by the abstinence of the prime factor in the problem, to-wit: the saloons. Let Genesee be warned by Tisilika, and Wyanet, who entertained these gentry last year. Dr. Barclay will manage the campaign for the Genesee people and be with them up to the night of election.

MOLINE—State Supt. Carlos spoke in the First Congregational Church on Monday night, Feb. 26. This is the first address from a state worker that has been delivered in Moline since our great rally there in May, 1899. The speaker was very much gratified at the representative audience which greeted him and cordially endorsed all the proposed plans. The pulpits of Moline will be occupied this year in April by the state forces, at which time we will have Nat. Supt. Russell with us. This has been a hard working League and has something to show for it. The Scandinavian Temperance League of Moline has been hearty in accord with our Anti-Saloon work and has furnished valiant help. A union of these Leagues would make an almost irresistible body in Moline. This question is now under discussion.

Over a year ago, an attempt was made to open a saloon and beer garden in the residential districts of Moline. This was combatted by the Scandinavian League. When the Anti-Saloon League was organized we took up the fight, receiving a verdict in our favor in the circuit court. An appeal was made to the supreme court, which appeal they failed to perfect. The result is that the original decision stands.

STERLING—This is the largest city in Whiteside County, a manufacturing center and a thriving town, has fourteen saloons and nine churches.

The field secretary addressed a representative mass meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 14. A good citizenship League was in process of formation, but the matter was held in abeyance until after Sunday, Feb. 18, when the city was visited by State Superintendent Carlos, Revs. Barclay, Scruggs and FitzHenry and General Attorney Wm. H. Anderson. Good audiences greeted the speakers and all the churches were open. At the afternoon meeting the constitution of the Anti-Saloon League was read and it was the unanimous opinion of all present representing all branches of the church, business and society, that the Anti-Saloon League is the best best method of fighting the saloons of Sterling. A meeting was called for Wednesday night, Feb. 21, to complete the organization.

Later—A well-organized Anti-Saloon League was effected on the above date,—well officered and full of spirit and energy.

PETEBSBURG—For the third time, we have good things to tell our readers in regard to Petersburg. It is not as dry as sawdust, but it is very dry compared to what it was. We have made the saloon men stop the open illicit sale of liquor, closed all the joints, but two, and are hot on their trail; likewise, we purpose to make it warm for a periaptetic permulator from Athens, commonly known as a “boot-legger.” Field Secretary Barclay and General Attorney Anderson were in Petersburg March 4 and spoke in the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches in the morning, and in the evening at the opera house. Standing room was at a premium. We could have filled another house with those who could not get seats.

Rev. Kemp of the Methodist church presided at the night meeting. Rev. Stephenson of the Presbyterian church and Rev. Thomas of the Christian church assisting in the exercises. Rev. Olmstead of the Cumberland Presbyterian church was away at a meeting of the Presbytery.
This cartoon came from Peoria. If any city in the world knows the serpent of the still it is Peoria. Yet our cartoonist from there catches the true idea of the Anti-Saloon League for it has its grasp upon the neck of the serpent. The Saloon must go!

The unification of temperance forces, the strong sentiment against saloons, the high order of executive ability and leadership on the part of the speakers together with the great work done here last spring by Rev. C. R. Carlos, have solidified all those who oppose the saloon, won over many who were formerly no-license.

The following taken from one of the Petersburg papers show how people talk about the Anti-Saloon League after a year’s close adherence to our plans:

"These meetings are for the purpose of agitating and awakening the people to continue warfare against the evils of intemperance in this city. The splendid victory achieved last spring, when the saloons were voted out, must be maintained at any cost. The wisdom of the people's action a year ago has been fully vindicated. Intemperance has been diminished and drunkenness reduced. Pauperism, the sure product of the open saloon, does not impose as heavy a burden on the people's charity as in former years.

Materially as well as morally the city has been greatly benefited. Merchants testify to better trade, and more cash purchases. Even with a defective enforcement of law, everybody has been benefited except the brewers and their local emissaries. The saloon friends hesitate to submit the issue this year to a vote of the people as it is predicted that a heavier adverse vote than a year ago would be recorded against the evils of the licensed saloon. The friends of the new era of reform are not asleep. The fight is to continue. Bootleggers will be convicted, gambling suppressed, and drinking clubs—deceitfully called social clubs—are to be routed. The mayor, the marshal and the city attorney must be urged to a better enforcement of the law. A city council will be elected on the issue of standing by the present ordinance, and every voter must be educated and encouraged to forever prohibit the saloon in this fair city. The revival begun in the churches is to move forward in a battle for civic righteousness, clean homes, pure lives and honest enforcement of all laws. All willing to enlist in this good cause are invited to attend the union meeting next Sabbath evening."

ILLIOPOLIS—The field secretary spoke in Illiopolis Sunday morning, Feb. 25, in the Methodist church. As the way was not open in the other churches on account of protracted meetings, he returned Thursday night, March 8, giving an illustrated lecture with Mr. John Caldwell, lanternist, as his assistant. The Christian church was crowded. Many stood during the entire time. There are now 116 members of the League in Iliopolis.

Law Enforcement in Springfield As It Was.

The Illinois State Register of Feb. 27 contained the following remarkable statement in commenting on the failure of the state's attorney to convict Messrs. Thomson, Thoma, and Sullivan of selling liquor on the Sabbath:

"It seems that the state's attorney has at last gotten on to himself, as the boys on the street would say, and has decided that it is a useless waste of the county's money to try to convict saloon keepers. There have been, in all probability, fifty cases brought to trial in the past year and not more than five convictions have resulted."

Why should such a statement be made by a reputable daily paper of the capital city? Because it is true. Why is it true? For several reasons:

1. The State's Attorney Smith does his full duty in bringing the evidence before the grand jury, and that body does its duty in returning true bills.

2. The State's Attorney does his duty in bringing the cases to trial and in entering nolies when he knows that his witnesses have been tampered with between the grand jury and the county court.

3. This tampering is done by the saloon keepers and when they have bought the witnesses, they become defiant in court and insolent.

4. Almost every saloon keeper, bartender and professional gambler in Springfield have had their names placed in the jury box. So that we have had only one jury in a year which did not have one of the above gentry on it.

Law Enforcement As It Is.

Of the many cases brought to the attention of the grand jury, of saloon keepers who have violated the law and against whom true bills had been returned on evidence secured by the Anti-Saloon League, fifteen of them up to Wednesday, March 14, have pleaded guilty and been fined $16.50 each.

The first man to stand trial was Pat Allen, whose saloon is at the corner of Seventh and Washington streets. There were eight counts against Allen. The jury was as follows: W. W. McKee of Salisbury, J. W. Crowder of Pawnee, John Fetzer of Cartwright, Albert Brauner of Chatham, G. J. Moore, Lou McSherry, A. L. Behrends, John Carmody, John Flynn, Clark Duncan and Abner Naylor of this city. The case went to the jury at 4 p.m. Tuesday, March 13. After being out 22 hours the jury was discharged, not agreeing on a verdict.

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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
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THE EMANCIPATOR.

The Virden Matter.

Under the heading, "A Slanderous Accusation," "The Reporter," of Virden, John R. Underwood, editor, an effort is made to vindicate the acts of A. J. Roberts, late grand juror. It proves too much for the good of Mr. Roberts and leaves him in a worse attitude than that in which the EMANCIPATOR placed him. The "Reporter" says Mr. Roberts "went down to Carlinville with Mr. Lamb (saloon-keeper) to pay the fine and told Mr. Vaughn, the state's attorney, that he had come down to settle but not to persecute Mr. Lamb." Ah, indeed, what business has this grand juror to pay the notorious saloon-keeper's fine. No, he did not want to "persecute" Mr. Lamb, nor "prosecute" him. He wanted to get him out of a tight box. There was no reflection on Mr. Vaughn, state's attorney, in anything that the EMANCIPATOR said, and the editor of the "Reporter" knows it. He says he is for "law and order" and wants "evidence," when the facts are staring him in the face. We accept the statement of Mr. Richard Ball, another grand juror, as the truth regarding the raid on the gamblers. Somebody must have been hit hard by the statements of the EMANCIPATOR. It was A. J. Roberts.

Roberts has a little Lamb,
Whose fleece is not like snow,
But everywhere that Roberts went
That Lamb would also go.

It went with him to Carlinville,
Which was not just the rule,
But then he had his fine to pay
And thus he played the fool.

It Is The Aldermen.

A number of Illinois towns are expecting to submit the question of "license" or "no license" at the coming spring election. There is no objection to this but on the other hand such a vote is not directly operative, or legally binding upon anybody. Under the general "City and Village Act" of this state, the city council, which consists of the mayor and the aldermen, in cities, or the president and village board in villages, has absolute control over the matter, and may entirely disregard the popular vote.

The only business-like way, under our existing laws, to get rid of the saloon is to elect aldermen who can be trusted to vote right at all times. If you already have all of the "hold overs," don't be content to elect one or two men, but make a "clean sweep." For you may need all of them next year to support a reform mayor if you elect him. Make it a point to see the voters and impress them with the importance of voting right. Use practical common-sense political methods, being careful not to stoop to anything dishonorable. Remember that the city government will be no better than those that conduct it.

Do You Care?

This is the year for the election of state's attorneys. Temperance people are vitally interested in the proper execution of the duties of this office, for enforcement of state laws, regulating the sale of liquor is impossible unless the state's attorney will be at least fair upon this line of cases.

When candidates for nomination ask for your help be sure to ask them point blank if they will promise to enforce the laws. When party nominees solicit your suffrage, ask them whether they will treat saloon-keepers like other law-breakers. Don't be afraid to be plain. The other man is requesting a favor. It is your right to impose conditions upon which you will grant it. If the reply is unsatisfactory, don't vote for that man.

Why should state's attorneys enforce the laws when nobody seems to care enough about it to mention it during the canvass for nomination and election when the other side have repeatedly stated that they want "protection," and "liberal" execution of the laws? The average state's attorney feels that he owes his election to some extent to the assistance of liquor men because they were interested enough to get assurances of fair play, while he feels that his vote from temperance people depended in no way upon his views or stand upon the liquor question. Until there is a respectable independent element equal to the saloon contingent, which is the only considerable independent element in American politics today, laws and their execution will continue to favor the saloon.

Some Plain Facts.

The following letter was printed in the Petersburgh Echo, Monday, March 5th, 1900. O. F. Lenz is a bottler of mineral waters, ginger ale, and other soft drinks, principally rain water. In an "ad" in the same displeasurable sheet that printed his letter, he says, "Also bear in mind that I have established my office for the wholesaling of lager beer, across the river, on the site of the old brewery, and handle all well known brands of keg and bottled beers." This illegal seller of intoxicating drinks is about all that is left of the saloon business of Petersburgh. The Anti-Saloon League has been after him, hence this whine:

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

Mr. O. F. Lenz Serves Villifiers and Hirlengs to Warm Finish.

Petersburg, Ill., 3-5, 1900.

Dear Editor:—I have heretofore looked upon churches as houses of God, where people go on a Sabbath to worship and listen to the solemn words of friendship here and truth as expounded by our Savior. But if I am rightly informed this was not the case in two of our churches yesterday, on the contrary they were turned over to men whose calling seems to be misrepresent facts, vilify and attack the citizens of communities.

I want to say for the benefit of hireling and character assassins that my life is an open book with the citizens of Petersburgh, and will leave it to my friends and neighbors to judge between me and those who call themselves reformers, but as is well known are given to the hearing of false testimony against their fellow men.

The citizens of Petersburg know what is best for the interests of our city, and should they decide that licensing the dram shop is the only proper way to regulate the liquor traffic, they will have it so in spite of all misstatements of facts as made by the "chairmen of agitation committees."

O. F. LENZ.

Rott Brothers' saloon, the finest in Columbus, O. employs twelve bartenders who are all handsome young men. Every one of these has to sign a total abstinence pledge before he can secure employment in this place. This is striking testimony of the saloon-keeper's opinion of his customers.
TEMPERANCE

LEgISLATION.

The People of Illinois Demand It.

UNITED WE STAND: DIVIDED WE FALL.

We Submit to the People of Illinois a Bill Upon Which it is Believed All the Friends of Temperance in the State will Unite.

Make Your Candidates to the State Senate and House of Representatives Acquainted With It and Pledge Them if Possible to its Support.

Comments and Discussion of the Provisions of This Bill Are Invited.

A BILL

FOR

AN ACT to restrict the powers of counties, cities, towns and villages in licensing dram shops.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly;

That on and after the general election to be held in November, A. D. 1902, as provided by law, it shall be unlawful for the board of supervisors or county commissioners of any county, or the municipal or corporate authorities of any city, town or village in this state to grant a license for the keeping of a dramshop in any county, township, city, ward, or election precinct, in which the voters thereof, have cast a majority vote against the licensing of dram-shops at elections as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The public officers and election commissioners in this state who are by law charged with the duty of preparing and printing the official ballot, shall, for the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1902, and at the general elections to be held in November every two years thereafter, have printed on each and every official ballot, in the manner provided by law, the following proposition, to-wit:

SHALL DRAM SHOPS BE LICENSED? [YES] [NO]

Provided, that if no mark is made by a voter in either square upon said proposition, the ballot shall not be counted either for or against the proposition.

Section 3. Whoever shall by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, directly or indirectly, sell or give away any intoxicating liquor in any quantity, within the limits of any county, township election precinct, city, town, village or ward, in which the majority vote at the last preceding election was against the licensing of dram-shops, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, for each offense, or, be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each offense, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Provided, this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes as now provided by law.

Section 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with or in any way affect, any municipal, district or territory within this state, where the sale of intoxicating liquors is now or may hereafter be prohibited by law.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

The New Anti-Canteen Bill.

56th CONGRESS 1ST SESSION. H. R. 8752.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 20, 1900.

Mr. Bowersock introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to prevent the selling of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drinks as a beverage by any person in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. That the penalty for any violation of this Act shall be not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

The members of the above committee from Illinois are Benj. F. Marsh and Thomas M. Jett. Please write them today, urging them to report favorably. Next write your representative in Congress to vote for the bill. Let the readers of the EMANCIPATOR be prompt to act.
Over the State.

Thursday, March 22d the Field Secretary and Mr. J. A. Caldwell, visited Petersburg with the lantern and spoke to a packed house on "The Saloon Inside Out." There was intense interest manifested in this phase of the work. The verdict was, "a splendid agitator, a great educator and be sure to come again."

Mr. Caldwell, who went to New Holland and Niantic, reports that he had all the people out to hear him deliver his illustrated Anti-Saloon League lecture that the churches would hold. Sometimes we may say things that are liable to be misconstrued or are tinged by out prejudices, but the pictures that are taken from life tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

ROSEVILLE—A good day's work was done at Roseville on March 26th. Meetings were held at the Christian, Baptist and Methodist churches. A good second years subscription was made. The league has good officers who are alive and vigilant. This is a dry town and the wets are making a desperate effort to break in through the medium of a High School fight which they are fostering. Forwarned is forearmed.

MOLINE—Second year, a royal reception, Revs. Russell, Carlos, Williams and Barclay, with Mr. W. H. Anderson comprised the speaking force. They were granted good hearings although the weather in the morning was very unfavorable. The subscription of the year before was doubled. Everything is in fine shape. They are a great set of workers in Moline, believe in pushing things and as a result they have something to show for their zeal.

At MACOMB, which work was reported last month, no-license carried by g.35. This is a great victory, as there was a strong fight put up here by the liquor dealers association, but the votes of the Anti-Saloon Leaguers said "No," and said it so emphatically that we do not think we will have any trouble in keeping this place dry for a good many years to come.

The law enforcement department did some very fine work here and the law violators are departing for more congenial industries.

GENESEO—Defeats have to be recorded as well as victories. The field secretary put up as good a fight as he knew how, speaking every night for a week, but on election day the enemy had the votes, and votes are what count in this fight. The men selected on the high license ticket were all good men, and will give a good clean administration. One ward returned a no-license alderman, giving us two in the council. The majority of several hundred which has formerly been cast in favor of license was reduced to thirty-five.

At NEW HOLLAND a somewhat similar condition confronted us there. New Holland has two churches, one resident pastor and one saloon. At last accounts the preacher was on top in an effort to have defeated the offer of the saloon men to buy the public school building at a very high valuation. Why this great interest in public welfare? Because the school stands on the only piece of property in the business section that is available for a saloon site. The present saloon is on a stable lot in an alley, and such an eminently respectable business feels that it ought not to be made to live with mules and horses.

PEORIA—Field Sec. Barclay returned to Peoria Sunday, March 18. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of St. Louis, president of the Catholic W. C. T. U. There were two meetings held, one in Rouse's hall, at which there was an attendance of about 1,100, representing all the churches (catholic and protestant) in the city. At night the meeting was held in the Plymouth Congregational church, which would not begin to seat all the people who tried to get in. Mrs. Lake made two magnificent addresses, and the work was moved forward a long step.

At the afternoon meeting, Rev. Dr. Faville was elected as temporary president and Mr. C. W. Brubaker, secretary. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee on nominations and select the time and place to hear their report. The Catholics are now in line in Peoria, and there is no doubt that the center of the whiskey interests of the country, we also become the center of a great influence against the traffic.

Dr. Barclay has secured some splendid slides for his lantern in Peoria of views that can be secured nowhere else in the United States.

Sunday, April 15, another meeting was held in the Averyville M. E. church and we are planning to send Rev. Howard H. Russell, national superintendent, to Peoria in the near future.

JACKSONVILLE—The work at Jacksonville has for some reason never been pushed by the local officers in the past. The same speakers who were at Moline on the previous Sabbath, were in Jacksonville on Sunday, April 8th.

A meeting of pastors and citizens was held on Saturday evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at which the situation was carefully gone over. Services were held in ten churches on Sunday and a magnificent audience of men heard Drs. Russell and Carlos and Mr. Andsersen at the Y. M. C. A., Sunday afternoon. A representative committee to nominate officers was appointed and we have no doubt that from this time forward the work of the League will be pushed with vigor. Open violations of all the liquor and gambling laws of the state are so common as hardly to excite comment, and some of the facts that were stated and proven by our speakers excited great indignation, and an earnest resolve that if there is any way of getting rid of those who were ruining the boys as well as the city's fair name, the same should be done. After the exposure of Sunday morning there were saloons closed that night in Jacksonville that never dreamed of closing before. The gamblers of which there are legion are greatly disturbed. Some of the saloonkeepers are already planning to secure locations outside the city limits as if that would save them. It is stated that the mayor is disposed to vigorously enforce the law. We are sure that the Anti-Saloon League is ready to sustain him in this endeavor.

The Table That Liquor Spreads.

The story is told, by the Montreal Witness, of a poor woman who went recently to a saloon in search of her husband:

She found him there, and setting a covered dish, which she had brought with her, upon the table, she said: "Thinking that you are too busy to come to dinner, I have brought you yours," and departed.

With a laugh the man invited his friends to dine with him; but on removing the cover from the dish he found a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your meal. It is the same as your family have at home."
Southern Division Notes:
(W. D. White, Supt.)

Salem law-breakers are now of the opinion that the Anti-Saloon League means more than mere talk.

"More boys!" is the cry of the saloon.

"More than once," recently said the principal of one of our city schools, "have we had pupils, mere children, in our school this year who were too drunk to recite their lessons."

And the "daddies" (father is too sacred a term to be used in connection with such men) of some of these very children vote every year for the open saloon! The Lord have mercy on such poor shadows of humanity.

ST. ELMO gave us one of the biggest crowds, and the best subscription we have received on a weeknight anywhere in the district. Present indications are there will be two saloon-keepers in that town without a job after the April election.

OLNEY has everything fixed for a glorious victory over the saloons at the coming elections. She has a host of merchants who are of the sure conviction that saloons are, from a business standpoint, a miserable failure, from a moral standpoint, a city's sin. In addition, they are sick and tired of saloon manipulation, not to say domination, in their city government.

ODIN has some spunky preachers and earnest laymen who have had a sickening sufficiency of the saloon. They are agitating like everything. And that means, making votes for "no-license." Persistent agitation is "death in the pot" for saloons and saloon supporters.

SANDOVAL has one of the best Leagues in the country. They hold agitation meetings every week. Pastors Kiplinger and Rosborough are a whole team within themselves. With such leaders as these—well those saloons are liable to have to move out of town in April.

LAWRENCEVILLE is one of the nicest little towns in the state, and her people took hold of the League like it was good. Especially are they fortunate there in having for their leader the Hon. J. K. Dickerson.

A whole lot of folk know about Dickerson, and a lot of whiskey fellows, a good deal more than they ever cared to. He is the man to whom the people of Illinois are indebted for a clean Fair Ground at Springfield last fall. As chairman of 'permits and privileges' he tabooed the fake shows, and drove the whiskey vendors from the grounds in dismal confusion. Just mention saloons to him and you've got war on your hands.

The Lord send us more Dickersons!

FAIRFIELD—Three times has fair Fairfield thrown open her doors to us. This last time wider than ever before, with bigger crowds and bigger subscriptions. The League improves with age. Fairfield has the best Sunday Schools and the biggest congregations of any town of its size in the state, and they haven't had saloons for thirty years. Let saloon towns take note!

DESOOTO is arming the fight with fine show for success in April. Those unsavory saloons will get out of town just as soon as the good people of Desoto rise up en masse and say so—at the voting booth. Unity, brethren!

SALEM—Quiet, quaint, old Salem—"she's done woke up an got up." And she got up too soon for a whole gang of her old-time, long-time lawbreakers. The unexpected suddenly happened when, on yesterday the gamblers, bootleggers and home-distillers found themselves in the grim clutches of the law.

At this writing the mills of vengeance are grinding 'em out, "according to the law and the evidence," while the paraphernalia of our last and only gambling hell waited for destruction as the hands of the city marshal. Every count is a case, and every case is for cash from the culprit. All about it next time.

The past month has been a busy one with the Southern Division. Campaign work has kept us on the go. But we like to be kept going, and would that our local leagues would make greater demands upon us. We are here to serve you, friends of temperance, and the more you can use us the better it will be for the work.

New leagues have been organized at Murphysboro, Ava, Campbell's Hill, Kinnmundy, Makanda and DuQuoin within the past month. Fairfiield, Olney, Percy and Sparta have also received some attention in the way of agitation.

Olney is now without saloons—for the first time in 44 years. It was with great gladness the people of Olney saw these old enemies, in the night-time, like the Arab, "told their tents and silently steal away." But, with many, joy was intermingled with sadness, when they remembered the loved and the lost who had gone down to disgrace and death through these same dens of infamy.

But following upon the heels of this glad event came cause for universal mourning, for in the election which followed one week later, the saloon men rushed three aldermen into the council. That's sad, its bad; and it means that the Anti-Saloon people of Olney must begin at once to lay their plans for retrieving their fallen fortunes. A systematic campaign of education is the only thing that can save them from saloons next year. But we feel sure our people will arise and prove themselves equal to the emergency. Unity and persistency, brethren!

In our recent "house-cleaning" in Salem, it cost the gamblers $250 and costs, by every man of them coming up, like Sunday School scholars and saying, "I cannot a lie tell,— did it?" We thought it real nice in the boys to be so truthful, hence let them off lightly, with the understanding they mustn't do it anymore. The cases of two bootleggers have been turned over to the tender mercies of Uncle Sam, to do as seems well in his sight.

Elder E. L. Craig, pastor of the Baptist church at Carterville, is doing some field work for the league now, which we very much appreciate. He is a soul-souled anti-saloonist and a valuable worker. Let the brethren receive him kindly "for his work's sake."

We are pleased to see such a spirit of determination as was expressed by the preachers and laymen at Murphysboro two Sundays ago. No man outside of that saloon-cursed city can feel and mourn over her 34 wide-open saloons, her gambling dens and brothels, as do these men who live and labor amidst that terrible environs. The saloon reigns supreme and lawlessness runs riot. But our people are hopeful, and took hold of the league with a firm grasp and a prayerful, harmonious spirit that was good to see.

Within a few days we are to open up at Elizabethtown, Newton and East St. Louis, and will have some interesting things to relate in our next issue.
THE EMANCIPATOR for March attracted great attention. Over three thousand were circulated in Springfield alone. This month several thousand will go into the Chicago district. The circulation is increasing rapidly. This will be the last number, however, to several towns because of the expiration of the subscriptions to the league work. A prompt remittance of twenty-five cents will insure its continuance for one year.

The Swedes of Moline are pronounced temperance people. They gave a royal welcome in all their churches to the Anti-Saloon League speakers on Sunday, April 1. They have a league among them called the Scandinavian League. It is to become a part of the Anti-Saloon League. The saloons of Moline are doomed. The churches are united and the pastors are able leaders. What can hinder a great victory in the near future?

THE EMANCIPATOR last month exposed the corrupt and devilish plans of one John Snigg to secure the nomination for State's Attorney of Sangamon county. The warning was heeded and at the Democratic primaries held April 14th, Snigg was routed. Only a few votes were cast for him, not enough to secure him a single delegate in the convention. He has been taught a severe lesson but it is doubtful if he will take it to heart. He has made himself obnoxious even to the saloon gang. It has no confidence in him.

Jacksonville, the Athens of Illinois, has been visited by the Anti-Saloon League speakers. Dr. Russell was with us. The services were well attended and the afternoon meeting was enthusiastic. The best men of the city are interested. A temporary organization was affected with the right man at the head and a solid committee on nomination behind him. What can be accomplished in a year? Building sentiment, law enforcement, municipal legislation, will begin at once. The saloon must go from Jacksonville. When? It may be next year. God grant it.

Our law-enforcement department has been hard at work during the past month. William H. Anderson, our general attorney, has been face to face with the enemy. In some places he has won telling victories and in others seeming defeats. Seeming defeats, we say, because the end is not yet. All the tiger in the enemy is aroused whenever you seek to enforce the law. It is not a pleasant duty but it needs to be done. Friends as well as enemies sometimes grow impatient. We are persuaded that public sentiment should first be awakened and then the law enforced.

Rev. J. M. Daniels, A. M., has been duly appointed superintendent for twelve counties in the eastern part of the state. His headquarters is in Champaign. He comes to us with the best of recommendations and we ask for him a kindly hearing and brotherly welcome. He is a graduate of the Chicago University. They sometimes call him “the professor,” because of his association with school work for more than twenty years. He has been the pastor of several important Baptist churches in this state and has a high standing among the brethren of his own denomination. At present he is speaking almost every night in Champaign county and expects to give his entire time this month to that county, closing up with an Anti-Saloon League county convention.

We have arranged with John A. Caldwell, a young man of energy and experience, to give illustrated lectures in the interest of the Anti-Saloon League. His lecture is “The Saloon Inside Out,” and while his lips speak his stereopticon talks to the eye and carries its lesson to the heart. All communications relative to these entertainments should be addressed directly to him.

The Clark local option bill, fathered by the Anti-Saloon League, passed the Ohio House of Representatives but met its Waterloo in the Senate by only one vote. It is said that Hanna and Foraker bossom together with the corrupt use of money, is responsible. The people of Ohio are indignant and outraged. The saloon must go, and all the political bosses in Ohio cannot save it. “The Anti-Saloon League is neither broken in courage nor discouraged in spirit,” writes Dr. Jackson. We congratulate the 250,000 church voters of Ohio on such leadership as that of P. A. Baker, state superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League.

National Legislation.
The American Anti-Saloon League through the legislative department under Rev. E. C. Dimwiddie is doing some telling work in Washington, D. C. The new anti-canteen bill is a child of the league and the anti-saloon clause of the Hawaiian bill has received the attention it merits.

The National Convention.
The National Convention and Conference of State Superintendents of the American Anti-Saloon League will meet in the Association Building, Chicago, May 22-27. There will be a large attendance and the Anti-Saloon League workers of the nation will be on hand. Several mass meetings will be held and Sunday, May 27, will be devoted to the league interests in many pulpits. Field Secretary Barclay has been in Chicago for some time assisting Dr. Parkhurst, district superintendent, to arrange for these meetings.

The Hawaiian Bill.
The Hawaiian Government bill with an amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor in saloons has passed the House by a vote of 66 to 60. An attempt was made by the liquor men to recommence the bill with instructions to strike out this amendment. This failed by a vote of 83 to 50. The bill has now gone to the Senate for concurrence. A conference committee of three from the Senate and three from the House has been appointed. Illinois has two members on this committee—Senator Cullen and Representative Hirt. Write them today and urge them to report favorably.

The Chicago District.
The state superintendent recently spent several days in Chicago looking into the work of the Anti-Saloon League as it is being developed in that great city. He found Dist. Supt. Parkhurst, in his headquarters, Room 919, Association Bldg., giving directions to his corps of efficient helpers. He has an able assistant in the person of his daughter, Miss Minnie, who attends to the details of the office work. The state and district leagues will unite in entertaining the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League which meets in Chicago May 22-27. It is the intention to make May 27 Anti-Saloon League Sunday for Chicago. A large number of pulpits will be occupied by league speakers.
THE EMANCIPATOR,
REV. C. E. CARLOS.....................................Editor

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Motto: "Let us emphasize the points on which we agree, and avoid
subjects as to which we differ."
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Vol. 1 APRIL, 1900. No. 4

Application for entry in the Postoffice at Springfield as second-class matter.

Where was Snigg when the votes were counted?
Out.
The Saloon Must Go, is the motto of the Anti-Saloon League.
The saloons have made a desperate fight this spring over all the state.
The saloons are making a desperate effort all over this state to hold their own.
The hand-writing is on the wall of every drapery shop. The Saloon Must Go.

We are late this month. We have been on the battle line where the fight was hottest.
Victory has come to the Anti-Saloon League forces in some places and temporary defeat in others. No one is discouraged.
The past month has been a busy one for the Anti-Saloon League workers over the state. They are worn out and weary but not discouraged. A little breathing spell and then we will be at them again.

We are in receipt of several contributions for THE EMANCIPATOR. They are not in form suited for this paper. To insure a place in our columns, articles should be brief and to the point. They must be distinctly Anti-Saloon.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the article in another column, entitled "Early Illinois Legislation." It was prepared by our general attorney and will be concluded next month with an account of Illinois' prohibitory law of 1851.

"After all, organization counts." This remark came from a place where a good, active league has been at work a little over a year and where the victory over the saloon was easy. We advise immediate organization and then constant education.

We have been unable to supply the demand for speakers. Every place wanted the best, safest, most eloquent advocate of temperance we had and we divided him up as best we could. If we have not satisfied all, please forgive us. We trust you have won the victory.

We call attention to the new temperance bill as drafted to meet the demands of the people of the state. Who is the author? There are several of them, representing the different temperance forces now at work in Illinois. What do you think of it? Let us hear from you.

We note that Rev. J. F. Brant, D. D., state superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, has been transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., where he will act as district superintendent. He has done good and efficient work in Michigan and success will follow him into his new field.

So Dr. Tower of New York fame goes to the city of Brotherly Love! We had hoped that he would come west to grow up with the country. State Supt. Tucker of Pennsylvania has had unusually good advantages as assistant national superintendent to know the successful Anti-Saloon workers.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League can claim a corps of faithful collectors. If it were not for their fidelity the work of the state league would be seriously hindered. The months of April and May will be busy ones for them. We ask our subscribers to greet them kindly, pay them promptly and send them on their way with a "God bless you."

The work of the Anti-Saloon League is united in Illinois as never before. One year ago only four persons were in active service constantly. Now seventeen are employed all the time and quite a number are at work part of the time. Through summer’s heat and winter’s cold the workers must be toiling. The saloon never rests and why should we?

Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., national superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League has been with us two successive Sundays, April 1, at Moline, April 8, at Jacksonville. His visits to Illinois have been greatly appreciated and his services are always inspiring. We hope to have him with us more often in the future. He is not only an eloquent speaker but a safe adviser in all matters pertaining to the Anti-Saloon League.
The Drunkards Appeal.
Will H. Dixon.
The rich brewer’s wife has her seal skin and silk,
But my wife wears an old brown shawl,
She has jewels rare, for her throat and hair,
But my wife has none at all;
His family tonight are feasting like kings,
And their home is cozy and neat,
But my home is a shed, without fire or bed,
And scarcely a morsel to eat.
The bar-keeper’s wife has her coach and span,
And is tucked in cozy and warm,
But my wife creeps along mid the jostling throng
Thro’ the night in the howling storm;
Their children have books and toys and games,
And their hearts are teeming with joy,
But my child went to bed without a morsel of bread,
And he never has known a toy.

How long, oh! how long, will men stand idly by
While the Demon of drink holds sway,
And help license a curse that will rob a man’s purse,
Take soul, honor and manhood away?
Can it be that a state will license this curse,
Bring on heart, home and manhood a blight
For a pittance of gold, will they steal a man’s soul,
Change the brightness of day into night?

O’er my poor darkened brain comes a vision tonight
Changed the scene to one joyous and fair,
And I gaze on a face of sweet girlish grace,
Catch the sheen of bright golden hair,
By a fairy form I am pledging my vow
At the altar we stand as of old,
But alas! that sweet vow is long broken now,
And my manhood for rum has been sold.

Oh, God! I lead me back to the brightness once known
For my feet stand tonight on Hell’s brink;
Oh, let reason come back again to her throne
And give me the power to think;
By Thy help let me rise from my place in the depths,
Let me prove I have manhood still,
Thro’ a drunkard’s night lead me back to the light
By Thy help I can stand and I will!

Peoria, Ill.

McManus went into one of Springfield’s worst hell holes. There he met a drunken friend in company with a lewd woman. McManus must drink or die. McManus refused to drink. He was shot down. His good old mother was called. He was taken to the hospital. He lingered a day and then died. Son is in the grave. Mother is at home broken hearted. Slayer is on $5,000 bond. An alderman and the brewer furnished the bond. It was not intentional. He did not intend to shoot. They were always good friends. Slayer was drunk, drunk, drunk. Oh, God, arouse Springfield.

The state Superintendent during this month visited among other places, Irving, Kansas, and Cays, where Leagues were organized. He also visited Danville and Paris. At the former place the League is doing good work in aiding the regularly constituted authorities in securing the enforcement of the law. It has also been instrumental in getting some excellent men nominated for office. In Paris where Anti-Saloon League work is so much needed, there is an indifference that is appalling. However, there are a few faithful workers getting together and we hope before long to be able to report a live, aggressive organization that will mean death to the saloon.

Chicago District.
M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., Supt.
The work in the Chicago District is growing rapidly. Enrollment of members has been made in about 100 churches in the city, besides more than twice that number in the 12 counties comprising the “Chicago District.”

There are now more than 18,000 members in these Leagues, and additions are being made every week. We expect to have 30,000 in 1900.

The work of organization is largely occupying our time for the present, yet the law enforcement department, conducted, mostly by Supt. Graham, agent of the “Citizen’s League,” is making it hot for saloon keepers who sell to boys. There were 114 prosecutions in January, and 127 cases in February, making 241 cases in less than 60 days in Chicago alone. The leagues are pushing the battle in many other towns and cities, in prosecuting for the sale of liquors to minors; for selling on Sunday; for selling to habitual drunkards; and for keeping gambling implements. In some places the blind pigs are driven out and prohibition laws are enforced. Many interesting incidents are occurring which keep the workers awake, and sometimes amused, but never scared.

We have secured the valuable assistance of Rev. Samuel Fickel, a successful “Chalk-Talker,” and Collins J. Broch, a first-class soloist, both from Ohio, where they have had experience in Anti-Saloon League work. These young men are very successful and have been invited to many of our Chicago churches for evening lectures. Their Sunday work is satisfactory to the most critical congregations. Anniversary meetings have been held at Ravenswood, Elgin, South Park ave., and elsewhere, and the people are hopeful and ready to renew for another year.

The plan for uniting the churches in groups is being carried forward. The sixteen churches in the group known as the “Lincoln Park District” are arranging to support a man to be under the direction of Supt. Graham, who will devote his whole time to keeping the saloons in that district from selling liquor to their boys. At least twenty groups in Chicago and suburbs should do the same, the expense being about $70 per month.

We have done enough to be able to say with assurance that the people in any part of the city can stop the sale of liquors to minors if they want to do so, if they do not it is their own fault. We can show them how and aid them, but can not do their work. The league is not a bar of elders, it will not work itself. The inertia of the good people is the greatest hindrance to law enforcement. The hardest, most trying and expensive work of the league is to create sufficient interest in the churches to get them to unite for action. When that is done the people will soon find out how to act successfully. There is no doubt but that the interest is increasing and that the Anti-Saloon principles and methods are the best known for antagonizing the liquor traffic.

She Watched Him.
The Astoria Argus says: An Astoria young woman sat up until 12 o’clock the other night waiting for her husband to come home. At last weary and worn out with waiting, she went to her bedroom to retire and found the missing husband fast asleep. Instead of going out he had gone to his room. She was so mad that she wouldn’t speak to him for a week.
Early Illinois Legislation.

The question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors received the attention of the first Illinois legislature. In an Act, approved February 27, 1819, passed at the first session of the General Assembly, under the title, "An Act to license and regulate Taverns," we find the following: "That for preventing disorder and mischief that may happen by the multiplication of public houses of entertainment, no person or persons shall, in future, have or keep any public inn or tavern, ale house or dram shop, or public house of entertainment in any county, town or place within this state, unless such person or persons shall first obtain permission or license from the county commissioners; which shall continue for one year and no longer, under penalty of $1.00 per day" for each day of keeping such place. It was provided that the above penalty should be recovered with costs before any justice of the peace in any qui tam action, two-thirds of the same to go to the use of the poor of the county and one-third to the prosecutor.

It was further provided that the license of any person who allowed disorder, drunkenness or unlawful games in his tavern, should be suppressed and that when a license was once suppressed, the person must get a new one in the same way, in order to re-open his house.

It was provided that the license fee should be any sum not exceeding $12.00, taking into consideration the stand where the tavern was to be opened, with a provision of an extra $1.00 for the use of the clerk. A bond for $300.00 was required. Selling to slaves was not allowed. A fine of $12.00 was provided for selling spirits and wine in less quantities than one quart and beer, ale and cider in less quantities than two gallons.

Selling to minors or to servants knowingly was punishable by a fine of $3.00 with a provision for forfeiting the license upon the third offense. It was further provided that the fines imposed by this Act should be levied by execution and that the defendant should be committed to jail until the amount was paid.

By the Act of Feb. 4, 1823, a penalty of $200.00 was provided for selling to Indians. It was also provided that all accounts, amounting to more than fifty cents for liquor sold in less quantity than one quart should be void. This Act also contained a provision that no license for a tippling shop should be granted unless the applicant gave security to keep meal and lodging for at least four persons over and above his common family, and stable and provender for their horses.

The Act of Feb. 12, 1835, was an amendment of the first Act and raised the maximum license fee from $12.00 to $50.00.

The Act of Feb. 10, 1837, repealed the Act of 1819, relating to cider or beer, providing that "all persons being citizens of this state are hereby authorized to sell any quantity of cider or beer that they think best."

The Act of March 2, 1839, repealed all the former laws and authorized the county commissioners' court to grant licenses to keep groceries, fixing the fee at a minimum of $25.00 and a maximum of $100.00 with a bond of $100.00 to keep an order and house and allow no unlawful raminess. The commissioners were authorized to reject all applications at their discretion and the license that was granted authorized the sale only in one place. Groceries were defined as "all houses where spirituous or vinous liquors are retailed in less quantity than one gallon."

The Tiger in the Toils.

The police in Danville have been raiding the gambling dens and so-called social clubs of that city. They have been successful and all the paraphernalia and many of the "blooms" have been captured. The former to be burned at once and the latter, unless they repent, after a while. We take the following from the Danville Daily Democrat of April 11th:

"Kid" Baker, whose gambling house was raided Saturday night by Chief Wandin of a squad of officers, is doing considerable thinking these days. Since the police took all his furniture he has nothing on his hands and instead of looking for the case card he can devote his time now to keeping cases on the other fellows. All the police left "Kid" was his charter as a social club hanging on the wall, but this will stand him in need no more.

It is said the anti-saloon league had a man in Baker's place for three or four evenings and that he made a report each day of the number of people in the place, and their names, as far as he knew them.

In this way, it is alleged, the society has secured the names of more than twenty young men who have been visiting the place, and who will now be called as witnesses before the next grand jury.

The Anti-Saloon League is said to be quite strong just now and has been for some time looking after the saloon men, who were disposed to keep their back doors open on Sundays. They have found quite a number and will report them to the grand jury which is soon to assemble.

The Anti-Saloon League is said to be well equipped in the matter of funds.

Alderman Kinningham, as chairman of the police committee, is said to be one of the moving lights in the Anti-Saloon League, and there are not a few who think they can see his fine Italian hand in the recent disturbances.

The following is from the Danville Daily Democrat of April 13th:

"There was considerable excitement on East Main street last night over the raids. The impression seemed to be among some of the wise ones that Alderman Kinningham was getting in his work, or else it was the work of the Anti-Saloon League. When it became known that at the meeting of the city council Alderman Kinningham had asked and obtained another $50 for the capture of the nude man, upon the same conditions the first grant of $50 had been made, several declared they could smell a mouse. All of the gambling houses have now been touched and the last $50 could only be used against some other class of fellows. It was the consensus of opinion that the $50 was to be used in catching some more of the saloon-keepers for Sunday violations by keeping their back doors open. It is no secret that the League has already secured evidence against quite a number who have been keeping their back doors open. They would like to get a few more and they think that a vigorous prosecution at this time of court will save them a lot of trouble in the future. The Anti-Saloon League is about its strongest at the present and it is claimed that it has a membership of 1,000."

Great Victories.

As we go to press the news of Anti-Saloon League victories are coming in from all over the state. Towns and cities by the score have voted out the saloons. Whenever the Anti-Saloon League methods were followed success was almost invariably sure.
Does License Pay?

There has been a demand for statistics comparing the financial conditions of a city under License and No-license. We present the following notable results from Cambridge, Mass., and ask a careful reading:

The State Prohibitory Law was repealed and a license law enacted April 5, 1875. Cambridge voted for No-License Dec. 7, 1886. We invite attention to a comparison of ten years of License from 1876-1886 with ten years of No-License, 1886-1896.

POPULATION. From 1875 to 1885 the population of Cambridge increased from 47,883 to 51,652, a gain of 11,769 in the ten License years. In 1895 the population was 81,643, a gain of 21,985 in the ten No-License years. No-License seems to be twice as favorable to the growth of the city as License.

NEW HOUSES. In 1876 there were, according to the assessors books, 7,882 houses in Cambridge. In 1886 the number was 9,768, an increase of 1,886 in the ten years.

In 1896 there were 12,723 houses in our city, the ten saloonless years showing a gain of 3,935, or more than twice the growth fostered by the saloon. The year 1896 has been one of severe business depression, yet 418 new houses have been built; compare this with the 392 houses built in the booming License days of 1886.

VALUATION. $62,696,453 was the total assessed valuation of Cambridge in 1876; in 1886, after ten years licensed saloons, the valuation had fallen to $59,445,670, showing a positive shrinkage in values of $3,250,783. In 1896 the valuation has increased to the enormous sum of $83,417,700, and instead of a shrinkage we find an increase of $23,762,030. The taxes collected on this increase alone in 1896 are $357,900.45. The license fees from eighty-one saloons would be $81,000, less than one quarter of the No-License taxes.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. During the ten years of tempting drinking-places the deposits in the four Cambridge Savings Banks increased from $4,907,597.35 in 1876 to $6,560,334.90 in 1886, an average gain of $153,332.75 per year. At the end of the succeeding ten years of No-License the deposits now amount to $10,227,479.14, an average gain of $366,654.42 per year. Again we see an increase twice as great under No-License as we found under License.

In 1876, after one year of License, $1,003,892.55 was deposited in the banks, and the open accounts numbered 14,628. In 1886, after ten years of License, the deposits in that year of $1,205,950.75 were only $112,877.17 greater than in 1876, and the open accounts had increased by only 6,587 to 21,215.

Next we see the figures after the thirty saving years of No-License. Deposits of $2,066,882.88 in 1896 show an increase over 1886 of $860,024.13. The open accounts are now 31,898, showing 12,165 new depositors, about as many as in the License days.

SCHOOL CHILDREN. In 1876 there were 423 pupils in the High School; in 1886 there were 516 in the two High Schools, and in 1896 there were 1,163. Ten License years show an increase of 93 pupils, and ten No-License years an increase of 547.

In 1876, 187 pupils were graduated from the grammar schools; in 1886 this number had increased only 86 to 273, while in 1896 467 pupils were graduated, or more than in 1886. It is apparent that under No-License the children get a better education.

OUR STREETS. We have shown that No-License brings in four times as much money in taxes as the License fees from 81 saloons would produce. Now see how the workingmen of Cambridge get the benefit of this by increased expenditures on our streets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>License</th>
<th>No-License</th>
<th>Licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>47,883</td>
<td>44,343</td>
<td>7,540</td>
<td>44,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>47,883</td>
<td>44,343</td>
<td>7,540</td>
<td>44,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>81,643</td>
<td>81,643</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,643</td>
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Does No-License Pay?

Maine is thoroughly committed to anti-license. Ohio and Illinois are examples of License States, filled with distilleries, breweries and myriads of saloons. Maine challenges comparison of the prosperity of her common people with that of Ohio and Illinois. In population, indeed, the latter States far outstrip her.

Population of Maine—1,671,348.

That is, Ohio has five and one-half times, and Illinois five and four-fifths times the inhabitants of Maine. Nevertheless, Maine has

| Savings Bank Deposits of Maine—$34,267,300. |
| Savings Bank Deposits of Ohio—$143,062,125. |
| Savings Bank Deposits of Illinois—$253,546,34. |

far more savings bank deposits than either.

Thus, though less than one-fifth in number, the people of Maine have more than half again as much laid up in the savings banks as the people in Ohio; and though little more than one-sixth in number, they have far exceeded twice the deposits of the people of Illinois. Or, to put the same facts in a different form, were the amount deposited in the savings banks of Illinois divided equally among all the people of the State, each person would have $6.14; by a similar division of the savings of Ohio among her people each person would receive $9.42. But each inhabitant of the State of Maine would carry away $83.77 were each to receive an equal share of her deposits. Does this answer the question, "Does Prohibition Pay?"
Program of the Convention of 1900
OF THE
American Anti-Saloon League
AT THE
Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 153 La Salle Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ON
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
May 23d to 27th, 1900.

Held under the Hospitality of the ILLINOIS and
CHICAGO District Anti-Saloon League.

Superintendents' Association of the American Anti-Saloon
League.

The Superintendents and Field Secretaries of the
Anti-Saloon League will meet at the Young Men's
Christian Association Building, 153 La Salle St., Chi-
icago, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday afternoon, May 22,
in the Lecture Room on the second floor of Asso-
ciation Building, and will continue their sessions
through Tuesday evening, Wednesday morning and
Wednesday afternoon. The subjects discussed will be
such as will afford the best assistance to the Superin-
tendents who attend, and best conserve the interests
of the League at the present stage of development
throughout the country. Admissions to these sessions
will be limited to those engaged directly in the work
of the League.

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1900.

Wednesday Evening, May 23, 7:30 o'clock—Meet-
ing of the National Executive Committee in the "Bel-
gium Room" of the Grand Pacific Hotel; Hon. Hiram Price, presiding.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

(All the day sessions are to be held at the Y. M.
C. A. Auditorium, 2nd floor Association Building,
153 La Salle St., Chicago.)

Thursday morning, May 24, 8:45 o'clock—Prayer
and Praise Service at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

9:15—Appointment of Committees on Rules, Nom-
inations, Resolutions and Auditing Accounts.

9:20—Five Minute Reports of Progress—Arkansas
Anti-Saloon League, Rev. E. A. Tabor, Superin-
tendent; Connecticut Temperance Union, Rev. Joseph
H. James, Secretary; California Anti-Saloon League
Rev. E. S. Chapman, Superintendent; Colorado
Anti-Saloon League, Rev. R. A. Chase, Superin-
tendent; District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League, Jas.
L. Ewin, President; Illinois Anti-Saloon League,
Rev. C. R. Carlos, Superintendent; Indiana Territory
Anti-Saloon League, Rev. A. T. Swan, Superintendent.
Indiana Anti-Saloon League, Rev. W. C. Helt,
Superintendent; Iowa Anti-Saloon League, Rev. H.
H. Abrams, Superintendent.

10:30—Annual Address of the President, Hon.
Hiram Price, Washington, D. C.

Howard H. Russell.

11:00—Annual Report of the Committee on Leg-
islation, Mr. James L. Ewin, Chairman. Report of
the Superintendent of Legislation, Rev. E. C. Dut-
widdie, Washington, D. C.

11:30—Introduction of Business and Miscellaneous
Resolutions.

12:00—Adjournment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 24.

Thursday Afternoon, May 24, 1:30—Prayer and
Praise Service.

2:30—Five Minute Reports of Progress (con-
cluded)—Kansas State Temperance Union, J. W. Gleed,
President; Kentucky Anti-Saloon League, Rev. G.
W. Young, Superintendent; Maine Civic League,
Rev. W. F. Berly, Secretary; Maryland Temperance
League, Hon. S. E. Nicholson, Superintendent;
Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, Rev. Alfred
Noon, Secretary; Michigan Anti-Saloon League,
Mr. W. R. Fox, President.

3:00—Law Enforcement and the Saloon, Eli F.
Ritter, Esq., Indianapolis, attorney for the Indiana
Anti-Saloon League. A. G. Wolfenbarger, Esq.,
Lincoln, Neb., attorney for the Nebraska Anti-Saloon
League; William H. Anderson, Esq., Springfield
III., attorney for the Illinois Anti-Saloon League;
Wayne B. Wheeler, Cleveland, O., attorney for the
Ohio Anti-Saloon League.

4:30—Business.

5:15—Adjournment.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

Thursday Evening, May 24, 8:00—Anti-Saloon
League Rally at the Church of the Covenant, Chi-
icago; speakers, Bishop C. C. McCabe and others.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

Friday Morning, May 25, 8:45—Prayer and Praise
Service.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)
THE EMANCIPATOR.

From Over the State.

FREEPORT.—On Sunday, April 22, Revs. Carlos and Barclay, with General Attorney Anderson, visited this large manufacturing center. This is the third visit to Freeport, and while no great results are visible, to the expert, diagnosing the case from the outside we notice many changes for the better. On the above Sunday all the saloons were closed to the street; two years ago they were wide open. We found many of them with blinds drawn, and curtains raised, permitting a full view from the street. There is no open gambling going on, less selling to minors, etc. We say there is an improvement, but much remains to be done. The League—Rev. C. A. Dunn, of the Presbyterian church, President, is alive and active. Good work has been done, sentiment aroused, evidence gathered, and the law violators will soon see and feel the results in Freeport. Good meetings were held in six churches and a mass-meeting in the afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Plans for future work were discussed and formulated. Dr. Dunn said at the afternoon meeting, "That between legal laws and ministerial eloquence, the way was certainly plain to them as to what they ought to do." Superintendent Carlos made a magnificent address at the mass meeting, fairly sweeping his audience with him, while Mr. Anderson told in very plain, forcible language, what a Christian lawyer, with a back-bone and brains on the end of it, could do in this great work.

CHICAGO.—Field Secretary Barclay spent two weeks in Chicago this month assisting District Superintendent Parkhurst to arrange for the National Convention in May. Dr. Barclay's work was principally among the Presbyterian churches and most of them will have their pulpits occupied by Anti-Saloon League speakers on May 27. Superintendent Carlos has been called to the city several times during the month in consultation with National Superintendent Russell and Dr. Parkhurst. The plans for the National Convention are about perfected. The Convention closes with a great temperature Sunday in which over three-hundred pulpits will be filled.

GIRARD.—The city of Girard, in Macoupin county, surprised its friends on election day and voted out the saloons. The mayor and city council are pledged to carry out the will of the people. There were a number of considerations which entered into the result, but the local Anti-Saloon League claims a large share of the credit, and nobody has been found to except to the claim. The Girard League held temperance meetings all through the winter. Mr. Anderson addressed a large union meeting which filled the M. E. church on the evening of May 6. Girard has shown what mining towns can do if they have the desire.

CARROLLTON.—Superintendent Carlos and Secretary Barclay visited this city, the capital of Greene county, Sunday, May 13. There are more saloons than churches here and the opposition to the saloons is weak. Carrollton bears all the marks of a typical saloon town. However, two good meetings were held and a temporary league was organized with some of the best citizens in the lead. We are sure that a good, live, aggressive league will be formed and the work of agitation begun. The State League is disposed to help all of these rum-cursed centers out of the clutches of the demon.

CHESTERFIELD.—A fine League was organized here on Thursday evening, May 10, with some of the best people of the town as officers. The M. E. Church was well filled to hear Superintendent Carlos. The two pastors, Revs. Walker and Read, are true leaders of the people and uncompromising foes of the saloon. Recently one of the saloon keepers died in this town from the effects of alcoholism.

SULLIVAN.—Superintendent Carlos spent the first Sunday of May in Sullivan. This is the county seat of Moultrie county and it is cursed with a number of saloons that do not pretend to keep within the bounds of the law. Three services were held and a temporary organization formed in the afternoon. The evening mass meeting at the Methodist church was well attended and the enthusiasm was at a white heat. If the temperance people of Sullivan will stand together the saloons will go. The churches have fearless men as pastors, but it is feared that there are some in the pews that shrink from the conflict with the saloons. "If God be for us who can be against us?"

MORRISON.—Recently evidence was secured against a prominent citizen of this place for keeping a gambling house. He realized that the facts were against him and he paid his fines and has concluded to quit. Mayor Wallace is to be commended for his zeal in bringing the violaters of the law to justice. Morrison is now a dry town, a very dry town. The saloons went out this spring and the animals of defective eyesight; such as, "blind pigs, blind tigers," do not find it a healthy locality.

ERIE.—Great consternation in the ranks of the drinkers and gamblers! The first man's name was Adam. It was one of the Adams that first put the machinery of the Anti-Saloon League into motion in Erie. The results have been satisfactory. After an interview with the state's attorney, who, by the way, is all right, the boys concluded to settle the little bill on the quiet. It cost them something like $700, and the end is not yet. If the sports of Erie don't watch out one of the gobins of the Anti-Saloon League will "kotch" them sure.

Chicago District.

The last month has been a busy one for the workers in the Chicago District. We have succeeded in arousing a lively interest among the Swedish churches of Lake View, Chicago. The pastors have taken hold of the movement with a vim that foretells success, and their people have increased the membership of our district several hundred. Sabbath meetings have also been held in Trinity and Sheffield Avenue M. E., Chicago, and in Highland Park.

Fickel and Brock have just returned from a very successful trip through DuPage, Kendall, Grundy and LaSalle counties, where they have delighted large audiences and won many adherents to our cause.

The law enforcement workers have not been sleeping as many defiant saloon keepers have learned to their sorrow. The last elections have given us an increase of dry towns in our district, the result of careful agitation, and this will certainly increase the labors of our attorney and secret service workers as
complaints have already begun to come in against
the keepers of "Blind Figs."

FIELD NOTES.
Morris Leaguers are in earnest. The local League
has successfully prosecuted several offenders of
the law. They publish a bright, up-to-date monthly of
twelve pages, which keeps the people in close touch
with the general movement.

LA SALLE.
Easter Sunday was Anti-Saloon day for LaSalle.
The union meeting in the evening was a "hummer."
The three Protestant churches united and the work
of the work of the League was heartily endorsed.

MARENGO.
Marengo has once again shaken off the shackles of
the "rummies." Here's a statement from the lead-
ing clothing merchant of the town. He said, "Sat-
urday night, (May 12), our store was so crowded
with buyers that we couldn't wait on them fast
enough. I saw boys in here who hadn't been in my
store for six months, buying suits, neckties, hats, and
so on, all frequenters of our buried saloons. We got
the money the saloons would have taken from them;
they got value received in clothing they have needed
for months."

ELWOOD.
Elwood has organized an enthusiastic League. We
organized on a week night but the church was filled
with earnest friends.

Leagues have been organized in Oswego, Sheri-
dan, Palatine and Ottawa.

A Clean Sweep at Charleston.
The beautiful city of Charleston in the east part
of the state has an Anti-Saloon League which is
officered by business men who believe in going after
the saloons in a business-like manner. Some of the
League members who did not know what was going
on, for these business men were wise enough to keep
their plans to themselves, accused the officers of cow-
ardice and a few other things. The president of the
League was interested enough to go clear to the
north part of the state in January to see how Anti-
Saloon League methods of law enforcement worked
out in practice when cases were actually brought to
trial.

When the time was ripe the State League was ap-
plied to for reliable detectives to secure evidence.
The work was thorough, and implicated nearly all
the saloon-keepers, some of them high in city politics
together with four gaming house keepers and a large
number of gamblers. In passing it may be said that
the Anti-Saloon League makes no special effort to
catch gambling, but the same work gets evidence
against both illegal liquor sellers and gamblers,
because of the close connection existing. In Charles-
ton all the gaming house were over, or connected
with saloons.

When the grand jury met in Charleston in April
William H. Anderson, the general attorney of the
state Anti-Saloon League, was sent for to come and
take charge of matters. He prepared the necessary
complaints and search warrants, describing all the
property in the gaming houses and how to reach it.
The warrants were signed by the Circuit Judge,
Frank K. Dunn, who is an ornament to the bench
of this state, and were placed in the hands of the
sheriff. The raid was a complete success, all four
places being reached at the same time, and all the
apparatus, valued at thousands of dollars, was cap-
tured. The keepers of three of the houses were
called with games running at full blast. In one
place the deputy captured the money on the table.
In another a book was found, showing a month's
"rake-off" for the house to have been over $1,200.
The captured items were all held under bond to ap-
pear in court the next morning, and when they ap-
ppeared were placed under bond to await the action
of the grand jury.

The gamblers thought they had "fixed" the grand
jury, for they had a number of their own crowd on
it, but the evidence was absolutely incontrovertible,
and upon the testimony of the detectives indictments
were returned against them and the saloon men.
There was a great deal of bluster and loud talk, and
many threats of fighting the cases, and attempts to
repeat with the witnesses, but when the cases were
actually called for trial the last man walked up and
pled guilty. The judge was inexorable on the
question of fines, and it was "pay or go to jail." The
latter alternative was forced upon one or two. The
next time the gaming house keepers are caught they
will have to go to jail for not less than six months
and pay a fine of not less than $500. All the gaming
apparatus was burned, by order of the court.

An interesting episode in connection with the work
was the arrest of the detectives after they had given
their evidence before the grand jury, and just as they
were ready to leave town, upon a complaint sworn
out by a man whose gaming-house was raided, charg-
ing them with violating the city ordinance against
playing. The intention was to have a police court
trial in order to "get even."

Mr. Anderson appeared for the men, and said that
he did not care to contest the case in that court and
consented that judgment might be entered against
the men for $15.00, the amount of the fine fixed by
the magistrate, and then appealed the cases at once
to the Circuit Court. Two leading Charleston citi-
zens went on the appeal bond.

Charleston people are thoroughly convinced that
the Anti-Saloon League is the best possible agency
for doing this kind of work provided somebody is
willing to honestly and earnestly carry out its plans.
Mr. George B. Griffin, president; Mr. John M. Glass-
co, chairman law enforcement committee, and Dr.
N. Starr, treasurer, together with Revs. Thomas
Knox, F. H. Burnham and H. C. Gibbs, who signed
the complaints, deserve special credit for the work
accomplished. Our own general attorney made
many friends for the organization and for himself
by means of his connection with the work.

The National Convention.
Everything is ready. The convention meets in the
Auditorium of the Association building, one of the
handsomest sky-scrappers in Chicago. The Anti-
Saloon League workers of the nation will be there. The
Atlantic will meet the Pacific, and the branches of the
northern pine and southern hemlock will intertwine.
You are all welcome, brethren, to Illinois. Do us all
the good you can while you are with us. When you
leave Chicago, your several fields we trust it will be with
renewed zeal. God bless you!
THE EMANCIPATOR,
REV. C. R. CARLOS, Editor

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AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.
Motto:
"Let us emphasize the points on which we agree, and avoid subjects as to which we differ."

President: Hon. Hiram Price, Ph. D., Washington, D. C.
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Rev. S. S. Jones, Secretary: Danville.
B. B. Hieronymus, Treasurer: Springfield.

Vol. 1 MAY, 1900. No. 5

Application for entry in the Postoffice at Springfield as second-class matter.

The saloons are going.
Some of them have gone.
Many will go next spring.
They will keep on going until all are gone.
Help them out. They are not needed. The land will be happier without them.

The saloon problem is becoming quite troublesome to the candidate for office. The temperance folk are beginning to assert themselves.

Write to your representative in congress to day and urge him to support the Bowersock Anti-Canteen bill now before the House.

"Inexusable miscarriage" is what the Bishops of the Methodist church call the action of the government relative to the Anti-Canteen bill that had passed the last Congress.

The country is preparing for a great moral revolution. When it comes the social and political changes will be great and lasting. Rightheousness will be called and the demagogue will pass from the scene of action.

We are listening to hear from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church now in session in St. Louis. Not the voice on the creed, but that conservative, yet powerful, denunciation of the liquor traffic. It will come and men of thought and action will hear and heed.

Please read the program of the National Convention of the American Anti-Saloon League through and you will have a better idea as to the magnitude of the work of the League. If at all possible attend it. You will be welcome. Reduced fare on all the railroads.

Our readers will miss some good reading if they fail to read the notes from the Southern District this month. Superintendent White has let a great deal of light into Egypt and has been surprised in turn to meet with so hearty responses and co-operation on the part of the best people.

The reason that the law enforcement work of the Charleston League met with such gratification and complete success is found in the fact that the men who engineered the matter were prudent business men who exercised good judgment in all that they did, and kept their own counsel, even when accused of cowardice and indifference, and who spared absolutely no effort which would insure success. They were perfectly informed upon local conditions and men, and were able to give our general attorney an absolutely correct understanding of the situation so that he could act advisedly.

The Fruits of Victory.

Now is the time to do law-enforcement work. If your town voted out the saloons, and the saloon men persist in running, get your evidence and do your prosecuting now, while the sentiment which carried the election is still active and ready to demand the fruits of victory. If the saloon men boast that more liquor will be sold than ever before, strike now, while the iron is hot, and not wait until the people have become reconciled to the violation of the law. If you can't get evidence yourself, write to our general attorney if you are in earnest, and he will tell you how you can.

A Just Fine.

The following paragraph from the statutes of Illinois is given for the benefit of those who have incurred:

"Section 259, Chapter 38. Whoever keeps open any tippling house, or place where liquor is sold or given away, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $200."

This section allows much latitude to the Judge as to the amount of fines to be assessed. In some courts the fine is as low as $10 and, on others as in Sangamon county, the fine is $25. There are some courts in the states where the fine is $50, and others where it is $100 for the first offense and the full ex-
tent. Saloon for every subsequent violation of the law. It has a wholesome effect if the fine is commensurate with the crime. If a judge in the northern part of the state has compelled obedience to the law by the heavy fine that he assesses. The saloon-keepers would rather obey the law than run the risk of the fine. They have learned to respect the court and the judge has the approval of his own conscience and the hearty support of the best people.

Going Off “Half-Cocked.”

There has been some “half-baked” law enforcement work done by some local Leagues. Detectives have been sent for and a contest precipitated before there has been anybody to stand behind it. The results have nearly always been unfavorable, and the State League is sometimes blamed for it. Law enforcement work if done thoroughly always means a fight. When the citizens of any town want good order and decency badly enough to fight for it, and use common sense business methods in conducting the campaign the outcome has been satisfactory. Sometimes it is necessary to make a start at law enforcement which it is known in advance will fail, in order to demonstrate the corruptness of officials, and thus build sentiment, but the men who start a campaign in this way must understand what they are doing, or they run great risk of having all the enthusiasm knocked out of them. Davy Crockett’s motto is a good one for law enforcement committees: “Be sure you are right, and then go ahead.”

Hard Sense.

The following from the Charleston Herald is full of common sense about getting evidence:

“If a gang of horse thieves were daily stealing from our farmers and others and an organization was formed to run them down, arrest and prosecute them, would any one of us complain if a detective was employed to aid in the work? We think not. Well, who would we employ? Would it not have to be some one well versed in the tricks of the thieves. Why, then, this spasm of virtue in regard to the employment of detectives to aid in the arrest of gamblers and saloon-keepers?”

The same issue of the Herald contained several other ringing editorials, and a column and a half of extracts from a red-hot speech made by our general attorney at a mass meeting the night after the raid. If there was an editor like John A. McConnell in every county in the state things would happen.

The Petersburg Fight.

Some inquiries have come to us relative to the Petersburg fight against the saloon., and we have gathered the following facts:

In the spring of 1899 the eight saloons of Petersburg were voted out. Although a majority of the aldermen were in favor of license, yet they respected this vote of the people, and would not issue licenses. True to their principles, some of the ex-saloon-keepers sold liquor illegally. They were heavily fined through the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League, and for most of last year but little liquor was sold in the city. This spring the board of aldermen was a tie. Mayor I. K. Catlett had the deciding vote, and because of the fact that he professed to being a temperance man and that he was known to be a prominent member of one of the leading churches, the temperance people had a right to expect that he would withhold licenses this year from the saloons. He weakened or sold out and resorted to the irregular subterfuge of calling a special election for May 7th, to decide the matter. To make it appear better for himself the following petition was presented to the board:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Petersburg, Illinois:

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of this city, respectfully petition that you submit at a special election the question of licensing dram shops for the ensuing year. We ask this for the following reasons:

1. We believe that a majority of the legal voters are in favor of license, and desire that such changes should be made in the ordinances of this city as will permit the licensing of dram shops.

2. It is for the best interests of this city to regulate the business of selling and giving away intoxicating liquor by licensing the same.

3. Every city, town, and village in this county, except Petersburg, have licensed dram shops.

4. It will lighten the burden upon the taxpayers of this city by having an income from this source.

5. And for many other reasons that are apparent to your honorable body.

This petition was signed by 314 names. It is believed that many were signatures. At this special election license carried by a majority of over eighty votes. This result was largely due to the colonizing schemes of the liquor men. The Anti-Saloon people made an heroic fight against bun, booze and boodle. The mayor has won the contempt of all decent people and even the saloon men look upon him as a Judas. Poor, old, rum-cursed Menard county! Burdened with bloody crimes, what is to become of you? There are many good people there and we believe that they will never yield in this fight until every saloon is driven out of historic old Menard.

A Liberal Giver.

Rev. Edgar L. Williams of Peoria, considers THE EMANCIPATOR of such value to state’s attorneys that he has ordered us to send a copy for a year to each of the one hundred and two officials in the state holding that important office. Any state’s attorney therefore, receiving regularly THE EMANCIPATOR will understand that no bill will follow. Would that we had more such men.

The Life, Story and Personal Reminiscences of Colonel John Sobieske, written by himself, may be secured from J. L. Douthit & Son, Shelbyville, Ill. It is a book of over 300 pages and contains in addition to the story of the life of this apostle of temperance, his popular lecture, “The Republic of Poland.” $1.50, postage, 15 cents. This book will do much good.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Oliver Typewriter. We have had one of these machines in our office for several months and it does the best of work and has given great satisfaction. It is a standard machine and parties contemplating the purchase of a typewriter can invest in full assurance that they will get their money’s worth.
Southern Division Notes.
(W. Dean White, Supt.)

The Saloons Are Going.
April 17 was a bad day for saloons in Southern Illinois.

More dry towns in the Southern Division than ever before in the history of the country.

Many towns that do not go upon the dry list this time are sure for a place there next year, for only one and two men will have to be elected next time to give us the majority.

One of the most hopeful signs of our times is, the people are waking up. Many of our Leagues are wisely inaugurating their campaigns for the coming year. That's the way temperance votes are made. "He that soweth reapeth."

Some well meaning temperance folk are still praying, "Lord, drive these terrible saloons away!" We are reminded of the old darkey's invocation, "Lawd, sen' dis po' niggah a Christmas turkey!" The coveted fowl failing to materialize in due time, the old fellow changed the form of his prayer to, "Lawd, sen' dis niggah atter dat Christmas turkey!" And the returned war was simply gratified.

The old negro's prayer was very much after that of the warrior Joshua, when the Philistines sorely oppressed him. Joshua prayed, not that God would drive out the Philistines before him, but rather: "Lord, if you will just give us a little more daylight on this question we'll roll up our sleeves and give these pesky fellows the worst thrashing they ever got in their lives!" or words to that effect.

Joshua's astronomy was a little mixed, but the Lord knew what he meant, and reversed the lever long enough for the job to be done about right. There's no limit to God's help when man joins his faith, prayers and works together. The Lord give us the grit and grace to help ourselves!

East St. Louis threw open all her Protestant pulpits to our League speakers on the fourth Sunday in last month, and her people took hold of the work encouragingly. A strong auxiliary was organized, and the Council is composed of some of the best business talent of the city. Already plans are being laid for an active campaign of education, to be continued, we hope, until a righteous public sentiment shall rise up and cry out effectively against the bold outlawry of her 160 saloons.

Carmi recently gave us a call by wire to go down and give them something in the way of an agitation meeting. A large and representative audience greeted us at the court house on Monday night, and a good meeting was the result. At the same hour, down in the town hall, the city mayor, with a board equally divided between drys and wets, was trying to hold the field against the re-licensing of four saloons. And he held it.

It appears that the people declared against the saloon by a safe majority at the spring election of last year, but the saloon fellows succeeded in bluffing one of our men off the board. This gave the wets a majority, but the mayor refused to sign a license.

This hitch was gotten over by making it the duty of the clerk to sign all licenses. Last fall the Lord laid hold of the city clerk and through a thorough regeneration, made an anti-saloon man out of him.

(P. S.)—It's a way that really converted people have. This spring the clerk refused to sign the license. And that was what the saloon men had run up against the night we were there. We hope the will of the people will at last be law in Carmi. And the Lord evermore give us such mayors and city clerks as Carmi has!

Our Leagues will do well to observe strictly the order of work outlined in our declaration of principles, to-wit: Agitation, Legislation, Law Enforcement. Agitation first, law enforcement last. An aroused public conscience, an organized public sentiment must go before all successful enforcement of law. Agitate! Pour in the light! Compel the people to wake up, and think! A thoroughly aroused public sentiment will find a way to enforce the laws.

"I'm getting tired of being talked to about these things!" impatiently replied a certain State's Attorney the other day when approached on a matter of prosecuting three or four and not pressing on thirteen or fourteen cases against one of the most notorious joint-keepers in Southern Illinois. "Tired of being talked to!" And we understand this is his regular business every year—to turn down the people, defeat the ends of justice, and forswear himself in the interest of the whiskey gang of his county. Wonder if this man thinks his whole constituency is composed of saloon-keepers? Wonder if he thinks nobody has any rights except the saloon-keeper? Wonder if he thinks it's no crime to cover up the crimes of saloon-keepers? And, lastly, wonder if he has ever stopped to consider that if the temperance vote of his own party in his county were to turn him down at the next election he would be ingloriously snowed under, world without end? A little pause and a decided change of policy might help his candidacy next election, for his constituents are getting a sickening sufficiency of his present saloon tactics. The people of his county, many of them his friends personally, are also "getting tired."

A few days ago, according to the press reports, in Galveston, Texas, a girl named Marguerite Connette was put up at auction and sold for $10.

The sale took place in a saloon.

The press dispatch says: "The girl wept and bemoaned her fate when she was turned over to her new owner."

But sighs and tears and moans and groans don't count with the saloon gang.

A saloon is about the only place beneath the stars and stripes where such a deed could transpire. And there is not a place in all the course of the sun where so much of just such damnable lust, utter lawlessness and incipient anarchy is generated, fostered and brought forth as in these same licensed saloons of ours.

Just ten dollars! An immortal soul made merchandise of to feed the lusts of hell, to become the plaything for awhile of fiends incarnate, then to be kicked into the streets to die like a dog!

And this scene is being enacted over and over again, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, throughout this broad land of ours. Such things are the legitimate output of the saloon traffic, and when a man votes for the saloon he thereby becomes accessory before the crime, and before God becomes responsible for all the acts and consequences of the institution he votes to support and maintain.
A Strong Declaration.

The following is from the Episcopal address delivered a few days ago at the General Conference of the Methodist church, now in session in Chicago:

Intemperance and the Liquor Traffic.—Yet in extent and direful consequences, intemperance, the moderate drinking from which it proceeds, and the saloon which ministers to the appetites it constituted an evil vastly greater than slavery. It is the servant of all evils. Language strives in vain to depict the poverty and squalor, the disease and incapacity, the domestic wretchedness, the vice and crime, the degradation of manhood and womanhood passing by entail to children, the political corruption of morals resulting from the drinking usages of society and from the appalling ruin. Its victims are in the homes of wealth, intelligence and social leadership. It is the chief and unapproached factor of the misery of the poor. Its cost and peril to the state are incalculable. It is a more deadly foe to the soldier than bullet or tropic heat. And it is strongly intrenched in appetite and avarice, in fashion and law.

Our church has warred, and continues to war, upon the whole system from its beginning to its horrible consumption. In express language it condemns "all alcoholic beverages as being neither useful nor salutary. It declares that "the business of manufacturing and of vending such liquors is against the principles of morality, political economy and the public welfare." It makes actionable in the courts the "signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, and renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors." It regards "voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks as the duty of civil government." It earnestly advises "our people to co-operate in all measures which may seem to them wisely adapted to save society from the manifold and grievous evils resulting from intemperance.

The church will not abandon this position. On the contrary, aroused and indignant at the aggressions of the liquor power, at the inexcusable miscarriage of the anti-canteen laws and at the new bills in which the nation is involving its new possessions it will summon and pledge all our ministers and people to a more determined struggle against this enormous evil, and urge each to contribute thereto, according to his judgment, his testimony, his example and his ballot.

Champaign County.

On April 30, the Champaign County Anti-Saloon League was organized. The entire month had been devoted by District Superintendent Daniels to work in the county. About twenty local leagues were organized and everything was ready for the organization of the county. Dean Burrell of the State University was elected president and C. W. Gulich, secretary. The day, Monday, April 30, had been set apart for a County Anti-Saloon League convention State Superintendent Carlos and General Attorney Anderson were present and made addresses. Much interest was aroused and the work will move steadily onward until every saloon will be wiped out. Much of the credit for this result is due C. W. Gulich, a prominent merchant of Champaign, who has spared neither money nor valuable time. This is the pioneer county of the state. Several others are ready for organization. District Superintendent Daniels has inaugurated the plan of organizing every county in his district. The people are receiving him kindly and his very presence inspires one with hope. He looks like the more recent pictures of Daniel—we mean the prophet.

The New Bill.

Twenty thousand copies of the bill that we printed in the April EMANCIPATOR have been circulated throughout the state. Some few alterations have been suggested and we invite comment and changes. It has been enthusiastically received and it promises to become very popular. Many have asked if it is possible to secure its passage through the Illinois Legislature. That depends on the Legislature. The Legislature depends on the people. If the people will elect men who are friendly to the provisions of this bill it will become a law. The important thing to do is to make sure of your state representative and senator. Another thing is sure, and that is, the temperance people of Illinois must be united on the bill. We have only heard of one party who thinks of projecting a different measure into the next General Assembly and it will be done simply to secure a short lived personal notoriety. Copies of this bill for distribution can be secured by writing to the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League, Springfield, Ill.

To the Appellate Court.

The Anti-Saloon League has been winning in the saloon cases in Springfield. A number of convictions have been secured and fines assessed. The Saloon-Keepers' Protective Association, through its notorious attorney, John Snigg, has carried these cases into the Appellate Court. State's Attorney Smith and his able assistant, Friedmeyer, are doing good work and the prosecution goes merrily on. The fight is to the finish, and the saloon men might just as well conclude to obey the laws as they will get no rest. A number of cases are yet to be tried and more evidence is secured every Sunday, which goes before the grand jury promptly and new indictments are secured. Let all the good citizens of Springfield rally to the support of the local Anti-Saloon League. The mayor is suggested as successor to Richard Yates as Internal Revenue Collector. He ought never to have another office until he does his whole duty in the one he now holds.

A Successful Slogan of War.

In a certain city in Illinois a committee comprising some of the ministers and leading citizens waited upon the Mayor and asked for a more vigorous enforcement of the law against saloons—especially that of Sunday opening. His Honor heard them patiently and then said, "Gentlemen, it is not so easy to regulate the saloons as you may think. They are beyond control. I have tried to enforce the law but it is no use." One of the committee immediately expressed himself as astounded at the statement of the Mayor, and declared, "If the saloons will not obey the law and if it is impossible to regulate them, we had better get rid of them altogether." The other members of the committee felt the same way, and with these words as a slogan and the statement of the Mayor as a basis the people of the whole city were aroused and the saloons were voted out. There can be no compromise in this warfare against the saloon.
Program of the Convention of 1900.

(Continued from First Page)


11:15—Business.

12:00—Adjournment.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25.

Friday Afternoon, May 25, 1:45—Prayer and Praise Service.


4:15—Question Box—Superintendent Russell.

4:30—Business Reports of Committees, Election of Officers, etc.

5:30—Adjournment.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

Friday Evening, May 25, 8:00 o'clock—Two Anti-Saloon League Rallies will be held on the West and South sides, Chicago, details of which will be printed later.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

Saturday Morning, May 26, 9:00 o'clock—Meeting of the National Executive Committee in the "Belgian Room" of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

Sunday May 27—"Temperance Sunday" will be observed in the churches of Chicago and vicinity under the joint auspices of the Anti-Saloon League and the Pulpit Supply Committee of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

The Saloon Must Go.

The liquor men have a new motto. The old one is "Line up and shut up." The new one, "The Saloon must stay." There were many people in the towns and cities of Illinois this spring who thought and voted differently. As nearly as we have been able to summarize the reports that have come in, about 650 saloons have been voted out of town and cities in this state where the Anti-Saloon League is organized. In a few towns they were reinstated. The League was helpful in keeping them out of many places. The Anti-Saloon League is growing in influence and power. It has passed the experimental stage and is now firmly established in Illinois.

A Bitter Ordinance.

Village of Clayton; Ordinance No. 22:
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the village of Clayton, that whoever shall hereafter by himself or another, either as principal, agent, clerk, or servant, directly or indirectly, sell or give away any intoxicating malt or vinous liquors, or any cider, lemon tonic, toni rock and rye, Hostetler's stomach bitters, Barker's stomach bitters, Drake's plantation bitters, Sol Frank's panacea bitters, M. Mishler's herb bitters, Dr. R. Hieben's wild cherry bitters, Rush's bitters for the stomach's sake, Dr. Fisk's bitters, Baker's orange grove bitters, Speer's standard wine bitters, Fowler's Peruvian bitters, Dr. Clark's cherry wine bitters, California wine bitters, Dr. Wheeler's tonic cherry wine bitters, Atwood's quinine tonic bitters, Dr. Holman's golden seal bitters, Dr. Joe Street's strengthening bitters, Webber's strengthening bitters, Flint's Quaker bitters, restorative bitters, Luther's temperance bitters, Richardson's bitters, Armington's bitters, Davis' bitters, Colton's nerve bitters, Dr. Warner's bilious bitters, hartshorn bitters, Atwood's jaundice bitters, Peruvian bitters, Dr. Lemley's bitters, Dr. Hoffland's German bitters, oxygenated bitters, or any other compound or mixture containing alcohol sufficient to intoxicate when used as a beverage, etc.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
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National Convention
Anti-Saloon League.

Representatives from Thirty-five States and Territories Meet in Chicago, May 23, 1900.

The Anti-Saloon League Is Growing—It Will Soon Cover the Nation—It Leads In Reform—It Develops the Best Citizenship—It Will Abolish the Saloon—Omni-Partisan and Inter-Church—No Discordant Elements—United and Persistent, It Is Marching On to Victory.

The National Convention of the American Anti-Saloon League met in Chicago last month and was a remarkable gathering. It brought together the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League from thirty-five states and territories. It developed the fact that the Anti-Saloon League is having a marvelous growth. It will not be long until every state and territory in the Union will be thoroughly organized. It presents a united front to the un-American saloon. There were no discouraged leaders.

The last year of the old century will be devoted to the gathering of the hosts of patriotic, liberty loving people against the greatest foe of American institutions—the saloon. Before the next national convention at Washington, D. C., in December, 1901, the new century will begin. The Anti-Saloon League will enter this new century with the swing of conquest, with the hope of a speedy victory before it.

The Conference.

The Superintendents' Conference, which was held on the day before the Convention proper opened, was well attended. Plans and methods of work were discussed. Supt. H. A. Tucker of Pennsylvania gave an extended and helpful talk on "Organization." He has organized his state into districts, over which he has placed capable men who are held responsible for success. Supt. P. A. Baker of Ohio gave his experience in securing favorable legislation in the interests of temperance. Under his direction, the last General Assembly of Ohio was ready to pass what is known as the Clark Local-Option Bill which miscarried because of the interference of United States Senators Hanna and Foraker. The Anti-Saloon Leagues of the country are watching the outcome of this conflict with those in authority with great interest. National Superintendent Howard H. Russell, D.D., presided over the deliberations of the Superintendents' Conference with grace and dignity, every now and then interjecting helpful thoughts.

The Convention.

On Thursday morning, May 24, the National Convention met in the beautiful Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Building. Hon. Hiram Price of Washington, D. C., called the Convention to order and with his accustomed skill the machinery was early set in motion. Mr. Price is eighty-six years of age. He has been a leader in temperance reform for more than half a century. He has noted its progress and was never more hopeful of the ultimate triumph of the cause than now. One of the features of the first session of the Convention was the five minutes reports from the different state superintendents. Conditions greatly vary but the plans and principles of the Anti-Saloon League are adapted to meet them.

President's Address.

The annual address of the president, Hon. Hiram Price, dealt with the temperance question and movement at length. For a man of his years Mr. Price is a remarkably vigorous speaker and his rugged personality challenges and holds respect and attention. The address contained much valuable and many breezy passages and stirring sentiments.

Dr. Russell's Report.

The report of the general superintendent, Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., was a brief, concise statement of the condition of the national organization. It showed conclusively that the League is gaining along all lines. The financial condition, especially, is much improved. The report showed aggressive work and judicious management on the part of the national workers.

The Legal Voices.

At the afternoon session the principal topic was "Law Enforcement and the Saloon." Wayne B. Wheeler and William H. Anderson, attorneys for the Ohio and Illinois State Leagues, respectively, were the speakers on this topic. Their speeches emphasized especially the need of a strong righteous public sentiment as a foundation for law enforcement work, and both dwelt upon the importance of expecting local officers to do their work and encouraging them and supporting them when they do their duty. These speeches were popular with the Convention and Judge Pollock of Fargo, N. Dak., one of the district judges of that state, said, when called upon later to speak, that he had not before for many a year heard so much practical common sense on the question as was contained in the speeches of the two lawyers. Too much praise cannot be given the address made by the judge. It was logical, dignified and temperate, yet clean cut, convincing and eloquent.

The Rallies.

On Thursday evening Anti-Saloon League rallies were held in three different parts of the city. The one at the Church of the Covenant, on the North Side, was largely attended and aroused a great deal of interest in the work of the Anti-Saloon League.
Friday’s Session.

On Friday, May 25, the Convention opened, as usual, with a prayer and praise service. An unusual spirit of devotion marked the opening of the sessions of the Convention and continued throughout its deliberations. The religious element is strong in the Anti-Saloon Leagues. Most of the Superintendents, national, state and district, are ministers of the gospel, representing fifteen different denominations. They are men who have held important and responsible positions in their several churches and who have felt the Divine call to this special work.

Rev. Luther E. Wilson, D. D., first vice president of the American Anti-Saloon League, was invited by the national president to preside over the Convention. He is an ideal chairman and conducted the Convention with ease and fairness during the protracted discussion over a proposed change of the constitution. “The Work of Agitation and Education in Anti-Saloon League Reform” was ably discussed by Rev. A. E. Carhart, superintendent of South Dakota, Rev. J. C. Cunna, superintendent of Nebraska, and Rev. E. S. Chapman, superintendent of California. A number of others took part in the discussion of this topic.

National Legislation.

In the afternoon of Friday, “Anti-Saloon League Legislation, National and State,” was the subject under discussion. Rev. C. Dimwiddie, Washington, D. C., superintendent of the national legislative department, told of the advance that has been made for temperance in our national Congress. He brought the good news that the House Committee on Military Affairs had reported favorably on the new Anti-Canteen Bill. We fear that the early adjournment of Congress has interfered with its passage and that the present administration will be compelled to enter the national campaign without having retrieved itself from the stigma that rests upon it because of the “inexcusable miscarriage” of the first Anti-Canteen Bill. It was clearly developed in the discussion of this topic, that the work of agitation and law enforcement, as conducted by the Anti-Saloon League, must lead, logically, to better legislation.

Presentations.

One of the most pleasing features of the Convention, which was not down on the program, took place on Friday afternoon after the re-election of Hon. Hiram Price, President, and Rev. Hon. Howard H. Russell, D. D., Superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League. Both of these officers were presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Each contained thirty-five roses, representing the number of states that have been organized under their administration for aggressive Anti-Saloon League work. Mrs. Russell, who was present at the Convention with her illustrious husband, was also called forward and presented with a large basket of carnations. Superintendent P. A. Baker and Attorney Wayne B. Wheeler were very felicitous in their presentation addresses. Reverend Price, those who are directly connected with the Anti-Saloon League can know of the sacrifices and trials incident to the work. These are shared by the wives of the workers. They belong to those who “count not their lives dear unto themselves,” but go forth under the direction of Almighty God, like those of old who “through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness and obtained promises,” of whom after a while it will be said “the world was not worthy.”

Sunday, May 27.

This was Anti-Saloon League Sunday for Chicago. National Superintendent Russell and many of the state and district superintendents rendered valuable service to the cause in this state. Some of the leading pulpits were opened to our speakers and in all over sixty meetings were held. In addition to the regular Anti-Saloon League workers, many members of and visitors to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church spoke for temperance in the churches to which they were invited. The Anti-Saloon League has many friends in Chicago and the number is constantly increasing. This great city has much within it that is vile, but there is much good there also and it is heroic enough to assert itself.

To Local Leagues.

Keep up the agitation.
Make it true education.
Have considerable variation.
Avoid, if possible, all irritation.
The time will come for legislation.

What we wish to impress upon our local leagues is, that the work of building sentiment against the saloon should go right on. The summer is often the best time for this, as it affords the opportunity for open-air meetings. In many towns the churches hold union meetings on Sunday evenings. Would it not be well to arrange to make the first union Sunday evening service an Anti-Saloon League meeting? Have variety in these meetings. Get the children to recite. Invite the laymen to speak. Use the singers. Avoid questions that will provoke discussion. Emphasize the points on which we all agree. This is campaign year. The greatest issue before the people is the saloon question. It will never be settled until it is settled right, and that will be only when the last saloon is voted out, and when the manufacturer and sale of strong drink shall cease forever.

The closing of saloons on Sunday is a great protection to working men. Many go faithfully to their work early in the morning. They toil hard all day. When evening comes they are not disposed to leave the peace and quiet of their homes. They retire early that they may secure the needed rest for the next day’s toil. This continues throughout the week. On Saturday evening many of them go with their families for a little recreation. The week’s wage is largely expended for home necessities. Sunday comes. The hours pass slowly. A fellow workman passes by. An invitation is extended for a walk. Down the street they come. If the saloon is closed there is no temptation. If it is open in an evil moment he may be tempted to enter, to take one drink. The next Sunday this is repeated. The habit grows upon him. His wife and family soon know that the husband and father seizes every opportunity to visit the saloon. He has no employment. He becomes melancholy. He becomes a frequent visitor at the saloon. He drinks to excess. His hard earnings are soon gone. His home is in jeopardy. His wife is heartbroken. The man has become a drunkard. The saloon has secured another victim. This is no fancy sketch. It is the story of a life. Is there no hope? Yes, in God and in the assertion of the man’s own will power.
From Over The State.

SPRINGFIELD—The conflict is raging in the capital city. Peter Gaa and Matt Neef, two saloonkeepers, conceived the brilliant idea of interfering with the rights of one of the citizens of the city, Charles Atterberry, a carpenter, to testify in the prosecutions that have been going on. After he had given some testimony on which a conviction had been secured they followed him to his place of employment and demanded his discharge. They were told that he was in the employ of the Vredenburg Mill Co. They hastened to make their demands upon the company. Word was passed around among the saloon men and in one day between forty and fifty of them made the same demand. Mr. Atterberry was suspended from work and the company refused to re-instate him. He had the two saloon-keepers above mentioned arrested, to show cause why they should not be fined for contempt of court. Through their attorneys they entered a demurrer which was sustained by Judge Murray and the case was continued to Thursday morning, June 21, when it will be contested in the county court. A mass indignation meeting was held on Monday evening, June 11, in the Auditorium of the YMCA Building, which was largely attended. It was addressed by Revs. D. F. Howe and C. R. Carlos and Attorneys Robert Patton and Wm. H. Anderson. Great enthusiasm was aroused and much favorable sentiment was created. It is the general opinion that the saloon men have overreached themselves. They are indulging in their usual threats and methods of intimidation. The Vredenburg Planing Mill Co. has been in a trying position and it has not gained anything by discharging a faithful and competent man upon the demand of the saloon-keepers.

PETERSBURG—Last month we gave quite an extended item relative to the situation in this city. Although they voted at their special election in favor of licensing the saloons, they have not yet been licensed. One of the aldermen who was counted upon as in favor of saloons is voting with the three who are opposed to them because of the disagreement that he has had with Mayor Catlett. Reichs, the Springfield brewer, has bought up every available bit of property in the city with the intention of monopolizing the beer business. This has aroused the Schiltz men. They want the people of Petersburg to have some of "the beer that made Milwaukee famous." The business is at a standstill. Lenz, the local agent for Reichs, has been selling liquor illegally and the authorities are about to go after him. The Anti-Saloon League stands ready to co-operate in every way it possibly can with the authorities. We fear the mayor will not be able to deliver his goods to the Springfield brewer.

PITTSFIELD—This is the capital of Pike county. For years it has had saloons. They were voted out this spring. Every person who has been endeavoring to sell liquor illegally has been brought to justice. The town is dry with the exception of around the Pacific Express Co. office. This express company is making itself notorious as a carrier of intoxicating liquor in prohibition communities. The temperance people of Pittsfield are tired of it. The preachers have demanded of the company that it should cease shipping liquor into that community. They have appointed themselves a committee to watch the express office to see that no person comes forth with any suspicious looking package. We are hoping a test case will be made so that other communities may secure protection, if it is possible, from this method of getting liquor into towns where no saloons exist.

GIRARD—As reported in these columns last month, Girard voted "no license" and elected a board of aldermen pledged to carry out the will of the people. Word has just come from there, however, that two of the aldermen are supposed to have sold out. At any rate, a called meeting of the council was held and license was granted. The men who break their promises in this way should be held up to public scorn. The Anti-Saloon League should secure the affidavit of the persons to whom these promises were made, giving date approximately, place, circumstances and the name of the delinquent and these affidavits should be published in the papers of that locality. A little bit of this would tend to discourage breaking promises.

There is a way to avoid all this, however, and we wonder sometimes if our people will ever learn it, and that is to elect only men that are opposed to the traffic as a matter of principle and as to whose integrity there can be no question. It is always dangerous to rely upon the honor of a man who has none and the average man who is elected by the whisky element will favor that element whenever opportunity affords.

JERSEYVILLE—General Attorney Anderson spent Sunday, June 3, in Jerseyville, holding a meeting in the Presbyterian Church in the morning and a union mass meeting at night, which filled the Methodist Church. Jerseyville is one of the oldest and best known towns in the south central part of the state. It is absolutely dominated by the saloon power and shows it to even the casual observer. Business men there report that business is practically dead. Sidewalks over a considerable portion of the place become so dilapidated that the city council had them torn up, we presume in order to avoid liability for damages resulting through defects. We wonder whether the inhabitants of that place, as they tramp through the sticky mud on rainy days do not feel glad that they have a saloon in order to obtain money to keep up municipal improvements. A temporary organization was effected.

A Pharaistic Letter.

The following letter was received at this office from a minister in one of the cities of this state where the Anti-Saloon League has been recently organized. It was in answer to a request to present the cause of the Anti-Saloon League:

"Dear Sir;

My congregation has no desire to have their pulpit devoted to this or any other agitation or campaign. They say, if a man is converted to Christ, the saloon has ceased to exist for him, therefore this should be our object in view always.

Yours truly,

How comfortable! Let the saloon go on with its hellish work. I'm converted. I'm safe. What care I how many perish! "Except ye have the spirit of Christ ye are none of His." He came to destroy the works of the devil, of which the saloon is the greatest."
Champaign County.

We are in receipt of a well-edited leaflet that is published in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League in Champaign county. This county is rapidly becoming the banner county of the state. The executive committee has arranged for a large subscription list to the EMANCIPATOR. Any person in that county receiving the EMANCIPATOR will please take it out of the office regularly. Read and enjoy it. If you have not subscribed for it yourself, some one else has and no bill will follow.

Annual Meeting.

The State Board of Trustees of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League will meet in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Peoria, III., on Thursday afternoon, July 12. All the members of the Board are expected and urged to be present. Business of importance, that will relate to the future efficiency of the work of the Anti-Saloon League in this State, will be discussed. A full corps of officers will be elected.

The attitude of the press throughout the state towards the Anti-Saloon League is helpful. Especially is this true in the larger cities; as, Peoria, Freeport, Danville, Springfield, and many others. THE EMANCIPATOR is gratified to note this and welcomes the editorial brethren to the side of truth and justice.

In another column will be found the conclusion of the article upon early Illinois legislation prepared by our general attorney. An examination of it will show that Illinois once had a law which embodied the underlying idea of the bill which we shall ask the next legislature to pass. It also seems that Illinois was for the space of two years a prohibition state. This may be news to many of our readers.

The state superintendent visited Peoria Thursday, June 7, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Anti-Saloon League in that city. He spoke in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Building to a representative audience. After the address a strong organization was effected with Rev. John Paville, D.D., President, and W. A. Brubaker, Secretary. Bishop Spaulding was elected one of the Vice Presidents and will use his great influence in advancing the interests of the Anti-Saloon League. We predict a successful career for the League in this city of distilleries. The good people are thoroughly aroused and the campaign against the saloons will be successful.

The power of the liquor business is not in the number of men engaged in it. It is a notable fact that for the capital invested the liquor business employs fewer men than any other business in the world. Nor is its power in the character of the men engaged in it, nor in the nature of the business itself. Its power is the unholy use it makes of the blood money that is in its hands; its intimidation of all who dare to oppose it; its loud mouthings; its threats to use the boycott, fire, and the deadly weapon. The business is a cowardly business. The only way to overthrow it is to organize against it. The Anti-Saloon League is doing this. The safety of public business, society, and the church demands it.
Our Collectors.

In view of the fact that our fiscal year closes July 12, we urge upon all our collectors the extreme importance of making their reports with remittances early in the month. Our books for the year will close July 10th. Subscribers will please prepare to meet their pledges.

The great corporations of our country are doing a great work for the cause of temperance when they refuse to employ drinking men. Employers want sober men to look after their business and yet some of them will not protect their men from the saloons when they come under its disfavor.

We extend greeting to our many new readers in Chicago. May the EMANCIPATOR be a welcome visitor! When you have read it pass it to your neighbor and keep it in circulation. Let us hear from you. If you have any ideas or methods that you think would be helpful give them to us and we will present them to our thousands of readers.

The glorious 4th of July will soon be here. Why would it not be a good thing for many of our local Anti-Saloon Leagues to arrange for an old-fashioned patriotic celebration. Get the people out to some nice grove as far away from the saloons as possible and make it a day that will long be remembered. We could furnish a few speakers for the occasion if application is made soon.

In every community we find good people who are on the fence on this liquor question. They remind us of the little colored boy who crossed his gallus' in front. His old mammy objected to his going out and would not let him go. She said he was too young. Some of these men will find themselves sitting some of these days upon a barber wire fence.

Messrs. W. A. Brubaker and James Shaw, president and secretary of the Illinois Christian Citizenship League, are devoting their time to campaigning for the Prohibition party. Their services are in great demand. Mr. Brubaker is spending this month in the interest of the party in South Dakota. The work of organizing Christian Citizenship Leagues throughout the state will, no doubt, be discontinued until after the election.

Some contractors in Springfield pay off their men in saloons. An effort is then made to induce these men to drink. By the time all treat around, considerable money has gone over the bar. Some of the weaker ones spend fully half, if not more, of their hard earned dollars in the saloon. The contractor gets a rebate or free drinks. If this devilish practice is in vogue in other cities, it ought to be stopped. One man in this city refused to receive his pay in a saloon. He is to be commended.

Not long since a farmer came to this city. When the noon hour arrived he stepped into a levee saloon to get a lunch and with it a glass of beer. He tendered a ten dollar bill in payment. He received his change but the covetous spirit of the man who sells strong drink had been aroused. The farmer was detained in the saloon on one pretext after another. The saloon keeper became very much interested in farm-

ing. After a while he extended an invitation to the farmer to take a drink with him. It was accepted. He was “doped.” When he came to himself it was evening. He was near the Wabash depot blubbing like a school boy. He had been robbed of every cent. He went to his home in a dazed condition. He remarked, “Things are coming to a pretty pass when a man can't even take a glass of beer in a saloon in Springfield without getting done up.” Moral: Stay out of the saloon and you will be safe.

The Anti-Saloon League is political in this sense, that it is seeking to destroy the political power of the saloon and it works through all political parties to do it. It believes in going after the saloon where the saloon does its work. It belongs to the temperance wing of every political party and it seeks to secure the cooperation of the temperance element, which is not inconsiderable, in every party.

Do you wonder why your Anti-Saloon League has not done more? We wish that you would study the conditions of your own community. You will find a good field for making up public conscience in favor of temperance. There is nothing the matter with the principles and plans of the Anti-Saloon League. Wherever they have been put into practice, the way has always been a success. We sometimes fear that those who are responsible for the success of the League work attempt too much. We are more and more persuaded that a campaign of agitation is needed before much else is attempted.

Word has reached us that the liquor leagues throughout this state are making attempts to secure recognition from regularly organized labor associations. In some places they have succeeded, but for the most part their overtures are rejected. These liquor leagues are organized to protect the saloon business and to defeat what they consider bad laws, that is, laws against selling to minors and habitual drunkards and compelling them to close their saloons on Sunday. Recently the local liquor leagues of the state have been asking the State Liquor League for protection from the Anti-Saloon League. This will be a difficult thing to furnish and it is doubtful whether the State League will undertake the job.

Gone To Be A Hoosier.

Rev. E. E. Barclay, M. D., whom so many of our readers know personally, has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League. He has served us here in Illinois as field secretary for more than a year. He is an indefatigable worker and has the success of the cause at heart. He has a peculiar aptitude in securing the cooperation of men in this great reform. This has made him efficient in arranging for Anti-Saloon League Sundays and special campaign work. He is a safe and popular speaker and fearless in his denunciation of the saloons and hopeful for the ultimate triumph of our cause. His social qualities are of a high order and he makes firm friends for himself and for the Anti-Saloon League wherever he goes. He will be missed in Illinois, but with the experience that he has gained he will be a great help to the work in Indiana. We commend him to the favor of the temperance people of that state.
What Can the Anti-Saloon League Do?

The following letters are from the President and First Vice-President of the Anti-Saloon League of Charleston. They make good reading and we are sure that our readers will not object to so much of Charleston this month, for "Twas a famous victory."

"For a number of years the good people of Charleston have prayed fervently that vice and crime might be removed from our midst, but not until the Anti-Saloon League was organized here did they realize that they should not only pray but trusting in the Lord, get to work and remove these evils. Until recently Charleston has been known as a wide-open town, but the Anti-Saloon League was organized, some money was raised, correspondence was kept up with headquarters at Springfield, detectives came down and visited ten days among the gamblers and saloon-keepers and secured a large mass of valuable evidence and took a careful inventory of all the paraphernalia in all the gambling rooms in the city.

A search warrant was sworn out and placed in the hands of Sheriff Eyers who, being a careful and fearless officer, raided the gambling rooms and secured their furniture and arrested the occupants.

Three gambling rooms were found running wide open just across the street from the grand jury room, while the grand jury was in session.

The Court ordered the Sheriff to burn the gambling machinery, which he did, and thus more than two thousand dollars' worth of valuable (?) property went up in smoke and the stench thereof ascended unto Heaven. The majority of the gamblers plead guilty to running a gambling house, but some of them felt suddenly in the night, leaving their bondsmen and other friends to mourn their loss.

Has the Anti-Saloon League done any thing in Charleston?

Well, ask the Charleston gamblers and they will reply in vigorous language, but it would not sound well in prayer meeting nor look well in print.

Before they were raided they threatened that if any one interfered with their business (?) he would not be safe out of doors after dark, but that was only a bluff.

Since the raid they have made a feeble attempt at a boycott, but it has not amounted to enough to be worth noticing among the business men and all the best class of business men contributed to the prosecuting fund.

We realize that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and we are going after them whenever they violate the law.

GEORGE B. GRIFFIN,
President Local Anti-Saloon League.

Wednesday, April 18, was a Waterloo for the gambling fraternity in this city, and like the famous battle-field of Napoleon there was a "sunken way" which made a catastrophe in the midst of defeat. The local Anti-Saloon League, assisted by the State Leaguedetectives, made the necessary excavations and when the battle was set in array the forces of the enemy fell into the trap most beautifully.

The raid of the sheriff and deputies, the findings of the grand jury, the penalties applied by Judge Dunn, the bon-fire for which $2,000 worth of gaming devices made fuel, the attempted retaliation have all been spoken of before, suffice it now to say that the whole undertaking has been carried out with the most adroit skill and management, and has proven the most overwhelming disaster that this particular "laager" of the enemy has ever met. To use another Boer term, now familiar, the gamblers, having left their "kopjes" in this city, have been seen "trecking" in all directions.

The first public move of the Anti-Saloon League in this city has been of a nature to give the people confidence in its management and to secure the hearty co-operation of all right-minded, public-spirited citizens. The work of law enforcement and agitation committees will be continued with energy. The work of the Anti-Saloon League presents practical results.

F. W. BURNHAM,
Chairman Agitation Committee.

Early Illinois Legislation.

(Continued from April issue.)

The printer chopped off the last article before it was finished, actuated, presumably, by considerations of space.

The act of March 2, 1839, which was last under consideration, also provided that while the president and trustees of incorporated towns should have the exclusive privilege of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, the money was to go into the county treasury. It was further provided that if a majority of the legal voters in any county, justice's district, incorporated town, or ward in a city should petition the proper authorities against the retaining of liquor, it should not be lawful to grant a license for the sale in such district until in the same manner a majority of such voters should petition for the granting of licenses. The general idea underlying this is the same as that embodied in the bill which the Anti-Saloon League expects to present to the next legislature.

This brings us down to the law which made a prohibition state of Illinois for two years. The act approved February 2, 1851, and in force April 18, 1851, repealed all license laws, extending to all incorporated cities and towns, any thing in their charters notwithstanding, and read in part as follows: "Every person who shall, by himself or agent, barter, sell or exchange any wine, rum, brandy, gin, whiskey, or other vinsous, spirituous or mixed liquors (this was before beer was so popular) by a less quantity than one quart, or who shall barter, sell or exchange the said liquors, or any of them, by any quantity, and suffer them to be drank in any house, tavern, store, grocery, out-house, shed or other building occupied by him, her or them, shall on conviction be fined for every offense twenty-five dollars. The giving away of any of the aforesaid liquors for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, shall be construed as selling within the meaning of this act."

It was also provided that the circuit courts should give in charge the provisions of the act to the grand jury at every regular term of court. This act did not apply to druggists or pharmacists who sold or gave away in good faith, or for purely medical, mechanical or sacramental purposes. It was also provided that the fines provided for by the act might be recovered by indictment, or by an action of debt in the name of the people, before a Justice of the Peace, and should be paid into the county treasury to be used for the support of the paupers in the country in which they are collected.
The act of February 12, 1853, provided that all license laws in force prior to the prohibitory law, should be re-enacted and in full force and effect, provided that no license should be issued for less than $500. A grocery was defined as any house or place where spirituous and vinous liquors were sold in less quantities than one gallon.

The act in force July 1, 1872, is substantially the present "Dram Shop Act."

Chicago District.

The greatest obstacle in our work is the inertia of the church. The congregations approve of the principles and plans of the League, but in many cases small result are secured because no real effort is made to put these into practice. The League will not do its work if members do not try to carry out the plans suggested.

We have found that many pastors take no pains to secure good men to represent their churches on the Central Committee. Many men appointed on such committees never attend the meetings of the committee. If other church work was treated in the same way, the church would become useless.

Three active men with the pastor can make any League a success. One man could see that meetings were held, sermons preached, and addresses made that would keep the people awake to the aggressive work and terrible havoc of the liquor traffic. One could look after the violators of the law, collect evidence, and report the same to the proper officers of the League, and of the city. If no efforts were made to stop violations of the law, then publish the facts in the press and from the pulpit. The third member of the committee could see to the nomination of good men for public offices and the election of the same without regard to party. When three such men from each church in any given locality, will act together, the political party leaders will soon recognize their power and do their will.

The great body of Christian people are ready to follow their pastors and leading men in any wise and practical methods of Anti-Saloon work. Oh, for a few men in each church that will do something. The work will grow on their hands and they will grow in ability and disposition to do the work.

In the meantime, while we wait, the saloons are getting in their work of destruction. There are towns where more boys over 16 and under age visit a single saloon on the Sabbath than are found in all the churches. This is said after actual count. Twenty-six boys were found in a saloon one Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock while that evening not a single boy over 15 and under 21 was found in four congregations in the same neighborhood. No church or saloon can continue to live without the boys.

When will our people learn to get up from their knees in the prayer-room and go out and help God answer their prayers? Then and not till then will the prayer-room become too small and "dry bones live."

We will agree that the liquor traffic is the greatest enemy of the church, that it is ruining more than the church is saving, and the inertia of the church is inexcusable, her faith is paralyzed, her love is cold, her guilt is accumulating.

Brothers, may God help us to repent and reform. If my vote would annihilate the saloons, I would use it at once; but if I can not do that today, I certainly can do something. I can save somebody's boy, perhaps my boy.

M. M. PARKHURST.

Methodism vs. The Saloon.

No discussion elicited more interest in the late session of the General Conference than the relation of the church to the American saloon. Nearly 700 delegates, one-half laymen, comprised of leading ministers and laymen from all parts of the world, representing nearly three million members, after thorough discussion, unanimously reaffirmed their uncompromising hostility to the licensed saloons and renewed their allegiance to the American Anti-Saloon League.

A permanent committee on Temperance was appointed, consisting of one member at large and one from each of the fourteen General Conference districts.

District No. 2—Rev. J. B. Graw, D. D., Camden, N. J.
District No. 3—S. M. Koon, Esq.
District No. 4—H. T. Ames, Esq., Williamstown, Pa.
District No. 7—Hon. Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.
District No. 8—Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., Chicago.
District No. 9—Hon. H. N. Johnson, Petersburg, N. D.
District No. 10—John Dale, Esq., Omaha, Neb.
District No. 11—Rev. J. W. VanCleave, East St. Louis, Ill.

This committee met and organized as follows:
Rev. J. G. Evans, Grant Park, Ill., chairman, (delegate-at-large).
Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Cor. Sec.
Rev. Henry Lemeke, Treas.
Hon. Samuel Dickie.
Rev. A. B. Leonard.

The following campaign is commenced and headquarters opened at 919 Association Building, Chicago. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, except Sunday, when all correspondence with the officers of the committee may be addressed. All letters containing stamps for reply will receive prompt attention.

The committee from each district will be expected to see:
1st.—That at each session of every annual conference a conference anniversary or mass meeting be held in the interest of temperance and prohibition.
2nd.—That we continue to observe in all our churches the fourth Sunday in November as temperance Sunday.
3rd.—That increased attention be given the subject of temperance in all of our Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues and Junior Leagues, and that the total abstinence pledge be presented therein.
4th.—That a session shall be devoted to temperance
in each campmeeting, Assembly and Epworth League Convention held within his district.

5th—That in all our Methodist papers more attention be given to the temperance reform than they have given in the past.

The committee will arrange to send to all our preachers in charge notices, material for addresses, and an address to be read in each pulpit throughout Methodism.

What may we not expect from the faithful, intelligent, conservative, progressive proclamation of the position of the Methodist Church on the given Sunday from sixteen thousand pulpits? Whatever may be the legal status in different states, the Methodist pulpits agree that Total Abstinence for the individual and prohibition by the state is the standard for all good Methodists, and that there can be no licensing of the liquor traffic without sin. Surely no Methodist preacher will fail to raise our battle cry.

The committee will also arrange to send first-class talent to all the sessions of the Annual Conference if so requested by the local committee.

M. M. PARKHURST,
Corresponding Secretary.

Southern Division.

W. Dean White, Superintendent.

Not long ago a woman, with the temerity to give her name and address, crossed the pledge on one of our membership cards and wrote in its stead: "No, I do want saloons." Poor woman.

We never know what we can do until we try. A few weeks before the late election we organized a League to rid a little saloon-heaved town of almost 1,500 souls, where the people had settled down into a state of almost hopeless despair. But they liked the A. S. L. idea and took hold of the work. "We don't expect to accomplish anything for two or three years, however," remarked one of the officers, "but we will cover the saloons right now that the fight is on!" And it was. At the ensuing election they elected three good anti-license men, including the president, for the town board. And now comes the news that for the first time in years the saloons of that town are being run according to law. Nothing like trying!

To have sentiment against the saloon is one thing—to make that sentiment felt, is another thing.

To talk against the saloons is one thing—to vote for a saloon man for office is another thing, and one of the main things that is giving the saloons power to flourish over us.

Speaking of voting for saloon men for office—maybe you are a Sunday School man, a praying man, a man who makes loud protestations against saloon rule and all of that: then you go down to the polls and vote for a whisky mayor, marshal or state's attorney. Then you wonder (or play like you do) that the saloons have such a hold on your town, and why the laws can't be enforced. You ought to be ashamed of yourself!

Said a lot of ruminators to one of our candidates before the last election: "If you don't withdraw from the race we'll boycott you and ruin your business!" Our man was muchly scared, but before resigning his place on the ticket he, with a number of business men, betook himself to figuring on the financial pos-

sibility of the proposed boycott. In their figures they lined up the whiskey fellows on one side of the sheet, the antis on the other; and when that list was completed, behold, what a study! Nine-tenths of the capital of the city, with nearly as great majority of brains, brawn and business, lined up on the dry side: the other tenth part of the capital, with a handful of second-class merchants, with one of the first-class order to give it caste, a company of goods-box whittlers, a gang of paupers (whose families are usually "on the town" during the winter), a few lawyers, whose clientele consist largely of saloon victims, a job-lot of onion-skinned gamblers, and every saloon keeper in town, lined up on the other side—representing the belligerents in the proposed boycott. Shade of the immortal Boycott—rise forth and rescue thine imperiled reputation.

With reference to the boycott business: Did you ever notice how closely the saloon fellows stick to one another, because they love their own and them only? Doubtless you have. And you perhaps have noticed another thing, which has often set you wondering: That when Christian and temperance people go shopping they don't pay enough attention to the character of the merchant with whom they trade. We know of towns in Illinois where, if the matter of rewarding our friends in throwing our trade with them were carried out, there would be fewer merchants in town to vote for license next year.

And, really, does not the interests of your temperance business men appeal to you for support? Many of them have submitted to indignities, boycott and slander, to say nothing of being the largest factors in your city's progress, for sake of your city's morals, your boys your wives and your homes, and all that—and yet, when you go down town to spend a few dollars you pass right by your good friend's door and right into a saloon advocates door you walk to spend your money. Tut, tut, straighten up your little backbone and show a little gratitude!

Apropos to the above: There is a certain large mercantile house in Illinois which sends out large catalogues all over the state, and uses the press generally to advertise its good business. And it is a great institution, and their prices are all right; but that isn't all: In the back of their catalogue is a wine and liquor list. Dry goods and whiskey! Ugh—to too much, too much. If those gentlemen want our small mail orders let them take their saloon out of the house.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Room 3 and 4, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
Cor. Fifth St. and Capitol Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

GENERAL PRACTICE

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The Emancipator

Vol. 1.

SOUTPHIELD, ILL., JULY-AUGUST, 1900.

No. 7

The Annual Meeting.

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois Makes a Fine Showing.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

This year the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Peoria, July 12. President Horace Reed, D. D., of Decatur, presided. In the absence of Secretary Sam Jones, Danville, Dr. C. B. Taylor, of Bloomington was elected secretary, and William R. Galloway was re-elected treasurer. The minutes of the previous meetings were read and unfinished business transacted.

C. R. Carlos, state superintendant, read his report, which on motion of M. A. Head, of Fairbury, was adopted and placed on file. We hereby present a synopsis of the report:

It was elected State Superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League on Dec. 28, 1899, to succeed Rev. M. H. Ewers who had held the position by appointment and by election for a period of over one year and a half. Almost every part of the state had been visited and the work of agitation had been vigorously prosecuted. It was largely pioneer work. A beginning had been made in the Law Enforcement sufficient to warrant the organization of a department to carry on this work. Two districts had been formed, one in Chicago, superintended by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, and the other in the southern part of the state, superintended by Rev. W. D. White.

I engaged Rev. E. E. Barclay as Field Secretary by the month at a salary of $600 a month and his expenses when in the field. He remained in this position till June 1st, a period of five months, when he accepted the Assistant Superintendency of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League. His salary was paid promptly and the state League owes him nothing.

I have organized two additional districts, the Quincy, Rev. A. A. Scruggs, superintendant, and the Champaign, Rev. C. M. Daniel, superintendant. Supt. White, of the Southern District, has been working hard and reports forty-three Leagues organized. Supt. Parkhurst of Chicago District has been working in the interest of the League since November, 1898. He has associated with him as Assistant Rev. Sam Fickel.

This District League, in conjunction with the State League, entertained the National Anti-Saloon League convention from May 22 to 27.

Rev. A. A. Scruggs, Supt. of the Quincy District, devoted the entire month of April to concentrating the League and the work was concluded by the organization of a County Anti-Saloon League, the first in Illinois.

William H. Anderson, General Attorney for the League, began his work promptly January 1, 1900, and has prosecuted it with varying success. The work of law enforcement is difficult in Illinois and unless the public sentiment demands it there is little gained in attempting it. Much, however, is hoped from this department in the future.

To meet the demands of our local Leagues and to reach the members of the league, we issued the first number of THE EMANCIPATOR, the official organ of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, in January. It has proved in favor until the subscription numbers over 14,000. It is issued monthly and is sent to every one who makes a subscription to the state work. Our collectors in securing the pledges made and furnishing the State League with a medium of communication that is helpful and inspiring.

The financial statement which is hereby submitted indicates the amount received and disbursed from the office. The money received by individual workers while in the field and the disbursement of the same is indicated on the weekly and monthly reports which are required to make the State Superintendant. The balances of which are conveyed to the Superintendant. The State League has reduced its indebtedness almost $1,000 in the past six months, leaving a little over $100 yet to be paid.

The State Treasurer, R. R. Hieyromus, has conveyed his report to the Board of Trustees, and expresses his regret that important business prevents his presence with you. He has discharged the duties of his office with cheerfulness and fidelity and so far without any remuneration.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. CARLOS,
State Superintendant

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Financial report of C. R. Carlos, State Superintendant of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, to the Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting held in Peoria, Illinois, July 12, 1900.

Balance July 12, 1899. $123.28.
Ledger receipts $852.04.
Cash receipts, banked 313.00.
Total receipts $931.32.
Total expenditures $930.04.
Balance on hand $291.82.

Paid C. R. Carlos $1,441.95.
" W. D. White 250.91.
" E. E. Barclay 1,699.30.
" C. A. Scruggs 360.91.
" Office expense 918.40.
" Outside expense 1,725.45.
" F. R. Ewers 173.37.
" W. H. Anderson 58.50.

$6,601.64.

OTHER REPORTS.

Other reports were read, adopted, and filed. These contain the full account of work done for the year in the several districts and under different departments. All of the accounts were carefully audited and all vouchers were ordered filed.

The Treasurer's report which covers a period of six months shows that during that time the total receipts amounted to $1,127.58, the total disbursements $1,340.39 with a balance in bank of $57.60.

After the reports were all read and approved, it was announced that Trustees W. H. Grafton, of Rock Island, had moved from the state, and that Dr. Ole Olson of Moline was deceased. The following were elected members of the Board: Revs. W. A. Smith, J. H. Cooper, Moline; W. A. Smith, Peoria; T. E. Rogers, Springfield; Dr. F. R. Hieyromus, Springfield; Rev. J. H. Anderson of Springfield, Thos. S. Marshall, Salem, John Saville, Peoria, H. W. Cooper, Moline.

On motion of Dr. M. M. Parkhurst the following were elected trustees from Chicago: Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., Rev. Kettrier, Wheeler, Matson Hill, Esg., Wm. Mason and Rev. Frank Carson.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Horace Reed, Decatur; Vice Presidents, Rev. C. E. Dunn, Freeston, Rev. Frank Carson, Thos. S. Marshall, Salem; Secretary, Dr. F. R. Rogers, Springfield; Treasurer, F. R. Hieyromus, Springfield; Rev. J. H. Anderson, of Springfield, was re-elected State Superintendant. The following resolution was prepared by Rev. M. H. Ewers, for the state Superintendant, and adopted unanimously by the Board of Trustees:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this Board that the State Superintendant should be maintained in office for the term of three years at least. We hereby give the present incumbent, Rev. C. R. Carlos, our assurance that in the continued success of the work we will support him for that length of time."

(Continued on second page)
The Annual Meeting.

(Continued from first page).

C. W. Gulick of Champaign gave an interesting and encouraging report of the work in Champaign county. The financial plans adopted in this county were heartily approved but after a little talk on this subject it was deemed wise to leave the matter to the discretion of the state and district superintendents. The trustees urged upon the workers the necessity of organizing county associations as rapidly as possible. They also instructed the State Superintendent to secure additional legislative legislation in the interest of temperance.

The meeting was adjourned after an eloquent prayer from Dr. C. E. Dunn.

We present to our readers on the fourth page the names of all the members of the board of Trustees with their addresses.

Another year's work has begun. More workers are needed. Demand of the forces of temperance will yet wear the workers of the grace of the great red dragon.

The Government License.

As the general attorney is being constantly asked about the rights conferred by a certain license, and questions pertaining to it, he thought it well to make a statement with reference to this point and thus save correspondence.

In the first place it must be distinctly understood that the "government license" for every town, has absolutely no temperance provisions. It is merely a matter of revenue with the state. The "government license," so-called, is in fact not a license at all, but merely a tax stamp. On the other hand, the object of the state laws and city ordinances passed under their authority is regulation. The government says that one shall not sell liquor without paying a license. The state laws provide that one may sell under certain conditions, and this right to sell, under the laws of this state is properly called a license. The so-called "government license" simply allows one to sell without being disturbed by the Federal government. The state law does not require the furnishing of a man a place where he can sell. He must take his chances on that. The payment of the Federal tax gives no right in opposition to state laws, or city or village ordinances which are properly passed. The man who sells liquor in a town where the sale in any quantity is absolutely prohibited may be punished under the state law. They are all in favor of doing this. The result of the law is the destruction of the county.
many local circumstances which officials of a state organization can't know. Very frequently there is a local prejudice against detectives. It often happens that state's and city attorneys sell out and give away the cases and blame the detectives who are strangers. Often they are lied about and temperament people are foolish enough to believe it, and when they see the publicity it is impossible and unwise for the state organizations to do the work.

This kind of work should not be attempted until there is general and experienced and our responsibility cases. Our good offices, however, are always at the service of local Leagues for the benefit of the work.

Treachery at Girard.

It will be remembered by readers of the last issue of THE EMANCIPATOR that the victory over saloons at Girard was accomplished by the hard work done by the local Anti-Saloon League under the leadership of Pastor Gillett, Gay and Sharpe. Impeccable public standing and a fine reputation for the moral and fair-minded citizens of that place to that annet place of the people of the city county license was granted in spite of the voice of the people by two aldermen who had pledged themselves to carry out popular will, violating their pledge and betraying their constituents while another "temperance" (I) councilman was.

Never was there a squarer fight nor a more honest victory won. Never has there been a more pitifully, contemptible piece of treason. Each of the aldermanic candidates, Messrs. Timoth, Allen and Horton, were called upon by a representative of the League and promised to act in the council, if elected, as the people should direct at the ballot box. All of these three are the men who place themselves above the people in wisdom and authority. Mr. Horton was a member of the council, but was promptly expelled from the council without a dissenting voice. People shun his place of business as they would the plague, and he will be made to feel more and more the wrath of all honest citizens. "The leaders of the League," said one of those who had pledged, "are the men who place themselves above the people in wisdom and authority. Mr. Horton was a member of the council, but was promptly expelled from the council without a dissenting voice. People shun his place of business as they would the plague, and he will be made to feel more and more the wrath of all honest citizens."

Our Banner Coy.

In April, 1900, the Anti-Saloon workers organized the Anti-Saloon League by electing a County President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee. The county has now sixteen League organizations with a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee in each League, making an effective force of one hundred progressive temperance men. The County Secretary, C. W. Gallic, oversees the work. They have had over sixty special sermons and lectures and have distributed fifteen thousand leaflets and a thousand "Emancipators." Orders have been received for one thousand "Emancipators" for August to distribute in their county. Chautauqua and a large number of orders have been received. The League workers and the temperance people of the county have been steadily working toward the goal of a saloon-free county.

What of the future? The Girard League and the others in the county are determined to continue their fight as before, only with different methods. It believes in the Aldermen and the city council and the law and it may rely as they have proven true to principle thus far. Next Spring it is hoped to reinforce the town board by timber that will stand more strain than some now there. In the meantime let all efforts be made to secure the enactment of the new local option bill by the next legislature.

"As Others See Us."

We have recently received a letter from a prominent citizen in Sterling, Illinois, who has the following to say about moral conditions in Springfield and Sterling:

"Dear Sir: I was talking with one of our militia men today, just returned from Springfield. He says that notwithstanding the fact that a large percent of the people are under twenty one years of age, they find no trouble in eluding the guards and visiting scores of places of ill-repute in Springfield. That there is so little police protection in your town and so lax is the discipline of the state militia officers that the militia are in constant brawls in these places. Now you will know the two great vices that always go hand in hand with the saloon and gambling as it is said that you in your city, to the number of over one hundred, so are also the brothel and the gambling hell. I have been heard proclaim from the pulpit and from the platform the glory of your flag, our country and its institutions, but unless some Daniels and some Otho, men from God come to this state soon we are surely lost.

Sterling is a small inland town of 7,000 souls. Of the fourteen saloons, paying $1,000 a year, each for license, two beer bottling houses, one brewery and two Italian saloons, liquor without license. Our leading daily recently made the open charge, sustained by an interview with many of our leading business men, that we have a gang of bookies for saloons. We have eleven churches and thirteen or fourteen Protestant denominations. If they were to hold a revival from now until Christmas they could not save the souls of ten shop men, very few of whom ever atten church. Our pastors are all earnest, faithful men and each church has a little quota of faithful prayer meeting Christians. It seems too little for the whole heap. Which way lies our duty?"

A Watermelon Campaign.

The two dominant parties of Sangamon County have no lack for the office of state's attorney who are not in favor with the best men of their respective parties. They are not considered to be safe, crowded with sufficient ability to look after the functions of that important office. They are also said to be the greatest lawless element of society in the county. These facts have led Robert Patton, one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Sangamon County bar, to offer his services to the people for that office at the earriest solicitation of hundreds of voters. He has inaugurated a vigorous and, thus far, very successful campaign. A series of meetings have been arranged in different farming localities where, after the address, everybody is invited to eat watermelon and freely discuss the necessity of the election of Mr. Patton in the interest of law and order. At one place fully five hundred persons were present and two hundred watermelons were eaten. The farmers are furnishing the melons. It is positively refreshing to see the voters of the county so thoroughly and intensely interested in the election of a man who says that if he is elected state's attorney he will enforce the law to the best of his ability against all violators. It is amusing to see the other fellows try to crack the party joke. However, they are greatly alarmed, and it now looks as if Robert Patton will be elected.

The Conventions.

The conventions are over; the candidates have been nominated and now the struggle is on. Each party seems to have nominated its strongest and best representative men. When the issues, state and national, are once clearly drawn, it will readily receive its due in a vituperative campaign. For more than two months money and noise will be freely dispensed. It behoves all sober-minded men to exert a restraining influence. Instead of allowing religious and reform efforts to lag until after the election, strenuous endeavor should be made to hold the minds of the people to something more emboldening than political clap-trap. The Anti-Saloon League, being omniparisan, is in an admirable position to help in this kind of work. We propose to wage a vigorous warfare against the saloon "during this political campaign and ask our friends and supporters everywhere to secure us a hearing for our great cause.

In McLean County the better class of Democrats did not attend the primaries. As a result, one Hefferman, a saloonkeeper of Bloomington, was nominated for the legislature. Now the best men of that party are dissatisfied and are determined to turn the saloon keeper down. We believe that men in McLean County to insure the defeat of Hefferman. What a disgrace it would be to have him in the legislature representing a constituency as lives in old McLean.
The Emancipator.
REV. C. R. CARLOS .................. Editor.

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"Let us emphasize the points on which we agree, and avoid subjects as to which we differ."

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Hurrabal hurrabal for—The Anti-Saloon League candidate.
The independent voter is increasing in numbers.
It is no credit to a man to vote the ticket straight.
The saloon man always carries his pencil to the polls.
There is more virtue in a ballot than we sometimes think.

You never hear a friendly word for the saloon at the Chautauqua.

Ninety-two per cent of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors.
It is highly essential that the day school teacher should be a total abstainer.

You can lead some voters to the polling booth but you cannot always make them vote as you wish.

Business was a good clean man on the other party ticket than for a whiskey man on my own.

Your candidate may not drink himself, but if he is hand in glove with the saloon element, turn him down.

Most of the work of the politician during the campaign is to encourage the voters to vote the whole ticket.

What are you doing to crush the saloon? Are you doing anything? If not, why not? Nobody to help? Look up. Look forward.

We need money. Not to keep, but to transmute it into endeavors which will overthrow the saloon. Who will respond? You will at least pay your pledge.

Political clubs and organizations are springing up all over the state. The Anti-Saloon League is teaching the power of organized effort against the saloon.

If a candidate places his money in the hands of a saloonkeeper for the purpose of treating the boys, you are running a great risk in electing him to office.

Quite a number of candidates for the legislature are being pledged on our bill in favor of county local option. If you have not a copy of the bill and desire to secure the same please address the central office.

The saloon rolls a man quickly of his self-respect and honor. He runs an account with the saloon and the grocer. When pay day comes the saloonkeeper is paid, the grocer's account in whole or in part still stands. It accumulates month after month and probably is never paid. It is so in every place where the saloon is established.

The beer brewers' congress resolved to 'sustain no candidate of whatever party, in any election, who is in any way disposed favorably toward the total abstinence cause.' There you have it.

Some men in this state who are running for office are to all appearances total abstainers and yet the saloons are for them. They probably talk the "personal liberty" rot and make a bad use of their money.

Our Mid-Summer Number.
Owing to the indisposition of the editor and the fact that our fiscal year ended the middle of July, it was deemed advisable to issue but one number of The Emancipator for July and August. This is the present Mid-Summer number. It comes to you in different form and dress which also occasioned the consolidation of the two numbers.

We hope to be out promptly each month in the future. Our readers are earnestly requested to send to us any item of news that would be helpful in the fight against the saloon. Clippings from local papers are often very desirable and contain information that ought to be extended. We are anxious to make The Emancipator helpful to all local Leagues and a source of inspiration to every reader. Write us any words of suggestion or encouragement that will aid us and they will be appreciated.

Headquarters.

In many towns and cities regular headquarters have been opened up by the two great political parties. Why should it not be a good thing for the Anti-Saloon League in many places to open headquarters from which literature could be disseminated and to which people could bring information in the interests of temperance? Arrangements could also be made to dispense refreshments. If nothing else, plenty of pure, cold water could be conveniently placed for the public. This was tried in one town and the sale of beer was greatly decreased.
Five distilleries of Peoria were on fire on the same day last week. Damages to the amount of $25,000 is reported. None of the whiskey was consumed—that way.

Again we urge our readers to find out how the candidates for the legislature stand on the saloon question. No true Legatee can afford to be deceived. You must be sure of your man. If he dodges you now, you had better dodge him at the polls.

The saloon will use all of the influence that it has during the present political campaign in its own interests. It is not so much absorbed in national issues that it will not look after the interests of the candidate for the office of state's attorney who will favor the saloon crowd if elected. The saloonkeeper makes his demands fearlessly.

The state superintendent has been speaking at several Chautauqua Assemblies recently on "The Saloon Problem and How to Solve It." He has been well received and his solution of the problem has inspired hope. The newspapers of Danville, especially, give an extended report of his address, thereby enabling him to reach a wider constituency for which he is thankful.

We know of two counties in this state where the Republicans have re-nominated for state's attorney the present incumbent who is hand and glove with the saloon element. The record has been made and cannot be denied. These men must be defeated. As both counties are Republican by a large majority, the defeat will be accomplished by Republican voters who prefer to see a sober, law-enforcing Democrat in that office than to help re-elect a whiskey man.

Our general attorney, William H. Anderson, made a fifteen minute address at the second evening session of the Illinois State Epworth League Convention which was held at Peoria July 10-13. The address was well received and made friends for the Anti-Saloon League. Rev. Charles F. McKown, in writing up the state convention for the Illinois Methodist Journal, reports that State President VanPelt, of the Epworth League, said that it was the best short speech of the convention.

Enforce The Law.

The following from Ex-President Benjamin Harrison should be called to the attention of every Mayor that has a Police force who do not enforce the law in Illinois: "The idea that a mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous. We choose executive officers to enforce laws, and not repeal or suspend them at their pleasure. It is a

The Emancipator.

The emancipator.

The Hard Cider Case.

William B. Hewitt of Chenoa, McLean County, owns a cider press. He has accumulated a lot of cider with which time and the devil have tampered until it became hard. He thought because he was the producer that he had the disposal of it regardless of the fact that it was intoxicating. Over thirty counts were secured against him, and the total costs aggregated almost $1,000. He appealed the cases to the appellate court but the decision of the lower court was sustained. It then went to the supreme court and it affirmed the decision previously given. By this time the attention of the Federal Government had been attracted and recently he has had a costly interview with Uncle Sam. What has been done in Chenoa ought to be done in other places. Remember the law explicitly states that it cannot be sold or given away.

Without Permission.

During the late state Democratic convention in Springfield a large transparency was conspicuously displayed in front of Wright's saloon near the St. Nicholas hotel, with a picture of Alschuler and the statement that in that saloon was the headquarters of the man who became the nominee of his party for governor. The display was not authorized and the proprietor of the saloon had no such capacity to do it, knowing that no candidate would care to protest at that time. We recently saw Judge Wade, usually in a saloon, in the same city. These displays do not necessarily mean that the candidates are patrons and supporters of the saloon.

The A. S. L. in Politics.

Carroll D. Wright, one of the wisest and best men in the country, the head of the United States Department of Statistics tells us: "Politics, in the true sense, means the science of government, or that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvements of their morals.

Religion in politics means that line of action in human affairs which preserves the rights and conserves the peace and welfare of the greatest number which requires as the highest duty of obedience to God, loyalty to our own conscience, love to our neighbors, in which alone is to be found that political and maternal prosperity so eminently essential to the happiness of society.

In the above sense the Anti-Saloon League is in politics. The domain of politics will yet be wrested from the demagogue and then religion in politics will be as natural as religion in literature or art.

Some Recent Tragedies.

A lot of fellows at Fairmount, a temperature town, shipped in a keg of beer. Many became drunk. One young man upon whom the beer had a soothing effect went to sleep on the railroad track. He was killed by a passing train—murdered by beer.

A man with a sample case of liquors entered into an Illinois town a few weeks since from which the saloons had been driven several years ago. The people in the town do not want saloons. They do not want intoxicating liquors brought into their town. They took the law into their own hands. Some one told them that they make him acquainted with the pond at the edge of town and after he had been plunged in two or three times, they promised to move out. He went breathing threats but has not been back since.

A cold-storage man near Salem defied the laws of God and man and persisted in selling beer to the sorrow of all the best citizens. Every method moral and legal was resorted to in order that the place might be suppressed. Finally the Lord permitted the devil to foreclose his mortgage on the cold-storage man, and in the stillness of the night his soul was required.

Sunday night, August 19, 1909, Place: Springfield, Senate, Pan-American saloon. Many persons seated around tables drink beer. The law openly defied. Enter death. With his cold icy fingers he touched the man at one of the tables. He starts to rise, utters a cry, throws up his hands, falls face forward on the floor—dies. One of the best, says he cannot tell the cause of his death. One thing is certain, he died in a saloon.

A Welcome To Illinois.

It is with great pleasure that we announce to the people of Dixon District, that we have secured the services of Rev. Fred J. Van Hoesen, Ph. D., of Watertown, N. Y., to take charge of the work of the Anti-Saloon League in that district. Dr. Van Hoesen comes to us highly recommended and we ask for him a cordial reception from all the people. The following are his credentials: Jodaviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island, Bureau, Henry and Putnam. He has been appointed District Superintendent. He will give his entire time and energy to the work. His experience in the Anti-Saloon League work will enable him to succeed if all who are opposed to the saloon shall hearken co-operatively to the voice of God, and enunciating the principles and plans of the League. He will make his home in Dixon and we are sure that all of that beautiful and enterprising city will cordially welcome him and his family.

We hope to present his picture to the readers of THE EMANCIPATOR next month.
THE EMANCIPATOR

Over The State.

RUSHVILLE—The county seat of Schuyler County, is beautifully situated at the junction of the Illinois and the Mississippi. There are several saloons here that are doing their best to fasten themselves like visors upon the community. They have not been there long but the effects are already visible. The people of the town are determined to rid the town of the saloons. At the meeting last Monday night at the Christian church great enthusiasm was aroused. A temporary organization was formed. Some of the strongest men financially and professionally in the city at its head. We found the pastors of the three Lutheran and two Reformed men who are outspoken for the cause of temperance.

PAXTON is a fine city of probably 4,000 inhabitants. It has a mixed population. It has six churches and no saloons. The vigorous campaign last spring resulted in voting them out. This was followed by a great union revival. You can’t down tone up aggressive Christian sentiment and make the churches truly militant. The people have adopted the principles and plans of the Anti-Saloon League at the Methodist church in the morning and in the evening he addresses a large audience in the tabernacle which had been erected for the union revival meetings. The people are anxious to hold the victory already won, but there is a great deal of illegal selling. Two cold storage houses outside town are doing a big business and there are no efforts to stop them. There is only one way and that is to organize an Anti-Saloon League and get to work. The good people of Paxton can secure their victory for all time to come but they cannot do it by folding their arms and waiting for somebody to come along and fight their battles for them. The Anti-Saloon League is ready to help and direct but there should be a strong local League through which to work.

CHRISMAN—On Sunday, July 22, Superintendent C. R. Carlos endeavor to enrolling the Christian sentiment against the saloons but owing to the absence of every pastor from the town, the general apathy and discouragement of the people and the hot weather, he was but partly successful. The saloons flourish and abound and the indifference of the Christian people is simply appalling. You would think God is dead to hear them talk. One church was entirely closed and the others would have been on that particular Sunday if it had not been for the Anti-Saloon League man. However, he found some good capital and at Scotch Church, where he spoke in the afternoon. Our visit must have done some good and aroused some sentiment for we have since heard that they desire an organization, in fact two of the pastors are so anxious to organize a League and so fearful that we would never come back here to organize one that they have taken the extraordinary precaution to advise our colleague to telegraph the small amount subscribed until a League is organized. The third time is the charm and the saloons must go even out of Chrisman.

SIDELL—Sunday, July 29, was spent by the Superintendent in this delightful town, the guest of Rev. Frank Lucas and his estimable wife, friends of other days. There are no saloons in Sidell and nobody apparently wants them. It has all the characteristics of a temperance town—sidewalk, walks, electric lights, beautiful residences and substantial business houses. The churches are well attended. The schools are unexcelled for the grade. Would that we had many more such towns in Illinois.

GENESEO—Every time herefore that the Superintendent has visited Genesee it was very cold, but this visit, made on the first Sunday in August, he was given a warm reception—indeed it was hot. In the morning a service was held in the Methodist Church whose doors always swing wide open for the Anti-Saloon League, and we judge as long as Rev. C. W. Ayling is the pastor in the evening at six o’clock a union temperance service was held in the beautiful park. It was well attended and much interest in local conditions was aroused. This beautiful little city with its splendid educational facilities and and others churches is still cursed with saloons. If the sentiment keeps growing, however, they must soon go. Two saloons in the place are very deceptive. In front is a soda fountain and bakery, in the rear a saloon of the worst sort. The Superintendent himself was deceived and entered for a cooling drink of soda and discovered that he was in the front of a saloon in which men and women were drinking. Swinging doors intervened. The young men and the young women of Genesee are in jeopardy.

SPRINGFIELD—The results of the prosecution of the saloon in this city are still apparent. Recently Judge Murray fined four saloon keepers $25 each and costs for keeping open on Sunday on evidence secured by the Anti-Saloon League. The saloonkeepers have learned a new trick and that is to garnish their fine which gives them five months to pay it in. By this way they figure they will carry their cases beyond election and then hope to elect a state’s attorney that will be altogether favorable to them. The immediate duty of every law-abiding citizen of Springfield and Sangamon County is to elect a state’s attorney who is known to favor law enforcement and who will do his duty. One city cannot be bought nor intimidated by the Saloons.

The following from the pen of A. E. Carhart, the efficient superintendent of the South Dakota A. S. L. clearly defines the political attitude of the Anti-Saloon League:

The League is non-partisan, but not wholly out of politics. It will not move upon any political party considerate as such. But it will gladly encourage and assist any party in the nomination and election of Prohibition candidates. It designs to aid to the best of its ability the righteous elements in every party to defeat the ungodly, the unsavory and vicious men who are ever seeking to control the offices.

The League’s faith in integrity of the common people, but understands that they are often swerved from the path of wisdom by the clamors of selfish partisans.

To aid the people to realize their dearest rights and highest good is the only motive of the League.

Southern Division Notes.

(W. Dean White, Sup’t.)

It often happens that the saloonists have more confidence in the ability of the churches than the churches have in them. Some time since we were discussing the situation of a certain town with the pastor and the conditions confronting him there were utterly hopeless, and, "There’s no much use of trying." Within an hour we were in conversation with a saloonist of the same town. When he was informed of our methods of going after the saloons he said, "That’s about the way we feel". They have an mighty close call at the last election; and, if they had been organized we’d have lost out.

SANDOVAL has one of the most active Leagues in the state. They hold business and agitation meetings twice a month. They won out on the last election, but the saloonists contested six votes and knocked out a well-gained victory. But, not to be entirely counted out, they said to the saloon-keeper, "You think we can’t keep the law." The saloonists took it as a joke. But Klipfinger and his crowd don’t joke. One electorate they pulled a saloon-keeper for keeping open on that day. It cost the fellow $35.90. That at least spoiled some of the gentleman’s profits for the day. Then, recently, they went after the gang for Sunday opening, selling to minors, selling to drunks, taking a side-walk at about a dollar a case. The gamblers plead guilty and every man of them was fined. The other cases going before a grand jury, a judge forced us to take the cases to the Circuit Court, where there will be no chance for foul play, week.

These saloon fellows will learn after awhile if they keep on fooling with the loaded end of the League.

And we hope the League folk will learn enough by this late experience to quit electing whiskey men to office. A pretty mess indeed do these whiskey justices (?) make of justice.

SALEM. More tidings from the old Salem, three months ago, when our "boys" were down to help us clean up the town, they declared Salem then to be the cleanest, most temperate town in Illinois. They fished around here eighteen days, two of them, before they caught a single sucker. Then they caught several. But there was still the unsolved problem of the "club-house," a notorious joint one and a half miles outside the corporation. Fifteen indictments against the keeper were returned by the grand jury for selling liquor without license. A plea of guilty was entered on two counts and the rest were nolled. Then we were up to our extremity until the matter was turned over to Mr. Lord himself took a hand in the matter and commanded the soul of the poor keeper to a higher Judgment. In the night, while he slept, his soul went out. Heart-disease," the doctors said. They meant, alcoholism. But a little thing like death stood in the way of the Francis family a little home at Salem. They went right on with their business at the old stand. And last Sunday some of the boys went out and got a little this and a little that. The echoes of their war-whoop had scarcely died away before Mayor Marshall had the city council on the road to the "club-house," armed with the sheriff’s posse and a stupendous amount of hot coals for the "clubbers." Tuesday morn-
ing the widow and her boys were ar-
raigned before Justice Houchins for
selling liquor without license, State's
Attorney Jenness prosecuting. Attor-
cy said Houchins conducted the cause of the
state in good shape, (and his friends
approve it) but Justice Houchins got
away at the close of the pro-
ceedings and said two instead of five,
at $20 each and costs. But the troubles of
the family have but begun. Proceedings are yet to be instituted un-
der the statute of $50 and costs, and
then ye Uncle Samuel takes them un-
der his mercy for violation of the
national statute. If that joint
doesn't soon get "clubbed" to death there is no confess to not knowing as
much as we now think we do.

There are a whole family of Mayors
over the state who say, when they are
assuming upon the subject of law-en-
forcement: "Huh, it's none of my busi-
ness to be looking after those fellows."]

Burlington has a mayor who thinks it's his business and makes it his business to make it pretty interesting for the evil minded, and as a consequence, Salena, that few dead-bests and bums within its borders than any town of its size in the state. We make that city a place with a perfect knowledge of whereof we speak. One reason why we scored such a large vote for no-
licensing at the late election was because Marshall's strict administra-
tion had run a whole job lot of dead
beasts out of town. We mention these things not only to give the honor to a man who is honestly trying to do his sworn duty, but that other towns may take notice and be governed accord-
ingly, when the time rolls around again to elect a mayor. Of course, you can't have our Salem mayor, but with that set up good, honest, fearless man of your town and then have your god-fearing, law-abiding citizens vote for or else you have nothing. There's more in the man than there is in the land.

When the whiskey cases were called in Salem the other day there were present quite a number of the best women in town to bear the pro-
curated and lend their influence to justice. And it helped. We commend their example.

MURPHYSBORO—Encouraging results from time to time concerning the work in Murphysboro. Business and agitation meetings are held, and the work is moving along smoothly. We are glad to learn that they have a loyal, fearless lot of pastors who have thrown their whole life into the League's work. The Lord bless the faithful pastors. In their hands rest largely the saloon question in the country over. Where the pastors are alive and work with any unanimity in our League there we succeed. Where the pastors are in different, there we usually fail.

Speaking of pastors: There are a few of them (we wish we could con-
scientiously say a great many) who carry written upon their frontlets, "Down with the saloons!" and they "down." You may follow them up further than you like, you'll leave a trail of dry towns behind them. Upon the other hand, now and then we find a pastor who can stand the heat and all the things they say about the saloons. Where the saloons rank wherever he goes. He reinforces the saloon power by reason of his own cowardice and poor, pitiful, mindless spirit everywhere and always manifest. They call themselves "conservatives," for short. And not long since we got it pretty straight that one of these "conservatives" laid low in a furious saloon fight carried on in his town, and after the fight was over the doctors dispelled this little "conservative" soul received a very pithy perusal from his admiring friends, the doctors. Such a thing as tickles the devil nearly to death.

COLLINSVILLE—This little city throw wide its doors to us last month, and we found quite a number of good, staunch temperance people there who believe in the fight against all odds. The situation there is not at all promising of any marked or imme-
EDIATE results, but persistent work will tell after awhile. The Chris-
tian people can not do less than their very best to drive back the great tide of wickedness that is beating them through an overstock of lawless saloons. God requires that we at least do all we can. The results we can leave with Him. We hope, with the approach of cooler weather, to hold a protracted meeting with the Collinsville ; brethren. Sunday schools, churches and Y. M. C. A's won't all grow and thrive toge-
ther up. Either the former will come out the latter, or the latter will parasite and kill the former.

The Superintendent will at once begin the work of thoroughly organiz-
ing two or three counties for the fall campaign. The churches of counties in the Southern Division can easily overcome the saloon element and elect their best men to office, regardless of their political affiliations. If only they were organized. Two counties have already made application to us for a strong organization. Who else wants us right away? But don't write us until you are ready to help us in every way possible.

GOLCONDA—We gave this rare old town a call the first Sunday in July. We found the pastors unanimi-
ously in favor with our methods, and
and we managed to speak in four differ-
ent churches and met with them. And
they have some fine people, social, cul-
tured and hospitable. They have also
three saloons. And these saloons have
about as much affiliation, the affections
of the people as though they were one of
the dispensables of life. We pray for
a mighty wakening in this city by the
sea. And some day when we may have
an invitation to go back and hold an anti-saloon revival for them. Again we say to our pastors and
Leagues. Why don't you send for us
to come down and hold a series of meet-
ines with your brethren. Leagu-
iers, in the name of common sense and
righteousness don't wait until an-
other election is right upon you before you begin to get ready to vote out
the saloons. Begin now to build up a sen-
timent that will make them an utter
impossibility. The more you have vanquished the saloons at the election last spring, don't sit down and hug yourself in si-
 lent ecstasy until another election awakens you to fact you've got saloons again. We know of towns where they have no saloons this year, and where the boys in the whole church are taking a snooze after the battle of the spring election, while the other fellows are working like Trojans.

to regain what they lost. Rouse ye,
ye Christian soldiers, and get to work. Don't rest with a bare majority of
your voters against the saloon, but ague the question and see that there
be a single would-be deacon man in
the whole town who would dare to ad-
vote for the pool at the saloon.

The Superintendent will put in
the most of this time this summer stirring up the Leagues. Don't be hy-
priised if he drops in upon you without warning. But, better, invite him to come.

CREAL SPRINGS has been visited,
and a nice little crowd came out to hear us. One of the nicest, warm evenings of the year. Con-
sequently we made our talk short and promised to go again soon. They have no saloons this year, they have a lot of restless, persistent saloon advocates eternally at work building up saloon sentiment. One of the al-
most insurmountable arguments used by the whiskeyeites is, "Let there now be saloons that we may have electricity, etc." It appears people find an old place there for holding such meetings, the deserted halls of the Y. M. C. A. Don't it?

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gether up. Either the former will come out the latter, or the latter will parasite and kill the former.

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Uncle Sam's Demands.
The following advertisement has been
running in the Springfield "Daily Jour-
nAL" for some time now:

WANTED—FOR U.S. ARMY,
able-bodied unmarried men between the
ages of 21 and 35; citizens of the U.S.,
of good character and temperance, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits are specially desired for ser-
vice in the Philippines. For information apply to recruiting officer, too East Side
Square, Springfield. Ill.

Uncle Sam wants the flower of our
young manhood. He wants them to be
intelligent, patriotic and of "true charac-
ter and temperance habits." He pro-
poses then to place them under the in-
fuence of the government saloon in the
entire country, whether they are from this country or whether they go to
the Philippines. What a shame! Would that our boys might come home safe and sound. The day of retri-
butution will surely come for those who having the authority will not banish the army saloons. The report from the Philippines are sickening. Recently a ship returned to San-
Francisco having nineteen American soldiers sick from the use of intoxicating liquors. More have been slain by the deadly saloon in the islands
than by warfare with the enemy.
Hyde ParkVictories.

We have watched with interest the recent activities of the citizens of Hyde Park in Chicago, led by Arthur Burrell Farwell, to drive the "blind pigs" from their prohibited district. The following from the 'Times-Herald' is a condensed report of the struggle:

The civil service commission recommended that the chief of the police, Sergeant Gideon Hunt, Captain Madden and Lieutenant Clancy for lack of vigilance in suppressing the "blind pigs" in the Hyde Park prohibition district. Policeman Purcell, accused of drinking in a "blind pig," was acquitted.

Arthur Burrell Farwell, secretary of the Hyde Park Protective Association, filed charges against those civil servants, and the vigilance commission against Hunt, Madden and Clancy to the effect that they were in violation of the prohibition law. The civil service commission listened to all the testimony, and it was shown that Inspector Hunt had recommended malt liquor licenses for notorious violators of the prohibition law. The facts following were brought out to prove that the agents of the Hyde Park Protective Association could not find out the "blind pigs" as they were apparently ignorant of the violations of the law. In one case it was shown that 8,406 bottles of beer were sold within twenty-eight days, and that the police claimed they could not find the place.

The "blind pigs" are out of Hyde Park for once and we trust for all time. The peace and prosperity that reigns in this prohibition district is an object lesson of what can be done when the people of the whole city unite to defeat the universal demand for the evils to prevail throughout Chicago.

A Whiskey War.

Mr. Vernon has been having a great deal of trouble with his neighbors. They are all trying to put a stop to his business, but he seems to be doing well. He has a large following, and the other neighbors are trying to get the papers to agitate against him. The news is that the neighbors have been trying to get the paper to print an article about him. The neighbors are not satisfied, but they are not doing anything about it. They are just letting the matter go.

The Blind Pig Man.

This parasite of humanity has fastened himself on many communities in the city of Chicago. The Blind Pig has been voted out. Strangely protected by the Federal government from which Charles Ahrens, in the service of Bartram is a jewel. Justice O'Connell's court is all right. The case was properly and evidence conclusive. Ahrens was fined $50. His good spouse was also fined. In the meantime the blind pig languished in jail. He promised to do no more. He paid cash $150 and $300 each. Charged up against him he for his vow. Talking about blind pigs, many earn.

William H. Anderson
Attorney & Counselor at Law
Rooms 3 and 4, Y. M. C. A., Bldg.,
6th and State Ave.,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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W. H. Rigo, Trav. Rep., St. Nicholas Hotel,
Springfield, Ill.

W. H. M. Rigg, Trav. Rep., St. Nicholas Hotel,
Springfield, Ill.

Th image contains paragraphs of text discussing various topics such as Hyde Park, prohibition, a war involving alcohol, and legal matters. The text is a mix of educational and news-related content, discussing current events and legal moves. The paragraphs contain references to individuals and places, such as Hyde Park, Chicago, and various individuals and actions taken against them. The text also includes mentions of a typewriter and a personal advertisement for an attorney. The overall tone is informative and informative, providing details about the events and individuals mentioned.
The Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial.

"All that I am I owe to my angel Mother."

- A. Lincoln.

After being neglected for many years, the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Spencer County, Indiana, will be marked with a massive and handsome monument.

Col. Culver, who is the contractor for the remodelling and reconstruction of the National Lincoln Monument in Springfield, and who generously donated the labor and material, called in to consultation Mr. Thompson Stickle, the monumental architect and designer and gave this gentleman carte blanche instructions to prepare a design which would embody the best ideas in monumental construction and at the same time typify the life of the noble woman who gave the world such a famous and revered son.

In the construction of the work Col. Culver made but one stipulation and that was that as much granite as possible from the National Lincoln Monument in Springfield be used for the work, and that the stone used in the temporary vault, where the body of Abraham Lincoln now rests, will be adopted for the foundation of this monument.

In the design which has been accepted and here illustrated, the lower base or footing-course will rest on a solid foundation, then comes a massive rock-faced base, and the brackets which form the support for the die being cut solid on this block.

The die block is also done in rock-face effect, and the face of this block is handsomely hand carved. As the scroll of time unrolls it reveals the name of "Nancy Hanks Lincoln." and added to this is the simple inscription "Mother of Abraham Lincoln." The ivy representing affection and the branch of oak nobility, are grouped around the name in harmonious effect and will be done in bas-relief.

Future generations will visit the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and find it marked in a manner befitting the life it represents.

Col. Culver commanded the Fifth Regiment in the late Spanish-American war and was one of the few Colonels who prohibited the selling of intoxicating liquors in the regimental canteen. It is eminently fitting that he should build this memorial monument to Lincoln’s mother, and it is but another testimonial of the great love the Colonel has for the memory of his fellow-townsmen—the Martyr President.

The Methodist Conference.

The four conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this state will be in session before our next issue. There are over twelve hundred preachers in these conferences. That means a regiment of trained fighters against the saloon. Brethren, in the name of the Anti-Saloon League, we send you greeting. Do not forget us when you form your resolutions. May each of you get the best appointment. One of our venerable Bishops once said to a class entering Conference, “My dear young brethren, whether you walk or ride to your appointment it matters not, but when you come into town let it be known that an uncompromising foe to the saloon has arrived.” God bless you.

To the Presbyteries.

You are meeting to sum up the results of the work that God has given you to do and to examine others who are eager to engage in the Holy war. Speaking for the Anti-Saloon League we send you greetings. You have stood faithfully by the League thus far, and because of your doctrine of “the perseverance of the saints,” we are sure that we can count on you in this warfare against the saloon to the end. We are almost sure that in every Presbytery the Anti-Saloon League will have its staunch friends who will please take this greeting to all the brethren. Remember the League in your resolutions and send a copy of the same to “THE EMANCIPATOR.” God bless you!

An Aggressive Campaign.

Sangamon County is all astir with the three-cornered contest for the office of State’s Attorney. Robert Patton has decidedly the best of it. Hundreds of voters, regardless of party endeavor, have signified their intention to vote for him. He is constantly in the field canvassing for votes, promising to enforce the law against all violators, and his promises carry weight with them. The other candidates for the office are also now very ready with their promises, but somehow or other the people are not inclined to attach much weight to them. It makes all the difference in the world who makes the promises. Lincoln said, “You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time.”
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Federal Grand Jury for "boot-legging." More to follow.

MT. VERNON—This town has had a bitter fight. Circuit Judge Shipp and Sheriff Wm. Byers, the work of law enforcement would be easier.
Yet some very good, but impatient Charleston folks said some time ago that their League was dead and doing nothing.
The Charleston Plaindealer says that some time ago the proprietor of one gambling house walked up to a stranger in his place of business, and said: "I believe you are one of those Anti-Saloon League detectives." "What if I am?" was the response. "I'll show you." He returned the proprietor a table-leg. When he turned around though, he found himself looking into the muzzle of a revolver. "I can protect myself, whoever I am," said the stranger, and with his weapon leveled, he backed out, un molested and made his escape, and was not seen in town again.

The parties charged with conducting a gambling house have been arrested. Relentless of this last raid were held under bond to await the action of the grand jury. The last grand jury, it is said, was a nonentity, but when confronted with the apparatus by the wagon load had to return indictments. The state's attorney, however, did call one P. J. Mellowed to testify that he ran a gambling house over his saloon, and who was indicted for the offense, to plead guilty to plain game, which he did, and was not asked why. The present state's attorney of Coles county is not a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Anderson will be glad to give suggestions, advice and assistance in the deemed to be that it was not desired or to support the local officers of Anti-Saloon League cases.
The law enforcement department has been busy, although it has not made much noise. In fact its particular work has to be "on the quiet." Local parties are learning that law enforcement is their work. They are also finding out that the detectives whom we recommended to them are experienced, competent, having specialized along these lines, and that they always appear in court when wanted.

In probably nineteen of the cases which are made by these men, the culprits plead guilty. We pay no special attention to gambling, simply taking it when found in connection with illegal liquor sales. A number of government cases have been made and more are pending when we are through with the men locally. On this page will be found the same people. Work is pending in many others, and has been completed in still others, but the success of the work will not permit a mention at this time.

PRINCETON—One druggist paid $300.00 and costs, and one a little less to learn that laws ought to be obeyed.

WAVERLY—The last grand jury of Wagon county failed to indict a lot of offenders from Waverly, though the evidence was clear. The main reason stated was that it was not a crime to use detectives to catch criminals.

Greene County, however, went to Jackson-all at the request of a deputy U. S. Marshal, and was bound over to the

THE CAUTIOUS DRUGGIST.

Lovingston, in Moultrie county, was favored with a "funnel gang." It did a land office business. Six eight gallon kegs of beer were discovered of having been taken one day. The managers were very shrewd and the patrons, instead of paying them, tossed the money on the floor but not very much was allowed to accumulate there. One Brown, who boasted the thing, regarded the detectives with the story of how he had brought up before the U. S. court at one time, and how the witnesses took a trip out of the state for their health, as his expense, so that the proceeding came to nothing. Not long after this Mr. Brown took a trip to Tuscaloosa with a deputy U. S. Marshal, and was present at an examination before a U. S. Commissioner between 12:30 A.M. The witnesses were there this time, and Mr. Brown was put under $200.00 bond to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Charleston Again.
The gamblers at Charleston, after being raided last spring, and having all their apparatus destroyed, declared that the detectives did not live who could catch them again, and changed their locations, and started once more. A second successful raid has just been made, capturing the keepers, the inmates, and the apparatus of the two leading places. A few of the inmates of one made a "get-away" by means of a second story window, the roof of a shed, and the alley.

Some of the proprietors are likely to view the world through barred windows ere long. The second offense of running a gaming house subjects the offender to imprisonment for not less than six months, in addition to a minimum fine of $500.00, and the Charleston people are determined to break up the business. Pastors Gibbs, Knox and Burnham of M. E. Presbyterian and Christian churches of Charleston, are to be congratulated upon their nerve in swearing out the complaints both times. If there were more pastors with this kind of spirit, more church members would be right on these questions. If more officers would discharge their duties as thoroughly, and in as good faith as Circuit Judge Shipp and Sheriff Wm. Byers, the work of law enforcement would be easier.
of the fact that the house where these meetings conducted has been frequently raided and they found in charge of

The fact is, the only counts which if allowed to stand and convictions secured, would send the keepers of these places to jail and stop the gambling, are nolled and pleas accepted upon the counts in the indictment which will produce revenue on the only county of which this is true.

Sorry They Spoke.

Over a year ago Olney voted out saloons. The old council, at its last meeting licensed them for a year, and appropriated the money. When the time was up the order was that the saloons must close. Most of the proprietors kept right on though, selling to kinds of "booze," malt mead over the counter to strangers and those they were not sure of and in all too many cases asked for "the best they had," or who went in and sat down at a table and held up one finger. "Malt tonic" was another bottle sold. During the war for, and through they did a good job, rounding up also some whiskey selling druggists and some gamblers.

City Attorney H. C. Ferriman was the only license man elected, but considered it his duty to enforce the law. He prosecuted forty-one separate suits under the ordinances against the liquor men. The druggists plead guilty and promised to quit. The old saloon keepers died hard. They were defended by the state's attorney (heaven save the state's attorney who lives on after the saloons close), kept the cause so drunk one day on his malt tonic which they claimed was not intoxicating that he couldn't attend to business. It was agreed for the purpose of getting all the cases into the circuit court that they should all be decided in the Justice of the Peace court by the decision in the test case. Mr. Ferriman was assisted by Judge Frichte and the first but three days, and was stirring and sensational.

As no complaints for gambling had been made the city attorney came to the conclusion that the detectives were around the gambling rooms for their own amusements, and swore out state's warrants hoping to frighten the men away. The state's attorney approached the detectives and offered to let them off with the minimum fine if they would plead guilty. They refused. The state's attorney seemed much surprised when he discovered that the city's lawyers would defend the detectives, and fight the case on the ground that there was no intent, and they were not guilty. He went over the case postponed until the next morning. Then he wanted a continuance on account of the absence of a witness. The city attorney got out a search warrant for the gaming room of the complaining witness against the detectives, raided the place, took the apparatus, and found the missing witness safely locked up, so he couldn't get out. The trial resulted in the acquittal of one, and a disagreement as to the other detective.

Immediately upon the arrest of the detectives quite a dozen of the local gamblers, some of them quite prominent, were arrested. The enemy then felt that the battle had by fall, and wanted help to let go. They offered to dismiss all charges against the detectives and all plead guilty to one count each if the Anti-Saloon League and city authorities would quit, but their offer was laughed at. Richland county will have a long list of city and county appeals at the state court unless a plea of guilty is entered in every count.

Better Support.

If the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is expected to succeed in its conflict with the saloon forces it must receive a better support financially. The League is only what the united churches make it. The plan is for each church in the state to open its doors once a year to some representative of the Anti-Saloon League, who is to report progress, stir the conscience, and secure a subscription for the support of the State League. So far, no evangelical church in the state has absolutely refused to become a part of this great federation of churches against the saloon. In some of the cases the State League has been presented several times with parental results. In others, there seems to be a disposition to hold off the Anti-Saloon League representative from various causes. Probably the financial is the paramount cause. If anything ever retards the work of the Anti-Saloon League it causes it to cease its endeavor for the redemption of a rum cursed state, it will be this very thing.

The saloon men of this state and other states are hopeful that the churches will refuse to longer support their own financial and the saloon. They boast of their own financial resources, and deride the puny efforts of the churches along this line. With their assumption of consistency, however, they have persistently circulated the report that the Anti-Saloon League workers were paid great salaries by the dear, deluded church people, which enabled them to live like nabobs. The fact is, the best qualified and most qualified workers have been compelled to give up the work and return to the pastorate, or their own vocation, from lack of financial support. This has not been the case yet in Illinois, but there are certain tendencies in that direction that must be averted.

One is selfishness. In some places, where, through the organization of the local league a signal victory has been won and not only the saloons voted out, but also the law has been vigorously enforced, there is a disposition to resist upholders of the law regardless of the needs of the work in other parts of the state.

Another is impatience. Public sentiment is aroused, a League is organized, a campaign is inaugurated, but the saloon has won. Law is violated and to some it loses its necessity conditions are worse than they had been. Someone is to blame. Place it on the State Anti-Saloon League, because it secured few dollars from the churches. How long will it take us to learn that this is a warfare and that we are to fight it out along this line if it takes a lifetime?

Another is disinclination. "We have subscribed to the support of the State League and nothing has been done in our town." We know that this subscription was for the State League, but we do not like to see all the money go on one side of the town and not the other. But any more until something is done in our town." Finally the local officers are of the opinion that the State Anti-Saloon League is struggling for existence for financial help. They have determined to enforce the laws, although all the officers of the municipal, are pronounced saloon men. The State League gives up some cherished plan for legislation that they may secure valuable statistics, or turns a deaf ear to some community that is in urgent need of help. Forsyth sent forth a Macedonian cry, and with the threat that "the churches will be closed against you in the future if you don't help us," ringing in its ears, it—the State League hastens to comply with the request. Much of the money is diverted from the use of the State League, local work is attempted before public sentiment is strong enough to sustain it, the results are meager and it's the fault of the State League and if it gets a hearing in the churches of the state it is because of conditions that are unfavorable.

Well, what is to be done? First—Get a true conception of the mission of the State Anti-Saloon League. Second—Give it a chance to get into a position and condition where it can do effective work throughout the whole state. Third—Do not expect the impossible. Fourth—Build up public sentiment until law enforcement can be made effective. Fifth—Keep in regular communications with the state headquarters. Sixth—Read THE EMANCIPATOR carefully each month and learn how to make the League go. Seventh—Pray for the success of the State Anti-Saloon League—National, State and Local.

Temperate Agitation and Revivals.

This is from a sermon of Charles G. Finney which was preached in New York in application to present times, and to the causes for failure on the part of the church of Christ is not far to seek: "Resistance to the temperance reformation will put a stop to revivals in a church. The time has come that it can no longer be innocent in the world to stand aloof from the glorious reformation. The time was when this could be done ignorantly. The time has been when ministers and Christians could enjoy revivals, notwithstanding ardent spirits was used among them. But since light has been thrown upon the subject, and it has found that the use is only injurious, no church member or minister can be innocent in the matter of the central in the cause. They must speak out and take sides. And if they do not take a stand on one side, their influence is on the other. Show me a minister that has taken ground against the temperance reformation who has had a revival. Show me one who now temporizes upon this point, who does not come out for the cause in a stand in favor of temperance, who has a revival. It did not used to be so. But now the subject has been discussed and is understood, no man can shut his eyes upon the truth of the man's hand and blood who stands aloof from the temperance cause. And can he have a revival?"
THE EMANCIPATOR.

The saloon is an insensate foe of the church.

The Anti-Saloon League is the church in action against the saloon.

The church and the saloon can no longer live side by side in peace. One or the other must go. Which shall it be? It is a case of extermination.

"They that be for us are more than they that be against us." Then who can doubt the final outcome of the conflict? But the end will come so much sooner if all who love the Lord's will fight the battle of the Lord.

"Let us not grow weary in well-doing." Take a little rest and then up and at them again. Do not leave the fighting to others but do your share. You cannot do it all on one day or at the ballot box. It is the continual, persistent warfare that will bring the victory.

Read carefully the articles, "Let Us Reason Together," and "Better Support," but understand the principles and plans of the Anti-Saloon League have been put in practice success has been assured. In every place where the pastors have worked with harmony and in the true spirit of reform the saloons have gone or are going.

If you want to aid in redeeming Illinois from the curse of the rum traffic begin in your own home town. Send for the State Anti-Saloon League workers. Organize an effective Local League and commit to the support of the State League. The end will come soon.

We have received many words of praise and commendation for the last number of THE EMANCIPATOR. This month we are out on good time. Everything pertaining to the Great Emancipator, Lincoln, is welcome. We have on our first page the proportion of the tomb of Lincoln's mother as it will be erected by one of our own townsmen, Col. Culver.

The Carlinville Democrat is authority for the statement that the only man hurt in the great Chicago C & A was the baggage man, who had his leg broken by a bal barrel of beer in the car falling on it. Also that there were a number of cases of bottled beer in the car, and only a few bottles were broken.

The Oklahoma Terror.

He is coming. He is nigh. By the time this number of THE EMANCIPATOR is in your hands he will be in Illinois. He will be associated in the work of exterminating saloons with Rev. W. D. White, superintendent of the Southern Division of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League. His name is Swan, H. E. Swan, but he is more like an eagle. For nearly two years he has been pouncing down on the saloons in Oklahoma until there is little left of them. He is looking for a field where he could spread himself and White found it out. Bro. Swan was induced to come to Illinois, to which he accepted. There will be lively times in Egypt. Who knows what but the delivery of the third estate from the curse of the saloon may not yet come forth from our Egypt? Welcome to Rev. H. E. Swan, Brethren, give him your band.

We must learn to discriminate between the candidates for office.

It is no good reason for you to vote for a man simply because he may have been nominated on your party ticket.

Vote for the man. The man who will best carry out your ideas when he is in office. If he does not get the office you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have voted for your convictions.

The partisan will vote for every man on his party ticket. That distinguishes him from the man who makes his party serve him. It is all right to vote for every man on the ticket if every man on the ticket is the right kind of a man.

If you are a friend of the Anti-Saloon League do not seek to entangle it in the yoke of party bondage. You cannot do it and ought not to wish to, if you could.

We know much about all the parties, but the Anti-Saloon League is not affiliated with any party as such. It is not a part of any party. It isn't a party at all.

"Is the Anti-Saloon League trying to disrupt the parties?" was asked of us the other day. "Oh, no," we replied, "neither is it trying to corrupt the parties." Do you see the point? We want to prove that the late Ex-Senator Ingalls was not right when he said, "The purdification of politics is an iridescent dream."

A Busy Summer.

We have just found time to take a little breathing spell. No, it is not a vacation. For two Sundays we are out of the pulpit. All summer long we have been going. The work has grown to such proportions and efficient help has been so scarce that the demands have crowded us. How gladly we do this work! Every lick counts. It is a great state. We have been over the most of it. If it were not for the saloons what a mighty empire it would be. The saloons have taken it.

We are booking engagements for the superintendent and general attorney for the months of October and November. Write to us and open the way for this great work of the Anti-Saloon League.

Resolutions and Petitions.

"Let them resolve if it does them any good, I am sure that it does us no harm," said a professional politician not long since in referring to church resolutions.

"I would rather hold out against one thousand church people than ten saloon men," said one alderman who was weighing the case of two petitions—one for extending the time for closing to eleven o'clock, the other to leave the ordinance as it was, closing the saloons at ten o'clock.

We are at that time in the year when conferences, prebendarys, associations, synods, etc., are meeting. Many resolutions will be passed against the saloon. We are sure they will have the ring to them. If this is the case, please do not only to give expression to our convictions but also to govern our conduct, let us see to it that a penalty clause is attached to each resolution.

Vol. I September, 1900. No. 8

Entered in the Postoffice at Springfield as second-class matter.

Give the saloons no rest.

"The way of transgressors is hard.

The war has actually begun against the nefarious foe of Christian civilization—the saloon.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

1. The State League is a federation of the churches, the temperance organizations and the moral forces of Illinois in opposition to the saloons. It has its officers and they have a duty to enforce the law. The work must be supported. It is necessary to sustain a headquarters office. The work demands extended correspondence. Rent must be paid and office help, such as stenographer and bookkeeper. Literature must be printed and circulated. All this takes money.

2. Whenever the state officers leave the office, it means additional expense. Fare must be paid on the railroads and, when entertainment is not furnished locally, hotel bills must be met. All of the state workers travel at reduced rates and live as cheaply as possible consistent with good health. The work is of such a nature, however, that the worker must take the best possible care of himself or else he will soon be out of his job for duty. In order to save expense of travel, it would be deemed advisable for those who take care of the State League and place a competent, safe, reliable, and cultured man at the head of affairs at some central point. They are picked men of experience and they must be adequately supported.

3. The support of the State League is secured from the voluntary subscriptions of the people. Sometimes this subscription is insufficient to meet the expense that the State League inures in opening up the work in that town or city and leaves a balance over to meet the office expenses and enables the state officers to extend the work along other lines of League work, such as statistical, legislative, etc. Often the subscriptions do not cover the immediate expenses of the State League and then the deficit must be made up from the funds on hand. What sometimes appears to be a liberal subscription at first is a small sum at the periodic meetings until there actually comes into the state treasury a greatly reduced sum. Local collectors are paid ten per cent for their work.

4. Now with these facts before us, what can the citizen do for the Local League? It can and does arouse public sentiment against the saloon. It follows this up with unfolding such practical plans and methods that it leads to organization. It furnishes the official paper, "THE EMANCIPATOR," to each member. After the Local League is organized, it receives advice and direction from the superintendent and general attorney. The first work of the Local League is to continue to build public sentiment. The aid of the League is suggested by the State League, but the specific manner of doing this is left with the executive council of the Local League. Often the state officers of the League, every year are invited to return and deliver addresses and which they are glad to do free of charge. The local organization and education goes on until it naturally leads to law enforcement.

This is the first work of the Local League and may go on by side by side and aid the work of agitation. The plan for the League is to exhaust every means to get the regular authorities to enforce the law. If it is successful there is nothing more that it can do along that line. If the local officers attempt it and are not successful then the Local Anti-Saloon League should come to the rescue. Or if the regular authorities are indifferent or neglect, then it is the duty of the Local League to make this fact publicly known, and the best way to do this is for the Local League to secure the evidence of law violations and demand that this evidence be used in bringing the guilty ones to justice. There will always be some way by which the evidence can be used. To aid in securing and using this evidence the State League has thoroughly organized its law enforcement department with an experienced attorney at its head. He is a lawyer, men, that have proven themselves to be safe and reliable in securing evidence and in giving in their testimony and whom he can recommend to Local Leagues. Neither these men nor the general attorney are paid a salary by the State League. They do this work and go to the Local Leagues at a price, however, much below what it would cost elsewhere. It is not possible for the State League to furnish the services of these men gratis. We wish it were—but to do so would mean no work for the State League in a month. No Local League ought to expect the State League to use any part of the money raised by subscription to aid the support of the State League. These will be glad to give financial aid for law enforcement at home. Another plan is for the Leagues to arrange for a public meeting in the interest of law enforcement, to be addressed either by local talent or by some one connected with the State League, at which a subscription may be taken for this special work. This has been done with excellent results. There is an unusual demand for law enforcement throughout Illinois and at the present time the provisions will be changed in a few years when the Anti-Saloon League shall actually be working. Have the election of men to the various offices who are not under the domination of the saloon and who will enforce the law.

5. This leads us to speak briefly of the third department of the State Anti-Saloon League work—the legislative. Through this department the effort will be made for better legislation and this is secured by going into the primaries and caucuses and conventions and helping to nominate and elect better legislators. It creates an independent temperance interest in all parties. It formulates temperance laws. It seeks constantly, as public sentiment strengthens, to draw the cordon tighter and tighter about the great red dragon until he is utterly destroyed.

The State Anti-Saloon League wants to see each Local League succeed. It desires to contribute all that it can to that success. It works through the churches and other organizations of which it is comprised, should contribute to the success of the Local League. The legal support of the State League must be assured or else it cannot succeed. But it must live or else the Local League will not long survive the parent that gave it being. It must live until the saloons die.

Let Us Reason Together.

The State Superintendent desires to say that it is no easy task to conduct the affairs of the State Anti-Saloon League. The saloons are opposed to its methods and fight it at every turn. Its plans are not well understood by the public. We expect opposition from the saloons. We have a right to expect cooperation from our friends. Let us, with a view to a better understanding, reason together.

 REV. E. G. SAUNDERSON.

We are pleased to be present to the people of the Galesburg District, their Anti-Saloon League superintendent. He will remove with his family to Galesburg and be ready to begin his work by October 1. Rev. Saunderson is not a novice in the work. For a year he has had charge of the Twin City District Anti-Saloon League, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he has done a work that has attracted wide attention. We congratulate ourselves on having secured his valuable services to help on the cause in Illinois. We speak for him a cordial welcome.

The following letter from one who has known him, is especially appropriate at this time:

"St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1900.—Rev. C. R. Carlson, Springfield, Ill.—My Dear Sir and Brother: I write to express my high appreciation of the ability and services of the Rev. E. G. Saunderson, whom you have engaged for work in the interest of the Anti-Saloon League. He is a member of the Minnesota Conference, and has been on this District for several years. He was a faithful, zealous, and efficient pastor. Last fall he felt called to the Anti-Saloon League work, and has won the respect and confidence of the people throughout the District. He is resourceful, aggressive, a pleasing speaker, and a scholarly gentleman. He has an excellent family, and I beseech for him and them the warmest reception and heartiest co-operation in the new field.

"The reasons for his leaving the present field are commendatory rather than otherwise. Very sincerely yours,

F. M. RULE."
THE EMANCIPATOR

THE CONTROVERSY OF THE SALOONS.

Some call him Col. Hefferman, of Bloomington. We do not question his right to title either. We do challenge his position in the Illinois Legislature. He is engaged in an immoral business—that of keeping a saloon. He is a member of a craft and all who are engaged in it are in the same category. We do not believe that the people of McLean County will elect him to represent them.

THE MARCH OF THE VICTORS.

We stood for four hours in Chicago the other day watching the old veterans of the Civil war march past. Many bore the marks of conflict and all were marked by time's relentless finger. A million people cheered them on to the two places where they passed under the Arch of Triumph. How different this march from those taken in the sixties. Then no one to cheer them on. The war was over, the hungry, thirsty, foot-sore, they marched on to Appomattox and victory. Mere words, the nation was ready to follow their peerless leaders anywhere. What did they accomplish? Look about you, say to the Union. They dealt slavery its death blow. They made the flag the supreme emblem of liberty and union.

There is a deadliness that again threatens the life of our nation—the saloon. A worse slavery has bound its helpless victims to eternal destruction—drunkenness. Our flag floats over this infamous foe at home and abroad to protect the interests of liquor traffic. The time has come for all patriots to enlist in a warfare against this enemy. The glory that came after the victory has been won.

MORRISON PETITIONS FOR SALOONS.

At the last spring municipal election in the city of Morrison, the county seat of Whiteside county, the people by a surprising majority voted to do away with the saloon traffic entirely; and to prohibit the sale of all kinds of intoxicating drinks. The voters of many saloons were required in order to continue the business. The "moderate drinkers" and the "old timers" are not stated, but last week a petition was started for signatures in Morrison asking that the old saloonkeepers again be licensed, in order that the demand for intoxicants may be gratified without danger of having to go to prison; and, it is said that 200 signatures of the voters signed such petition.

On the strength of this appeal in behalf of the saloons, the interest of which the saloonkeepers had been diligently working ever since their business was closed, during the election, three temperance members elect of the council resigned, so that the people could have another opportunity of voting for licenced saloons. The men who resigned were: Dr. J. A. Nowlan, Dr. P. S. Kirk and Frank Clark, of the First, Second and Third wards respectively. These men could not consistently vote for the restoration of the saloons, so they resigned to give the saloon advocates a chance to have what they want, after trying to keep sober for four months.

Some of the average citizen of Morrison this action of the temperance aldermen may be regarded as a proper step to take, in view of the most remarkable petition that had been presented to them to vote to reinstate license, but to us it seems the public would have been just as consistent to vote for reinstallation at once, and be done with it. Under the ordinance they were elected as the people's representatives in the council for a term of two years each. According to the office, they all so accepted with the responsibilities belonging to the position; and, to desert it is to a certain extent an act of cowardice, regardless of business interests.

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One of the men who helped to peddle the petition is reported as saying: "Since the saloons closed the town has been dryer than a door mat and no other man interested in the business, observed: "We don't want any anti-licen- se in this town in a short while."

Some people have a right to do as they please, but we are glad we have no such weak and indecorous men in our city. Our city went dry, and aside from the saloon business, there is no evidence that we have lost any trade on that account—Bureau County Republican.

LATER.

At the special election held in Morrison, license carried by a large majority, and Mayor Wallace, who is a true and staunch temperance man, promptly resigned. We doubt the wisdom of the course, however, taken by the aldermen and mayor. We would not deny the right of petition to any municipality, but the people of Morrison were scared before they were hurt. The few months that have intervened since the saloons were voted out did not give the municipality time to test the effects upon business. Morrison will have saloons again and the work of sorrow, misery, and destruc- tion will go right along as it is done in the name of business. Apropos of petitions—we would like to suggest that the Local Anti-Saloon Leagues in license towns get up petitions with the majority of voters on them and ask the council and board of aldermen, asking that the licensed saloons be revoked. We wonder how many whiskey aldermen would resign that a special election might be held? This is a too common game of the saloon men and the temperance people must also learn to play it.

THE CHIEF WORK.

The chief work of the A. S. L. is agitation. There are two kinds—that which educates and that which destroys. The A. S. L. aims to do the first kind. This ought also to be the first work attempted by the Local League. Wherever it has been done the best results have followed. No other work of the League should be prosecuted until public sentiment has been toned up. This can be done better by public meetings than in any other way. Literature can be used in building sentiment, but never so effectively as when used in conjunction with such meetings. A protracted union temperance revival is always productive of desirable results. It enlists all—the true men, the women and the children. It teaches the evils of the saloon. It offers Gospel salvation to the drunkard. It warns and arms the saloonkeeper. It quickens the public conscience and produces moral conviction. This was the success of the Murphy movement. If an organization similar to the A. S. L. had conserved the result of the Murphy movement in another and different ending to that heroic endeavor the drunkard and throw the defence of moral abstinence over the broad shoulders of every individual. We recommend that the officers of our Local Leagues arrange for such meetings this fall and the regular Gospel series of meetings that follow will be productive of better and more far-reaching results.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Our Contributors.

Our district superintendents have been so busy that they have not been able to prepare items for this number of THE EMANCIPATOR. We shall expect to hear from all of them next month with a full report of all that has transpired of note since last reported. Our men will please send in the news in each month by the 10th, and we again urge our readers to send us marked copies of local papers or prepared articles on incidents that would make news.

A Word to Our Friends of the Prohibition Party.

That you desire the success of prohibition, no reasonable person doubts. Most of you care for the triumph of prohibition more than you do for that of the party with which you allied. You are wise enough to know there are many prohibitionists in all parties as true and trusty as the state affords. Where one of them holds your locality is nominated for a responsible office, and especially for the legislature, your duty to help elect them is very plain. Let any forget, we suggest again that all votes for candidates who are merely the candidates of the principle, and who cannot possibly be elected, must be subtracted from the best man in the field and be taken from the good man you might elect to contribute towards the election of the very candidate you do not want.

A Great Convention.

As we go to press the State Liquor Dealers’ Association is holding its 21st Annual Meeting at Beckfield. The members, over four hundred, are parading the streets, headed by a band. They will hold their sessions in Chat- terton’s Opera House behind closed doors. The capital city is doing its best to entertain its distinguished guests. A great banquet is to be given at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Tuesday evening. A prize-fight between a negro and a white man for the championship will be the attraction at Central Music Hall on Wednesday night. The local saloons are beautifully decorated for the occasion. We hope to be able to give some interesting reading to our readers next month about this convention.

Officers of Official Leagues.

Will you not please read this number of THE EMANCIPATOR carefully? It contains suggestions and matter that will be interesting to you. We want you to realize that you are part of a company of officers, commanding a great army, an army destined to drive the liquor traffic from our land. We have already reported others who are engaged in this nefarious business sick of the name “salaon” and suggestions have been made by others of the leading liquor journals to drop it. They call their vessels “liquor stores.” They also propose to drop the term “liquor traffic” and use the term distillery. The signs of the times are most hopeful. Many agencies are combining against the accursed traffic.

Saloon and Its Victims.

John A. Caldwell delivered a very entertaining lecture last evening at Central Baptist Church.

There was a large attendance of persons who were greatly pleased with the way Mr. Caldwell handled his subject. "The Saloon and Its Victims." The lecture was illustrated by stereoptican views thrown upon a very large canvas. Many of these views are true to life and show the victims of the curse, liquor, in all their misery, the abstainer in his happiness and freedom from that which "beeth like a snake and stingeth like an adder." Mr. Caldwell is enthusiastic in lecturing on the subject of the Anti-Saloon League, and is arousing much enthusiasm in the crusade wherever he goes. Probably no person is better fitted for this class of work than he, for he himself was at one time a slave to drink, but now, freed from the "cage," he is endeavoring to save those who are threatened with it.—Register.

Will He Enforce the Law.

In a number of counties in this state, the present incumbent is renominated for the office of state’s attorney. The question is, did he enforce the law when they were grievances against him? If he did not, is it exceedingly doubtful if he is re-elected. What about his opponent? Will he enforce the law if he is elected? Have we entered on a law enforcement era in this state. Prominent men in all the parties are saying, “We will not support any man for office who will not enforce the law.” That is the way to say it at the ballot box.

Ordered Saloons Closed.

W. E. Young, mayor of Akron, Ohio, “issued a proclamation closing every saloon in Akron under the orders.” This proclamation was issued the day following the riot in that city. When we read that order, we thought—"Oh! saloons closed and say nothing about groceries, dry goods, and other stores. They were permitted to run as usual, but the saloons must sell no more of their ‘wet goods’ until the ban is removed.

This is an official recognition of the evil and danger of the saloon traffic. Men will not lead in a movement of that kind until they are coerced by drink. If the saloon is a dangerous factor to society in times of riot, it is a dangerous factor in times of peace. The mayor of one city has the authority and power to close the saloons at one time, the mayor of another city of equal authority and power to close all saloons at all times. Saloons can be closed by our civil officers. Why not stimulate them to do their duty in this matter.—A. L. Herald.

The League Necessary.

All who are competent to judge concede that aside from the Anti-Saloon League there is no visible agency that gives hope of an early solution of the liquor problem.

This statement does not belittle the nobler services rendered by other agencies, but all these have peculiar limitations with which the League is not embarrassed.

The League is wholly free to use any and every means that has ever been good fruit. It is elastic enough to fill every spot and locality. The fact exists that there is already a campaign in that territory in this country to make twenty states as large as Maine or a dozen of the size of Iowa.

The Anti-Saloon League carefully studies the methods by which the above results have been obtained by others and adapting their use into license territory confidently expecting inch by inch, county by county, and state by state, to rescue this entire nation before the present generation has passed away.—State Issue.
What Ministers Can Do to Help the Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League provides a common medium through which all forces may act. Ministers find it a way to concentrate their efforts for temperance. They can be of great service in the work of the League, while, in turn, the League will be of inestimable service to them. How, then, can the ministers help the work of the League.

First, by thoroughly informing themselves as to its methods, its results, its outlook. No wide-awake minister can afford to be ignorant of this splendid organization, and its wonderful growth and power. Without such knowledge he can not be of much help in its work. Knowledge means interest, and where the minister is interested he will beget interest in others. It is the leaven that will leaven the whole lump.

Second, by extending a cordial fellowship to the League workers and organizers. Theirs is not an easy work. It means trials, sacrifices, heart-ache, and much burden-bearing. The minister, by his cordiality and spirit of helpfulness, can do splendid service along this line. Let them know that you are interested. Don't put them into a refrigerator, neither make it "hot" for them. Do unto them as you would be done by if you had been called to that work. Few, if any, have sought the work. The work has sought them, and they have responded from a sense of duty.

Third, when you are written to about a mass meeting, or such like, answer at once. Delay means great inconvenience to the workers, and even discouragement. Put forth a little effort to give the desired information as quickly as possible. If a meeting is to be arranged, arrange for it yourself. Don't write back that it is "some other minister's work."

Fourth, by being prepared to speak on the subject publicly. The old-time temperance speech deserves a rest. Many ministers fail to grasp the situation of to-day. They are not posted. They fail to understand the present status of the war. It is now a hand-to-hand struggle. It is downright business and hard work. We are through with the skirmishes. The battle is on. Every minister ought to have plenty of ammunition and be ready to fire at a minute's notice.

Fifth, the ministers can help the League by keeping the matter before the people. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in fighting the devil. Keep the work going. Never let it rest. The story of Gideon and his men should be read in the light of the antialcohol war. The "fearful and afraid" are a large number, but there are ever the faith! "I three hundred," who, crying "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," will yet put the enemy to flight. Brethren, will you be among the number who kneel down and lap the water "as a dog lapseth," or will you be among those who stand upright, ever ready for action?—Rev. W. J. Johnson in The Minnesota Issue.

Will Out the Drinkers.

The Vandalia part of the Pennsylvania system has begun a systematic weeding out of employees who are in the habit of indulging in intoxicating liquors. The move is not due to any temperance agitation, but is a business proposition in the interest of the road.

During the past few years officers of nearly all roads of any importance have shown a decided aversion to employing men who drink even moderately. Some time ago the Alton company issued an order that no drinking man would be employed on that system. The rule has been enforced strictly since its promulgation, and any employee of this road seen frequenting a saloon, on or off duty, is liable to be out of a place.

Nearly all lines have standing orders against the employment of drinking men, and most of them enforce the rule to the letter.

A Few Facts About the License City of Peoria.

(For the Kansas Issue, by Rev. Wm. Parsons, of Peoria.)

The population of Peoria is about 50,000.

There are now 190 licensed saloons, and 36 licensed drug stores.

How many unlicensed places I have no means of knowing. Most of them are just outside of the corporation.

The rate of taxation is 8.4 per cent on the assessed valuation; which is one-fifth of the actual valuation.

The saloon license fee is $500.

The total bonded indebtedness of the city is $47,450.

Not a single law which restricts the saloon is enforced.

Three fourths of the saloons are owned by the brewers.

---

S. A. BULLARD
Architect.

Special Attention given to CHURCH BUILDINGS of all Denominations.

Call or write.
208 South Sixth Street,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

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Attorney & Counselor at Law
Rooms 3 and 4, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
Cor. Fifth St. and Capitol Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM J. OLIVER
Attorney & Counselor at Law
313 W. Washington St.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

FRANK T. KUHL
Maker of Men's Clothes
229 South Sixth Street,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

THE WOE, MISERY & DESTRUCTION
Caused by the SALOON

Illustrated with Lantern Slides from actual life Photos. Sets with descriptive matter furnished, or slides made from any Photo or Half-tone or Cartoon you may furnish. The Springfield Lantern Slide Co., Springfield, Ill.
The Beginning of Legislation

Candidates for Legislature Asked to Declare Themselves Upon the Rights of the People.

The Emancipator

Vol. 1. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER, 1900. No. 9

The Anti-Saloon League will make a united and strenuous effort next winter to secure the passage of a bill which allows the people a chance to be heard on the saloon question. We are large enough now for our wishes to be considered, and we shall hold every advantage gained, and push forward to ultimate victory. The following letter was sent to every candidate for the Legislature in the state, and thus far only favorable replies have been received:

ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Rev. C. R. CARLOS, Superintendent.
Rev. E. E. BARCLAY, Field Secretary.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, General Attorney.

HEADQUARTERS Rooms 3 and 4, Y. M. C. A. Building.

DEAR SIR:
The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is an omni-partisan, inter-church organization. It is not a party nor a new temperance society, but a federation of societies, and made up from all parties, in the interests of the people and good government. It recognizes the candidates of no party as such, but considers them simply with reference to their devotion to the welfare of the people as evidenced by their position on the saloon question.

The League submits to you as a candidate for the Legislature the following propositions:

1. That the people are the government and that if you are elected it will be to represent the people.
2. That the people have a right to express themselves on this question, and that their will, so expressed, should be directly operative without the intervention of any intermediate agency.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League will have introduced in the next Legislature of Illinois a bill which will provide in substance that the question “Shall Dram Shops Be Licensed?” shall be submitted directly to the people, and that if the voters of any county, city, ward, township, or election precinct shall vote against it, it shall be unlawful to license them within such district. We find that there is a strong demand for such a law, and the announcement of our purpose to present such a bill has aroused much interest and enthusiasm throughout the state.

We do not seek to embarrass any candidate, and are not now asking you to declare yourself on the question of temperance or the suppression of the liquor traffic. However, as the representatives of our members in your district, and for them, we respectfully ask you to answer the following questions:

1. Do you believe that the people of a given locality, community, or political or voting division of the state have a right to determine whether they shall have dram shops?
2. Are you in favor of legislation which will enable the people of any political or voting division of the state to vote directly upon the question of licensing dram shops, and which will make their will, thus registered, directly operative, without reference to the action of any municipal legislative body?

Please answer the above questions now and mail your answer to us at once in the stamped and addressed envelope enclosed.

Very truly yours,

C. R. CARLOS.
THE EMANCIPATOR

Association I have corresponded with the Local Associations throughout the state, with a view to the reduction of the beer tax. We have received many favorable replies, but for political reasons those in authority at Washington would not permit any reduction of the war tariff, but we have every assurance that a radical reduction in the beer tax will be made this winter. In order to defray the expenses of the congressional committee at Washington, D. C., to watch and protect our interests at the national capital, it was deemed necessary to make an assessment of 12 cents per member, and a large majority of the associations have contributed.

We wonder how our Christian readers like the idea that these saloon-keepers get straight tips and inside information from the government at Washington. And, think, too, how distressing it is that these poor persecuted fellows who can get these "straight-tips" must pay to have their interests watched and protected.

THEIR LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The attorney, M. H. Harris, said that the association, being twenty-one years old, stood forth in the pride of manhood. How about those whom they have robbed of pride, and from whom they have stolen manhood?

He also referred to the advantages of a well-organized legal department and points out that the members understand the Dram Shop Act better. As they are persistent in violating it, we suppose his legal acumen has been exerted in telling them how to keep within its letter, or nearly so, while disregarding the spirit of it. We take it that he is a smarter man than the Springfield attorney, for he gives some advice which is good for temperance people as well, as set out below:

LEGISLATION.

The foregoing is not all that the president said, as witness the following:

"I desire to draw your attention to the importance of the coming session of the legislature. At each of these sessions numerous bills are introduced by the anti-saloon element for the purpose of injuring our trade. We have been most successful in the past, but our enemy never sleeps, and they are now ready and have made their boasts. That they will have passed a local option bill, giving the privilege to a small proportion of voters in any of the wards in our cities and towns to demand a vote on license or no license at each spring election. This bill, if permitted to become a law, would be the means of causing untold anxiety and possibly great loss of business and property to many of your members, and I would urge upon every member of this convention to use all legitimate efforts to defeat this most iniquitous measure. If people desire to destroy a man's business, let them be willing to give him just and sufficient compensation for the loss sustained.

"I cannot urge upon you too much the absolute necessity of closely watching the work of the legislature, and for you upon your return home to use every effort to see that liberal-minded men, no matter of what political party, are elected to the legislature."

How delightfully frank. The thought of these grog-shop proprietors shedding great drops of beary sweat in their anxiety would melt the heart of any man except a cruel temperance advocate. What matters it about the wives and little children who suffer a thousand deaths fearing that husbands and fathers may come home drunk and abuse them. If there could be a better reason given for enacting such a law we wait for its presentation.

This grand mogul of the 17,000 saloon keepers of Illinois considers it a crime to allow the people to say whether they will have saloons. How a little liquor and a small office do puff up a man! Does this oracle not see that the same personal liberty which lets him keep a saloon allows others to prevent it if possible?

By "liberal-minded" men we suppose he means those who are liberal enough to give all the rights of the people over to the saloon interests without asking compensation from the rummies.

THE ATTORNEY AGAIN.

Legislation seems to worry these patriots. However a little worry may reduce their weight and ward off fatty degeneration of the heart which would otherwise follow too copious indulgence in the stuff that made Milwaukee famous. The attorney also cautions his charges against "the enemy." He says:

"Every two years our state legislature meets in general session for the transaction of business. This coming year will include this general session. We always have trouble at such times. This trouble springs from two classes of members. There are always a number of members of the legislature who conscientiously believe that the liquor traffic is the root of all evil and devise bills for presentation, which, to their narrow views, promise a perfect or partial remedy for the evils. Another class of legislature, perhaps not as hostile on principle as these, attack us for expected mercenary advantage to themselves or for the purpose of bringing pressure upon us and our friends to accomplish legislation which this class considers advantageous to itself. Your efforts should be directed, in the coming election..."
throughout the state, to defeat for election any person and every person, be he to either of the classes above mentioned. Trust no man with your legislation who is afraid to openly and clearly state his position on legislation of this kind. Do not attempt to draw party lines in determining your choice for members of the legislature. Where two persons, belonging to opposite parties, are clearly and frankly in your interests, allow your politics to determine for whom you shall cast your vote; but let no politics interfere where the choice lies between two persons—one who is friendly and the other hostile to your interests."

How do our temperance people like to be classed with black-mailers? Our good legal friend calls us narrow. If he means that as distinguished from broad-minded and "wide-open" he is right. At any rate we are trying to get through the "straight gate" by walking in the "narrow way."

The advice to recognize no candidates except as friendly to their interests, is excellent advice to temperance advocates as well as saloon-keepers. The latter will follow it faithfully. It remains to be seen whether the former grasp the point as quickly.

An Interesting Letter.

The following letter was received last month soon after THE EMANCIPATOR was issued. As a general thing we do not pay any attention to communications to which the writer is not courageous or honest enough to sign his name, but for the benefit of our readers we make an exception: (Letter verbatim.)

"City, Sept. 25, 1900.
Rev. C. R. Carlos.
City.

Dear Sir,

In reading your EMANCIPATOR of recent date I noticed the enclosed clipping and in regard to same I will say and help you out as much as possible in giving the readers of THE EMANCIPATOR the interesting reading you promised them next month.

If you will please publish the enclosed clippings next month it will surely be very interesting to some of your readers. I also wish you will please let us know in your next edition how much the Anti-Saloon League donated to the Galveston sufferers or to a Hospital, or to any Charitable Institution ? ? ? I am a Christian and believe in Christ, but I also know that Christ made Wine out of Water and gave it to thedireccion (to drink) and now those who preach the Gospel of Christ will say it is a sin to drink? ?

In Conclusion I will say that I know a man who has got to do a good many things now a days to hold his job (even a Preacher) Hoping to see that interesting News in your next paper I am yours for right and liberty.
M. K. B."

The clipping referred to was the notice of the State Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of which we promised our readers some interesting reading. The writer enclosed a clipping, presumably from a liquid paper journal, judging from the "ads" on reverse side, and containing cuts of the President and Secretary of the Association. We give the contents of the clipping but confess our inability to produce the pictures of these honored officers of an honorable (?) association.

"ILLINOIS LIQUOR DEALERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Liberal Donations Made to Galveston Sufferers and Springfield Hospitals.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Liquor Dealers' State Protective Association was held at Springfield this week.

The convention was one of the quietest ever held; the report of the officers were complete and gave fully the work accomplished during the year. The constitution was unchanged and the resolutions short and to the point.

One hundred dollars was granted to the Galveston sufferers and $25 to each of the Springfield hospitals. The old officers were rewarded by re-election and the only contest was for delegates to the National convention. Messrs. Tellenbuscher, Galvin and Gainty being re-elected.

The Springfield association did everything possible for the enjoyment of its visitors. The Illinois Watch Company's excellent band gave a concert at the St. Nicholas on Tuesday evening, and an elaborate banquet was tendered the delegates, at which over 400 sat down. The only thing to be regretted was that the banquet hall was not large enough and the happy party had to be divided.

On Tuesday afternoon a parade took place through the principal streets of Springfield, which was viewed by hundreds of its best citizens.

Although the convention was uneventful, yet the reception tendered will be long remembered and one of the best ever given the liquor dealers of Illinois."

Now, in reply to some questions and statements made by the writer. The Illinois Anti-Saloon League, as an organization, has made no donation to the Galveston sufferers, but we know of one member of the Anti-Saloon League that gave as much as the whole Liquor Dealers Protective Association. It takes all the money of the Anti-Saloon League to meet in part the awful ravages and suffering caused by the saloons. If the Anti-Saloon League was in a position to extend aid to the Galveston sufferers we are sure that no Pharisaical boast of it would be made in THE EMANCIPATOR.

We have heard a great many testimonies of faith in Christ, but this letter contains one backed up with a scriptural allusion that is wrested from its true meaning to give supposed warrant to the most devilish business in the world, and that by one who professes to be a Christian.

The writer closes with, "I am yours for right and liberty." Evidently he knows what right is but we doubt if he knows much of liberty. We are fearful that he seeks to defend a business that is always against the right and that causes the worst form of slavery. There is hope for him, however, if he continues to read THE EMANCIPATOR, for he will surely be led into the light.

The Federal Courts.

On October 16, two detectives employed by citizens of Bushnell through this office, appeared in Peoria, before the federal grand jury for the northern district of Illinois and gave evidence against Theophilus Matthewson, William Hood and David Smith for selling liquor in Bushnell. All three men were indicted by the grand jury and Matthewson and Hood were convicted on their trials. The case against Smith, who is a cripple, was nolled. In addition to the punishment imposed by the court, the men were penalized by the revenue department.

One Cody of Waverly and one Brown of Lovington were indicted by the grand jury for the southern district of Illinois which met at Cairo.

The Oklahoma Terror Again.

He of the graceful cognomen, Brer Swan, the much-awake Superintendent of Oklahoma and the reigning terror of saloon-dom of the wide border, and he whom we so anxiously expected to join us in the Southern Illinois fight—he cometh not. We wanted him very much—needed him so badly. And Swan wanted to come, but his board would entertain no thought of giving him up. We are sorry, and so are the saloon-keepers of the Territory. This Red Terror has "mixed it" personally with a majority of the saloon keepers of Oklahoma, has made their lawlessness cost them literally thousands of dollars. He has headed campaigns in towns and cities against saloon men for office and won out in nearly every instance, has organized the whole Territory and elected a working majority of League friends in both houses of the legislature. We don't blame the boozers or there for refusing to let him go just now, but we give them warning that Illinois will have him next.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Vote early and vote right.

Partisan feeling is running high.

The party lash is being applied vigorously.

A word of good advice—keep politically cool.

Many a man is for temperance except on election day.

Read the Epworth Herald editorials in another column.

Don't overlook our article on "Paton and Law Enforcement."

The Springfield brewery is not for Paton for state's attorney.

There will be some surprises in store for many on the morning of November 7.

Paton will not get the vote of a single saloon keeper in Springfield. Are you with him or them?

Why is it that men get mad at the one who tells the truth instead of at the one who acts a lie?

Is it to be always true that the saloon adherents have more political sense than Christian people?

Should Christian people keep silent on moral questions because political parties divide upon them?

Manana—tomorrow—has helped destroy the Spanish nation. It likewise side-tracks the temperance cause.

Speaking of paramount issues, did it ever occur to you that we could make one of our own if we would stand together?

Some of our friends say, Wait until we settle this great question and then we will attend to temperence. However, there is always a new crop of "paramount issues."

Some men are afraid to lose their votes by casting them for clean men, and think they have saved them by participating in the election of the men who stand for everything which these voters claim to oppose.

Those who insist upon "saving the country" before they take up the question of overthrowing the saloon remind us of a fire company that experiments with patent fire extinguishers while the house burns down.

Can anybody explain why certain great newspapers which formerly contained editorials against the use of intoxicating liquors in armies have for the last few months been shrieking that the saloon is a temperance institution, and vilifying men and assemblies that dared mention it?

Don't fail to read our account of the meeting of the state liquor dealers. It is interesting. See what they think of you.

A large number of young men who vote for the first time are for Paton. They have not learned that certain classes of criminals are privileged in Springfield.

It is said that a good many of "the boys" think that the saloon men and professional gamblers of Springfield are too insolent, and need a lesson, going to help give Paton a chance at them. It's a good thing, boys. You will be in first-class company.

Saloon men say, "You can't mix whiskey and religion, and we have already got whiskey and politics pretty well mixed, and therefore you must stay out of politics with your religion." And some folks believe it, instead of using the religion to drive the whiskey out of politics.

The issue in the campaign for state's attorney of Sangamon county is not free-silver, trusts, imperialism or government by injunction, but simply whether gamblers, bawdy house keepers and saloon men who violate the law shall be punished as other criminals. Paton promises to do it if he is elected.

If the people who are actually for Paton will vote for him he can't be beaten. Now is the time to stand together. The toughs, saloon bums, gamblers, keepers of brothels, criminals of all other classes and saloon interests are arrayed solidly against him. He has made his canvas upon a basis that was calculated to antagonize them. The issue is clearly drawn as to whether Sangamon county wants its laws enforced. Which side are you on?

Much depends on the point of view. If an unyielding man is on your side he is firm; if on the other he is stubborn. So the man who scratches his ticket to vote for your candidate is an independent voter: and the one that refuses to do so is a bigoted partisan; while the man that scratches your ticket to vote for a better man is either a traitor or misguided crank.

Let us try to be fair about this for once.

The meanest sneer invented by the devil up to date is the prominent respectable citizen, probably a member...
of the church, who accepts an office in the Anti-Saloon League because he dares not refuse for the sake of his standing, and then deliberately sets out to make the work a failure and discourage the people so that they will not again put him in such an embarrassing position. He is not much abroad, though, of the fellow who sells out the League cases, or allows them to be compromised upon a basis of the minimum fine for one count, and then tells the people that the detectives were to blame.

What Does It Mean?

We are in receipt of a copy of the Champion of Fair Play, a journal devoted to the interests of the retail liquor trade, published in Chicago, of August 25, 1900, on the first page of which was a picture of Hon. Samuel Alscher, democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. In general terms, it refers to its position towards the candidates in the following language:

"In entering into a consideration of men and politics, with reference to this election, we wish to impress on all concerned this one fact: no influence or consideration of any nature or character whatsoever will secure the endorsement of this publication for any man for any office unless he can show that he accords to the retail liquor dealers the same rights and privileges that is shown any other authorized, legalized mercantile or business pursuit."

In referring to Mr. Alscher it speaks of him as "Our Choice for Governor," and followed by saying, "Samuel Alscher, whose candidacy we are pleased to endorse, etc.," and continued "We shall in future issues give some cogent reasons why liberal minded, broad guage men, people having the interests of this great state at heart, should vote and work, not for intolerance and mental narrowness but for whole-souled, honest, and incorruptible Samuel Alscher."

This liquor dealers' paper has continued to advocate the election of Mr. Alscher. On what authority it does this is not definitely known. It is safe to say that this advocacy of Mr. Alscher will hurt his chances for election among the thoughtful temperance Democrats of the state, who cannot help but look with some degree of suspicion upon this action of the Champion of Fair Play. THE EMANCIPATOR is simply telling facts and has no disposition to advocate the candidacy of any one man above another for the office of governor of the state of Illinois. It must, however, give information when it is so easily secured from the organ of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association which stands for everything that the Anti-Saloon League opposes. We allow our readers to draw their own conclusions from the facts that are above stated.

Our Sentiments Exactly.

The following editorials from the Epworth Herald of October 20, are the essence of Christian political common sense:

They Stand Together.

The brewery proprietors and the saloon keepers of this country belong to different political parties. When an important election is not on they seem somewhat loyal to their party. But when the day of decision comes they put partisanship under their feet and stand unitedly and solidly for the candidates who promise to do their bidding. They get together. They stand together.

Why do not people who abominate the diabolism of the whiskey trade do the same thing? Why does partisanship so blind their eyes to the political opportunity of the hour? Why does ailed loyalty to drive them to vote for the men the saloon has endorsed, and for whose election it strives with all its might?

The Saloon in Politics.

The Chicago retail liquor dealers' newspaper organ is taking an active part in the political campaign. It is picking out the candidates who can be relied upon to be friendly to the saloon interest, and earnestly advocating their election. This done without regard to the politics of the various candidates. The liquor paper seems to be particularly anxious for the election of Mr. Alscher, the Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. It is as zealously against Mr. Yates, the Republican candidate. The latter is evidently too much of a temperance man to suit that whiskey editor.

The organs of the damnable whiskey trade are becoming more bold and insolent every day. Christian citizens, without regard to party affiliations, should find out what the disreputable crowd want, and then give them the other thing. The saloon knows nothing of partisanship when election day rolls around. Why should Christian men lavishly follow their party organizations even when it involves an unconditional surrender to the brewery crowd?

Persecution.

A few days since the writer had occasion to change cars at Gilman. Having a two hours' wait, he called upon Rev. John H. Scott, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the local Anti-Saloon League. He was shown a copy of the Iroquois County Signal in which was a scurrilous attack upon Rev. Mr. Scott. It gloated at the fact that the members of the church at La Hogue, one of the points at which Mr. Scott preaches, refused to receive his services for this coming conference year. It seems that the energetic persecutions of the saloon keepers and gamblers in Gilman, which was led by Mr. Scott, aroused the ire of the friends of the saloon to such an extent that they even attempted to take his life. At La Hogue one of the most persistent violators of the law was compelled to give up selling liquor illegally by the prosecutions brought about by Mr. Scott. Several of the leading members of the church assisted in bringing this man to justice. However, since Mr. Scott has been returned for another year's work, these men have shown the white feather and have gone over to the camp of the enemy. Proselyting to love the Lord Jesus Christ and his church, they have crucified him afresh and put him to an open shame since they have lent themselves to this persecution of a faithful minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ who was doing his duty and who has the respect and confidence of his brethren in the ministry and all the leading people in Gilman, as we discovered by diligent inquiry. No reason was assigned by the petitioners at La Hogue for the removal of Mr. Scott, but it is generally known that the worst element of society in that community are leaders in this persecution. God help the church when it falls into the hands of its enemies. The Iroquois County signals, of which Mr. E. Isenbarger is editor and publisher, will find that its course is so reprehensible that it cannot hope to hold a place among the respectable papers of the country. Rev. Mr. Scott has shown himself to be a wise, conscientious and fearless leader of the hosts of righteousness. He is to be commended for the course he has taken. Gilman was one of the most notable places for lawlessness in Illinois. Already one saloon has gone out of business and other dens of infamy have been broken up. The Alleghenian Gang is largely dispersed and the moral conditions in Gilman are one hundred per cent better than when Mr. Scott first came to take charge of the Methodist church in that town. If the good people will stand by him, co-operate with him and sustain him we are sure that Gilman will be redeemed.

Special Notice.

District items have been unavoidably crowded out in this issue, but will appear in the next.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

almost every night, the subject of law enforcement in this county, which is the platform which I am asking the voters of this county to support in electing me to the office of State's Attorney.

THE ISSUE.
The fight which I have been making for the office of State's Attorney has raised fairly and squarely the issue of the fearless and impartial enforcement of the laws against all classes of citizens alike. This is by no means a small and trivial issue. On the other hand, it is an issue of the most vital importance to every citizen of this county who is interested in order and protection from lawlessness. The issue has proven of such public interest that it has been introduced in the presidential election. The people of this county have put aside political prejudices and have given my candidacy the most excellent attention and discussion.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.
Speaking of this matter of law enforcement, some one has well said, "where the law ends, tyranny begins." We must choose between being ruled and governed in this county by the law of the people, expressed in our laws, or by the self-constituted will of those who defy our laws and compel our public officers to submit to their dictates. The only safeguard against the tyrannical government of certain classes is to compel every class to submit and obey the laws equally and alike. If certain classes of our citizens are to be allowed to combine and use their political influence and power to compel public officials to tamely submit to their willful defiance of the public will, then all other classes in time will come to assert the same right and the whole fabric of government among men will be at an end.

THE OFFICE.
In asking the people of this county to place in my hands the important public trust of the office of State's Attorney, I am asking for the privilege of assuming that office which has the most to do of any office in this county with compelling a universal respect and obedience to our laws. The State's Attorney has also given into his hands the utmost power to stop and prevent lawlessness in this county. He is the particular officer of the people of this county to whom they should look and from whom they have a right to expect protection of their property, their children and their lives from the depredations of the vicious and lawless classes. On the other hand, he has more power and privilege to so conduct his office as to practically license and protect public wrong-doing than any other public officer elected by the people of the entire county. For these reasons this is the most responsible office within the gift of the people of this county.

THE COMPENSATION.
The office is also the most important in the county from the compensation which the office has been paying in the past. It has been by far the best paying office in the county, the way in which it has been conducted, and will be a good paying office, even when conducted with the view of stopping and preventing crime. Instead of gathering a harvest therefrom. During the last sixteen years the incumbent of this office has received on the average from six to eight thousand dollars per annum out of this position. He has probably averaged during that time more than twice the salary of the Circuit Judge.

THE SCOPE.
The State's Attorney must act as the legal adviser of every public officer in the county. He must attend to all the civil litigation of the county, and all the vast criminal business in all our courts. He must act as the legal adviser and assistant of the grand jury during all of its sessions. He must prepare in a formal and accurate manner all the written charges or indictments preferred by the grand jury. The criminal trials in our county have become so numerous that the disposition of these cases occupies nearly one-half of the time of all our courts. In all of this vast litigation the State's Attorney must labor single handed and alone and represent the people of this county for weeks at a time in the trial of these cases, which are set down to be tried in succession. In many of the most important of these trials, the accused often times has employed to defend him more than one of the most successful and experienced lawyers of the Sangamon county bar. Now it must be apparent to every one that all of this vast and important litigation requires a skilled, experienced and successful lawyer to attend to it properly and see that justice is done to the people.

A REQUEST.
I have in every address made in this county asked the voters of this county to investigate and find out for themselves, from those who know best, which of the three lawyers seeking this position is best fitted by reason of his experience and demonstrated ability in the trial of cases during the last fifteen years in this county to attend to the responsible duties of this office. I am perfectly willing and desirous that they seek confidentially the opinions of the great majority of my fellow lawyers in Springfield. I am perfectly willing and desirous to have them also take the opinion of the

Extract from An Address by Robert H. Patton.
Fellow Citizens of Sangamon County: we have been discussing in this county since the early part of the summer,
leading representative business men, farmers and laboring men of this county who have sat upon our juries.

THE PLATFORM.

The people of this country are not only entitled to have for State's Attorney a lawyer of experience, high standing and ability, but they are entitled to have and ought to have a lawyer who seeks the votes of the people of this country while standing fairly and squarely upon the platform of law enforcement.

Claiming at this time, nearing the close of this memorable contest, that I am the only candidate for the office of State's Attorney in this county who has stood everywhere in the county upon that platform and has spoken out before all the voters concerning this issue.

THE CHARGES.

Now, wherein lie the chief abuses of the county? I assert that the State's Attorneys of this county during the last sixteen years have not served the people of this county faithfully, so far as their prosecutions of three classes of law violators are concerned. I refer to the gambler, the brothel, and the dram shop keepers. The chief object and purpose in the prosecution of law violators in every civilized land is, and ought to be, to stop crime and prevent its repetition. Instead of pursuing that course with these three classes of people who have persistently and wilfully violated the law in our county, which would result in stopping crime, that course has been pursued which would produce the largest amount of fees possible for State's Attorney, and which has, to that end, resulted in practically licensing the continuation of law defiance from the part of these three classes of citizens.

THE PROOF.

This is such a grave charge, as to require proof of its truthfulness. The proof of this charge is abundant upon the public records of our county. In order to a full understanding of the same it is necessary to know in what way the State's Attorney earns the large amount of money he receives out of this office. The law provides that the State's Attorney shall receive a salary of $400 a year from the state of Illinois. In addition to that it provides that the State's Attorney shall collect all fines and the sums due upon forfeiture of bonds and that the State's Attorney shall receive a commission of 10 per cent for such collections. In addition to this, the law provides a certain specified fee for the State's Attorney in each case prosecuted to conviction which is taxed up along with other costs against the party convicted. The law provides that in those cases in which the party convicted is insolvent and does not pay the fees of the State's Attorney, the State's Attorney may pay himself out of the fines and funds coming into his hands in other cases. These fees being in which the party convicted is insolvent aggregate a large sum during the year in this county, because of the large harvest of crime we are reaping. The principal source for the funds with which to pay himself these fees are the fines collected from the saloons, the brothels and the gamblers. The fact is beyond contradiction that during the last sixteen years in this county these people, who have persistently and wilfully continued their unlawful practices, have been allowed, as a rule, to plead guilty and escape upon the payment of just such fines as would aggregate enough to pay to the State's Attorney the fees uncollected by him from other cases. During the last sixteen years the sums collected by the State's Attorneys of this county from fines and forfeiture of bonds have been consumed in the payment of the State's Attorneys' fees, excepting $162.23 during E. S. Smith's term of office and $25.00 during James M. Graham's term of office. The proof of this fact that only $199.23 has been paid into the school funds of this county by our State's Attorneys in sixteen years, can be found of public record, both in the annual reports of the State's Attorneys, filed with the County Judge, and also in the records of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A QUESTION.

Why is it that there has been no funds at the end of these many years to turn over to the school funds? I am not claiming that they have kept funds which should have been paid over. I am contending that the miserably low fines imposed upon these specified violators of the law show that when the State's Attorneys have received the fees due to themselves they have been satisfied, and have had no concern for putting money into the school funds, and no concern for having such penalties imposed as would compel these people to cease violating the law. On the other hand, they have practically said to these people, term after term of court, insamuch as you have been willing to pay into my hands fines enough to pay the fees due to me, you may now return to your respective places and continue your deprivations upon society.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

The law designates two different classes of offenses under the gambling law. One is designated as the offense of "gaming." The other is designated as the offense of "keeping a gaming house." The penalty for gaming which applies to those who go into the gambling house and play there, without being connected in any way with those who run the place, is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100. The penalty for keeping the gambling house, or aiding and abetting the proprietor in any way in doing so, for the first conviction the penalty is a fine of not less than $100. For the second conviction the penalty is a fine of not less than $500, and in addition thereto imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months. For the third conviction for keeping a gaming house, the penalty is a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years.

Every time the grand jury of this county has indicted the gamblers of this county during the last sixteen years at least, they have in each indictment included two different classes of counts.

Now, the astonishing fact is a matter of record in these cases, that with the exception of a few cases recently, and a few now pending, every count found by the grand jury against the gamblers of this county for keeping gambling houses during the last sixteen years has been allowed, or dismissed by the State's Attorneys and the accused allowed to plead guilty to the minor offense of gaming. Not a solitary man has been prosecuted for keeping a gaming house so as to be required to be sentenced for either the second or third conviction for this offense in all of these sixteen years. The records are full during all this time of pleas of guilty for gaming, but practically not one prosecuted for keeping the house where all this gaming is going on.

SPECIFIED FACTS.

At the January term, 1889, of the county court, during the term of the present State's Attorney, there were 28 cases disposed of against gamblers. In every one of these cases each accused was indicted in three counts for keeping gambling houses and in the subsequent counts for gambling the cases were disposed of as follows: Eleven of those cases were stricken from the docket upon motion of the State's Attorney, not one cent of fine, or costs, or even attorney's fees collected according to this showing of the records. In the other seventeen cases, the State's Attorney nolled (dismissed) all of the counts for keeping gambling houses, and the accused all plead guilty to gambling and escaped upon the smallest fine allowable under the law, viz., $10, on each of three counts.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Why have these, among the very worst enemies of society, been allowed to escape upon these shamefully small penalties which amount to a
very low license for all their robbing of half crazed and helpless men? Because a few such fines during the year from these people, and a very few small fines during the year from the saloon keepers and the brothels, aggregate enough during the year to pay the State's attorneys the fees due to themselves.

THE RESULT.

What has been the result of all the prosecutions of these classes during these many years? In financial results we have only $190.23 for the school funds. In moral results we have no one practically of these specified classes compelled to obey the laws.

THE COSTS.

What has it cost the people to prosecute this criminal business in our county? Every day the grand jury sits in session to indict these classes, it costs the people a per diem right out of the county treasury. All the expense connected with the investigations of this crime, and all the machinery of the courts while disposing of it consumes out of the tax-payers. It has not only been robbing the taxpayers thousands of dollars annually to keep up this mockery of prosecutions, but it has been robbing our county that which money cannot buy — the lives and honorable standing in the community of many of its very best sons and daughters.

THE PROBLEM.

The problem that confronts the law loving people of this county is simply this: Shall we allow this farce to continue or shall we unite and make it safe for our boys and girls to grow up to manhood and womanhood in this county?

THE THING TO DO.

There is but one thing necessary to accomplish the desired end, and that is for the law loving citizens in this county to unite. The selection of an attorney to attend to the vast and important legal business of the county is a BUSINESS matter to be decided Upon BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, and not a matter to be settled upon PARTY CONSIDERATIONS. The State's Attorney has no patronage, and no law-making power, and being so intimately connected with the courts, the same policy of the law which withdraws the judiciary from partisan contests ought to be applied to the present contest for this office. At this very hour the managers of the campaign for my two opponents are making a desperate effort to head off the union of all the best citizens of all parties in this fight. They have discovered the fact that the great majority of the voters of this county are with me in this fight to correct these things which disgrace our county and they are trying to create sufficient distrust in our ranks to rob us of the victory which is ours as sure as we stand together.

THE VICTORY.

But if the people who want honest enforcement of the law have the good common sense to take each other by the hand and trust each other long enough to stand together at the coming election on the 6th of November, the victory is ours. We will show the violators of the law that the power after all is in the hands of the people to rule and that their reign of ruin is at an end.

"Conviction, were it never so excellent, is worthless until it convert itself into Conduct; nay, properly, Conviction is not possible till then."
—Carlyle. Likewise "principles" and heart rending discourses upon the evils of the saloon are as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" unless he who delivers the one and entertains the other votes right.

Send in your subscription for THE EMANCIPATOR.

HAS NOT WITHDRAWN

The unfair interpretation sought to be placed upon Mr. Patton's announcement to his card signers, to the effect that he had given up the fight, will be apparent to every one from the reading of the announcement he makes, as follows:

Now a few words of announcement and explanation to the public concerning the signatures I have received to the pledge cards I have distributed. I desire to say that this is now seems apparent to me that the 5,000 signatures will not be procured, and I have no disposition to hold any in the hands which are bound to support me because of his signing those cards. As I have announced in almost every speech I have made, commencing shortly after the active entry upon my campaign, and in my open letter to my friends, issued about the first of September, I have been satisfied that but a very small proportion of those who were for me would sign my cards, and that the outside assurances of support were so strong that I should continue in the fight to the election day with the strongest hopes of winning. Those who have been kind enough to give me their names and postoffice address have greatly aided me in organizing and carrying on this fight and their names shall be a great help to me during the last three weeks of this canvass. The number of the signed cards in hand with personal assurances given to me by parties who have had personal objections to signing obligations of any kind are abundantly sufficient to justify me in claiming that my chances of success are equal to or better than either of my opponents and I shall therefore spare no honorable effort from this until the close of the campaign to keep our forces in line and win a noted victory for law and order in our county. I respectfully solicit the cooperation of all citizens in the worthy ambition I have to serve the people of this county in this responsible work.

ROBERT H. PATTON.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MY VOTERS.

If you vote the Republican or Democratic Ticket and wish to vote for me, observe the following rules: 1. Place a cross in the circle at the top of your party ticket, thus: X
2. Find my name in the third or Prohibition column, and place a cross in the square in front of my name, thus: X
No other marks or scratches are necessary, and you run no risk of injuring your ticket.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT H. PATTON.

Every vote cast for Robert H. Patton will be in the interest of law and order and the prosecution of the violators of the law. Vote for him.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Rooms 3 and 4, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
Cor. Fifth St. and Capitol Ave.,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
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A Temperance Governor.

Says He Owes the Saloon Nothing.

Richard Yates was elected Governor of Illinois by a plurality, according to the official count, of over 61,000. The Anti-Saloon League did not advocate the election of either candidate, but supplied our members and friends with reliable information as to the purpose of the liquor men toward the Democratic and Republican candidates and allowed them to draw their own conclusions. We did not advertise what we were doing, for that would not have been good political sense.

The battle was carried on along Anti-Saloon lines. The liquor men were for Judge Yates, and he lost many thousands of Republican votes. On the other hand, many of our Prohibitionist friends who are willing to strike the saloon a blow in passing, joined with us on the non-partisan basis and voted for Yates because the saloon was fighting him. We know of one Prohibition club of seventy members which was influenced to give him fifty or more votes. We also personally know of prominent Anti-Saloon League Democrats all over the state who scratched their tickets for governor simply because they would not line up with the saloon. The number of these ran high into the thousands and more than compensated for whisky votes lost. This is proved by the fact the successful candidate received fully the normal Republican majority. The fact that he ran below the presidential electors does not indicate that the saloon vote was responsible for the difference, but rather that Gold Democrats who would not vote for Bryan saw no reason why they should not support Alschuler.

The Anti-Saloon League feels proud of the fact that it was not worsted in its first venture into state politics, and feels that the state is in the right signal for when it is considered that even his opponents did not attack Mr. Alschuler on the ground of his ability to handle habits, and when we take into account his phenomenal personal following at home derived from all parties. It was unfortunate in some of his friends, and we believe the day is rapidly coming when this state when the surest way to defeat a candidate will be to have the grocer-shop and liquor-making interests declare for him in good faith.

The Emancipator

Vol. 1.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1900.
No. 10

Rest may be charged with over-estimating our part in the matter we quote verbatim from an interview given by Judge Yates and published in the Chicago papers of November 10:

"The Win is also true that the State Liquor Dealers' Association and all the voters whom it could control voted against me. For every vote cast for Mr. Alschuler through these two elements and influences, however, I am quite sure that I gained a vote from the influences and elements innately opposed thereto.

* * * * * * 

"I have been utterly surprised and highly gratified at the great compliment shown to me in a great many of the country counties, which actually gave me more votes than they gave to McKinley. I am satisfied that in the state at large fully 20,000 Democrats must have voted for me, aside from the gold Democrats, and for this mark of confidence from my political opponents I am proudly grateful.

"I think that almost the entire gold Democratic element supported Mr. Alschuler."

Friends of temperance should take heart. We never had a better chance to secure legislation. We believe this is the first time in the history of the state that we have had a governor who said in substance that he owned nothing to the saloon. Stir up your members of the legislature in the interests of our bill. We would be glad to have the addresses of all who will help us make sentiment for it by agitation. Both the temperance workers all over the state can help.

The Balance of Power.

Anti-Saloon Element Holds It In Sangamon County.

Robert H. Patton, Prohibition candidate for state's attorney of Sangamon county, and endorsed by the Anti-Saloon League on the platform of law enforcement was not elected, the figures contain much meaning. Mr. Patton would have been elected if all those who said they were for him had voted that way, as his canvass was vigorous and thorough. Considering the fact that it was presidential year, that he had no paper advocating his election and that the henchmen of each party were claiming that his candidacy was in the interest of the other, together with the fact that the report was circulated that he had withdrawn and that so many were afraid of losing their votes, his race was remarkable.

The returns show that he had 2,700 votes, while Alschuler had about 3,000 votes from members of the old parties, and as the successful candidate had only about 1,600 plurality, it is evident that the Anti-Saloon element, whenever it chooses to use it, holds the balance of power between the old parties with 1,000 votes to spare. For Sangamon county this is a tremendous stride, but it is only the beginning of an era of clean politics and the administration of public offices for the benefit of the public.

An Encouraging Decision.

The following editorial from the Chicago Times-Herald is additional proof that the growing power of the saloon can be curbed if people will take a stand against it:

"The decision of Judge Clifford sustaining the validity of the saloon ordinance, which was passed last July, is in the interest of civic decency, cleanliness and good order, and will be highly gratifying to those public-spirited citizens who have labored to resist the encroachment of the saloon traffic upon our boulevard system.

"The saloons already on the boulevards cannot have their licenses renewed and no licenses can be issued for new resorts. Every saloon must go out of business at the expiration of the licenses with the exception of those on Washington and Jackson boulevards east of Center Avenue and on Michigan Avenue north of Twelfth Street. This is the effect of Judge Clifford's decision, which not only affirms the ordinance but declares that the clause excepting present holders of licenses is illegal. This clause, if allowed to stand, in the opinion of the court, would create a monopoly of the boulevard saloon business, leaving it in the hands of the men who had secured licenses prior to July 1, which, of course, would render it invalid. The illegality of this latter clause, however, does not affect the validity of the first section.

"If the decision is sustained by the Appellate Court it will rid the city of all its boulevard saloons. As a matter of fact, the city should never have tolerated the disfracement and despoilment of its boulevards with saloons. There never was the slightest warrant in civic decency or justice for granting licenses to run saloons on these pleasure driveways. The boulevard dragnet shop is an offensive blight on one of the greatest ways systems in the world, and it should be driven off."
General Temperance News.

Superintendent Baker of Ohio reports that an average of one township in a week in that state is voting out the saloons.

The saloon men openly made their boasts in Indiana before the election that they would secure the repeal of the Nicholson law.

The Iowa Anti-Saloon League has recently secured a court decision that C. O. D. liquor packages cannot be delivered in prohibition districts.

The Ohio League will contest the constitutionality of the brewers' law which would prevent the sale of liquor in the townships of the state that have not a representative in the Ohio legislature.

Down at Clarkeville, Ark., as a result of some detective work by the Anti-Saloon League, seventy indictment were recently returned and $12,600 in fines assessed against parties selling contrary to law.

An attempt was recently made to ruin Secretary Dick of the Indianapolis League by false swearing that he took a blow in a saloon. One of those then been prosecuted, alleged that perjury and is under indictment. Two others, who were in the conspiracy, are much sought after at the present time, in order that they may have their share.

The town of Bowling Green, in Wood county, Ohio, has made a new application for the curfew law. The present mayor, assuming his duties, notified the saloons that they must close at 9:30 p. m., the hour fixed by ordinance, and keep closed all day Sunday. The curfew rules every night at 9:30 for the saloons to close up, and investigation shows that they obey the law.

The East Liverpool, Ohio News Review uses the following language:

"The business world seems destined to settle this matter of intoxicants. Drunken saloon men are no longer in demand. Drunken salemen have been pronounced a condemned nuisance. Drunken employees are sure to meet with failure. The business world is demanding sober men and must have them; clear headed men, brave, alert and progressive. Whisky and beer guzzlers will be relegated to a back seat."

The Queen of Holland, according to the Christian World, of London, is a total abstinence and a hard worker in the temperance cause and her example will be of great help and encouragement to temperance workers. The people of Europe love the little Queen because she is simple, unaffected and sensible and will undoubtedly after the death of Victoria, become the most influential Queen of Europe. We would be glad to see in our own Western world a retired to the rear who served during the administration of President Hayes when no wine was served.

The Anti-Saloon League of Oklahoma, according to the press dispatches of some weeks ago, has secured a decision from the supreme court which practically closes every saloon in the territory except in the county. The court sustained the League's application for an alternative writ of mandamus compelling the commissioners of Oklahoma county to revoke the license of every saloon keeper in Oklahoma City, pending the hearing of a contempt citation in the district court of that county. This decision affects the other firms that were granted license under the same method.

Two whole counties in Ohio have no legal saloons in them—Geequa and Harrison—and it is an inconvertible argument against the saloon that Geequa is the only county in the state that has not a representative in the Ohio legislature.

United States Senator J. J. Foraker, of Ohio, notorious in temperance circles for his efforts to defeat the Clark local option bill in Ohio by inducing members of the state senate to violate their oath was at Cleveland during the latter days of the campaign and the crowd did not welcome him with any degree of accordance. This led to an accusation from him that the mayor did not give him proper protection and the following is the mayor's caustic reply:

"There never was a large crowd together in any way, and it did not contain at least one that was not a gentleman. This is certainly the case when the mayor contains Foraker of the unshaken hand. I am sorry that Foraker should continue to relive the disturbed condition of the Eastern Ohio division of the legislation-selling syndicate that existed so long in Ohio."

"Foraker should growl at the people for this break in the combination, and not at the Mayor. The police protection he was given while following his trade was as good as that given to any other professional jawan and lobbyist now packing up and down the country."

"We can't siphon a policeman alongside every man who has a mouth."

It begins to look like Foraker's days are numbered.

Dr. Rusell, our energetic and tireless national superintendent, upon his return from a trip to Europe, the first vacation in seven years, has the following to say about the conditions in Europe, and he warrants should carry the weight that attaches to the utterances of a keen and experienced observer.

A FALLACY NEEDING CORRECTION.

It is beginning to be understood that the oft-repeated statement that drinking is harmless in Europe, can only have been made by those who were purposely mendacious or were only superficial observers of conditions. No city in America is so dammately drunk as Glasgow. Recent investigations have shown that Scotland in Europe is alarming in extent and rapidly increasing. It thrives proportionately. The drink habit abounds. The dreadful immorality of Paris is as much worse than any American city, as the drink practice is proportionately greater. Even Germany, where there is as much so-called moderate drinking as anywhere, the fact that any use of alcohol has become so scientifically clear and the tendency to dangerous excess so manifest, that moralists, of wise and influential people have been begun for the promotion of total abstinence.

The following from the Middletown (Ohio) Signal gives in serio-comic style an account of the efforts of the citizens of Lebanon to carry the war into the enemies' country and break up the men's drinking clubs which have flourished:

"And now it is changed. The members of the clubs no longer congregate in their front doors and watch the passers-by. This condition is the result of the efforts of those who are determined to keep their neighbors from opening a saloon at a certain hour."

"Jim generally has a best girl who does not approve of the drinking habits, and when he next sees her, if he does not get an abrupt dismissal, he probably spends several dollars for ice cream and bread in order to retain his good standing. Now, as Jim likes the girl, he shuns the saloon as the easiest way out of the dilemma."

"The clubs fail to meet because the members can never tell whether or not a drink is in their class. And this is not all. If a citizen desires beverage for a dinner party and orders the same, his neighbors are informed that a certain number of quart bottles of beer were left by a brewery wagon at his residence. The brewer delivering the beer also gets the benefit of the advertisement."

A Taste of the Fruit.

At Toledo, Ill., on November 10, according to the city press, a youth came home intoxicated and was reproved by his father. Angered by this, he beat his father into insensibility with a fence paling and a ball in the planks of which penetrated one of the old gentleman's eyes and destroyed the sight.

A Chicago justice, according to the Associated Press reports of November 20th, was threatened with violence in his office, at South Holland, because he refused to agree to deal leniently with Jacob Friedman, who was arrested on a charge of conducting a "blind shop." He was saved from assault by a constable and an attorney who drew revolvers and declared that they would shoot any man who attempted to harm the justice. After half an hour of intense excitement, in order to change the venue was granted to another justice and court adjourned. During the disturbance the defendant escaped.
The EMANCIPATOR.

What One Man Can Do.

Some years ago, a brewery wagon driven by a drunken driver ran over and killed the son of Mr. Arthur B. Farrell, of Chicago. Since that time he has consecrated great part of the energies of his life to fighting the traffic in Hyde Park, the suburb in which he lives. He is a highly success- ful man in his profession, but weighing tons for fighting purposes. For years he has been the soul of the movement which has kept Hyde Park "dry." He has been the police to enforce the law, driving incompetent or corrupt officers into retirement, and unmasking and exposing all who are involved in the liquor traffic.

His efforts have cost the brewery and saloon interests of Chicago $50,000 in counsel fees during the last decade. He leads the churches in the temperance fight. He searches for men who will contribute funds to the battle. He cannot be bribed or intimidated. He will not move into any other line. He does no good to threaten him with bodily harm. His motto is:

"It is the duty of the police to enforce the laws as they are. If the police fail to do so I shall expose them."

So says the Chicago Times-Herald.

Farrell's success is due to the fact that he feels he can win and win big. He is a man of action, and no man can do his work in a quiet way. He has made the police feel that they must do their work or lose their jobs. He has made the saloon keepers feel that they must close up or lose everything.

The Anti-Saloon League is a United States organization, but the work here has been done under the auspices of the Illinois state organization which has its headquarters in Springfield.

The Charleston organization has a membership of about 500, and they are not a set of cranks but are our best people, composed of business men, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, la- bouring men, women, and even a few preachers. Some of the League are church members and some are not. We find a close similarity of people who believe that everybody ought to obey the law, except gamblers and saloon keepers, while our opponents believe that we believe that gamblers and saloon keepers also ought to obey the law. The Anti-Saloon League does not try to take the law in its own hands but only gives support and encouragement to the good officers whose duty it is to enforce the law.

The organization is composed of democrats, republicans, prohibitionists and others and while the majority do not claim to be skillful poli- ticians, we may say that if we do not have reason to believe that the candidates for city offices next spring are in favor of law enforcement we reserve the right to run an independ- ent ticket. In reference to the raids made on the gambling rooms recently, we may say that our Leagues had something to do with it. Some of the gamblers accuse us of desiring to injure them, but we were never far- ther from the truth.

Our sole aim is to benefit the community, especially the boys, as we know that some of our best citizens have been enticed into those places and ruined, while some of our citizens have lost their last dollar in those places and then gone home and fixed up a bed to tell their wives how they got swindled in a real estate deal. Not one of us has any desire to injure any gambler, but on the contrary we should be only too glad to help any of them in any way in our power, and hope that they will all soon get into some honest business and prosper.

Several people want to know when we expect to quit business. In an- swer will start that will be just as soon as all the people learn to obey the laws. We expect our income will continue at about $50 to $75 per year, which will be ample to continue the business indefinitely. We also want to explain that a person who as an agent promotes a building which is used for gambling pur- poses, is equally guilty with the man- ager of the gambling house and the penalty for the second offense is county jail and third offense imprison- ment is in perpetuity.

We expect to assist in enforcing this law and hope that owners and agents will be on their guard and investigate the character of applicants for build- ings. Now a word of advice to our friends, the gamblers. First, will say that your loot back to the place where you got it and you better call it off as you have not injured any one's business. As for myself I am free to admit that I never made so much money as during the past year. So many people have played where they found the best coal. Next, as to your threat to rotten-egg the preachers, I would like to say that you put them in trouble and the sympathy of the entire community would be with the preachers.

Next, as to your threat to waylay some of us some dark night, that would not do at all as it would only tax our entrance to heaven by a few years and it would arouse the community so that they would probably crush out all the saloons and gambling houses at once. You better try to protect us because if any harm comes to us somebody might think the gamblers did it.

George B. Griffin,
President Charleston Branch Anti-Saloon League.

The Express Business.

The following comes to us from Gifford, Champaign county. Influential and paying customers of an express company can try it elsewhere:

"We circulated a petition in our town some two months ago which was generally signed by all those lead- ing citizens and business men and sent to the American Express Com- pany, asking it to carry no packages of liquor to this place addressed to fictitious names or numbers C. O. D. After a month had elapsed orders came to the agent here to receive no more in that way, but return it at the ex- pense of the shippers. Also to return what was so addressed in the office at that time. The agent returned some $50 worth immediately. Liquor is still shipped here, but it comes to regular customers as other goods. I hope our petition will have the effect of abolishing the chance to get possession of so much liquor and beer by irresponsible characters and boys here."

Some Guilty Agents.

Occasionally an express man comes to grief. Edward Shuman of Kansas, persistently in selling beer after being advised to quit. He was caught by a detective hired by our Kansas League and bound over to the federal grand jury.

B. W. Green, Pacific Express agent at Pittsfield, and an alderman, together with his partner, one Haynes, were arrested on evidence secured by detectives and Haynes is identified as Green on his bond. The local grand jury indicted the other fellow and let Green go, although they charged him with original guilt party. We expect better results from the federal grand jury. Green protests that he let the case against him is clear. It is said that Green was connected with the country's legitimate malcontent, the Western Fielder's temperance mayor on the charge of selling liquor. Green's brother runs a saloon in Hamilton.

This innocent express man, his "capper" had laid in 140 half gal- lon jugs for a political rally.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League at Springfield.

William H. Anderson, Editor.

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Vol. 1, Number 1, November, 1900. No. 10

Entered at the Postoffice in Springfield as second-class matter.

The last edition of THE EMANCIPATOR was about 20,000 copies, but we want more subscribers and more readers.

If you have not read "Black Rock" by Ralph Connor we advise you to see it. It is a vigorous, stirring, wholesome temperance novel, without the temptation motive cropping out all over it. To better Christ-
The Emancipator.

last December, has seen fit to accept and take his resignation November 15. We trust that he may achieve in his new field the degree of success which he has had in his old one.

The headquarters committee of the Board of Trustees, consisting of Trustees Smith, Logan, Lyman, Rogers and Hildreth, has appointed Dr. Anderson to fill the vacancy, which action has since been ratified by Trustees Gratwick, Evans, Evans, Marsh, Cooper, Taylor, Dunn and Stevenson.

The new superintendent is a graduate of blackburn University at Carlinville and the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and until becoming connected with this work was engaged in the general practice of law. Since January 1 he has been the general attorney of the State League, with office at the headquarters, and is familiar with the work. While having the general direction and supervision of the work, he will still look after the legal interests of the organization.

He is an Anti-Saloon League man from choice, and his heart is in the work.

We would like to make a proportion of the number of persons in the various churches of our state who will put some money into their respective treasuries and at the same time secure a wider circulation of THE EMANCIPATOR. This paper is not run for the purpose of making money and we are content to have it circulated and read if we can get the cost price out of it. If you can earn a little money for your young people's society and assist us in circulating temperance literature we will be glad to help.

We have quoted liberally in this number from the American Issue, the national organ of the Anti-Saloon League published at Columbus, Ohio.

We have done this for two reasons: First, because in the overwhelming press of work attendant upon the churches we do not have had much time to give the paper this month; second, because we desire to give you a sample of the good things contained in this paper which we believe to be the best and most refined temperance paper published in the country. It commenced Volume VIII in November as a weekly. We wish it added usefulness in its new form.

The Banner of Dauphin, contains a communication criticizing the Anti-Saloon League and accusing it of inactivity and general worthlessness. We do not doubt the sincerity of the writer, but beg us to remind him that as a result of the employment of Anti-Saloon League methods, twenty-four towns and cities in this state voted "dry" at the last municipal election, excluding the large places, as Mt. Vernon and Monmouth. Some of our friends are in the attitude of the man who objects to a hound because of a heap of wildcats. With his immediate vicinity and is not able to move it by himself and will not consent that it be moved unless it all goes at once. This attitude of the Anti-Saloon League is that of the man who takes a wheelbarrow and begins to haul away the stuff, in the meantime produc1ing his friends to assist him in shortening the wheelbarrow.

The complaint reaches our ears occasionally that the Anti-Saloon League has promised things and not done them. We believe that in most instances this is due to unwarmed intentions on the part of one making the complaint. The work done by the organization depends upon the efficiency of the local Leagues. The State League is necessary to keep things stirred up and exercise general supervision. While our friends have been liberal the total amount of money received has been comparatively small, as shown by the reports published from time to time, and while we would be glad to do any thing which the local Leagues demand of us even if it be impossible, there are very clearly defined, practical limitations to what we can do. Our superintendent in triumph of a smoking "church" belches the stench of leeks and onions into God's face and calls it prayer; labor staggered down his fall but precarious dinner-pail, but THE CHURCH comes slowly and painfully to her own. The vote is counted first, but the complete returns will show 500,000 who would not bow the knee to sin. We are more than conquers, for we dare be true, and fail. We have lifted up a high thought in the midst of a label of human meanness; half a million grasped it fully; other millions stretched up to ward it but failed. This time. They will not always fail. Ours is the only victory in this campaign. William of Jolo, with his cannons and slave and wive and concubines is-defeated to second term. For when doubtless he would have listened to the voice of Christ and saying: "Avenge me of mine enemy," he had to pull his forelock, limp with the least of a mohther he say: "One is my master, even the saloon and all ye are fools."

Now for the campaign of 1894. We have the liquor traffic cornered in the White House. For THE HONOR OF THE CHURCH, CLOSE IN AND KILL.

John C. Wooley.

We recognize Mr. Wooley's ability and courage in making the prohibition par ty on the great increase in its vote. We are convinced of Mr. Wooley's sincerity and hope that in the cause he advocates with such vigor, but we regret that he has seen fit to express himself in such a manner. The Anti-Saloon League is unalterably opposed to the saloon, but we believe that it is too late to injure by just such utterances. We realize that since things are not as we would have it, they shall take them as they are. Since men have many prejudices, political and otherwise, though trying to be just as good friends, we are trying to give them a chance at the saloon and steer clear of the difficulties. As it is upon the innate honesty of purpose of the millions of substantial citizens who vote the old party tickets, let us maintain our prohibition stand. We depend to accomplish the overthrow of the saloon, we believe that it is not the part of wisdom to abuse them, question their honesty and deny their intelligence. We believe that in order to obtain a result we are not. of the saloon question as well as anything else, we must be fair and tolerant. This does not mean to look with tolerance even! itself, but that if we try to guide a man to help us fight an evil work, we must consider a part of his purpose. In fighting the saloon, the only qualification necessary is that a man be opposed to the saloon, if he will fight, or if he will not fight, we are not concerned with what he thinks about any other question on earth.

Chicago's Desperate Situation.

Assaults and murders have occurred in unprecedented numbers. The "hold-up" men are responsible. The police seem unable to cope with the situation, and while they quarrel over who is responsible the work goes on. Influential ministers have thundered warnings from their pulpits, but the places responsible for the situation are not interfered with. We quote as follows from the editorial page of the Times-Herald: "But by its laxity in this respect the administration is all the time encouraging crime. There seems to be no restraint upon the common resorts of thieves and prostitutes increasing in numbers and effrontery. In the very midst of the downtown district such places are running open day and night without any pretense of disguise. The neglect which allows their patrons to enjoy immunity in the very gaze of the public is equivalent to protection, and it must be corrected if this new epidemic of burglaries and hold-ups is to be checked.

Not only should saloons be closed at midnight but that class of saloon-keepers who are conspicuous on the bonds of criminals and whose dives are a refuge for them should be suppressed. This can be done under the law without looking for extraordinary remedies. Put the saloons under proper regulations, give the public the choice between running an orderly, legitimate business and no business at all and the saloonist's decision. It is only because of the weak or sinister toleration of the authorities that they dare to conduct their thieves' dens as they do."
THE EMANCIPATOR.

OVER THE STATE.

ST. ANNE—This is essentially a Catholic town. It was formerly the home of Father Chiniq. It is a French community with French characteristics. Rev. E. E. Barclay introduced the Anti-Saloon League work in this town September 23rd, to fine audience and organized a League. He followed this up with a fine stereopticon entertainment showing many views of the saloon inside out. There are three saloons in the town and two "blind pigs." They are well controlled by the vigilant marshall, who is a man of good will and is certain to have good results from this organization.

WATSEKA—This is one of the most beautiful towns in Illinois. We have had a good League organized here for more than a year. The time for the anniversary was September 30. Field Secretary Barclay spoke in the mornings and spoke in church and in the evening to a large congregation at the Christian church and gave his popular lantern views on the Monday evening following to a great audience in the Methodist church. Watseka was again visited on October 14, by Supt. Carlos, who spoke at the Methodist church in the evening and then met the executive council of the League and with it planned for aggressive agitation work immediately after the election. The five saloons in Watseka must go.

FAIRBURY—This is the home of the Rev. Mr. Heitz, one of the spokesmen of the Anti-Saloon League. The churches of this beautiful little city opened their doors wide to Field Secretary Barclay on two successive Sundays. October 7th and 14th. He held seven meetings including his lantern views. There are four saloons in Fairbury, each of which pays $800.00 license. The law is well enforced but the saloons are doing their deadly work here as elsewhere. A fine organization was effected with some of the leading citizens of the town as officers. An aggressive campaign will be inaugurated to build up public sentiment for all good citizens of the city to say that the saloons must go.

MILFORD—The state superintendent spent a portion of Sunday, Oct. 14, in this city, speaking in the Christian church in the morning. Milford has no saloons and very little selling of liquor illegally. The violators of the law were vigorously proscribed some months since through the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League and those who are selling liquor illegally are very cautious. Thelication of the local League to forestall those out who are yet endeavoring to violate the law and bring them to justice.

FOREST—State Superintendent Carlos spent Sunday, October 21, in this important railroad town. He found the pastors of the churches wide awake, aggressive men of God who are determined to lead in a strenuous endeavor to free this town of saloons at the next municipal election. There are two saloons at present doing business in Forrest. One has recently gone out of business because the man behind the bar quit. One was really the agent of a brewing firm in Peoria, abandoned with all the money. We presume that an attempt will be made by this same brewing firm to place another man in charge of their business whom they can trust.

SYCAMORE—PLANO—AURORA—October 14th was an anniversary day for Chicago district. We had so many calls for help that we had to appeal to State headquarters for speakers. Supt. Carlos responded and did an excellent day's work in Sycamore. Talking about mayors, Sycamore has a mayor who is above that "discrimination in law and the saloon-keepers of Sycamore respect his authority. Three churches opened their doors to us in that pretty little county seat and the local organization was strengthened and given new life and courage.

Plano had its anniversary meeting, also on that day, and scores of new friends enrolled with us.

But the crowning success of the day was in Aurora. Eleven churches gave League speakers their pulpits and the first anniversary day in Aurora proved to be a profitable one in many ways. What a host against sin and lawlessness are eleven evangelical churches, united, one purpose, one leader, against a common foe. We have learned that these anniversary days rally staunch friends to the cause than did the first Anti-Saloon League day last year. In Aurora.

Some people, discouraged because the local League has not been able to disperse the saloon forces of the first year, drop out of the ranks and give up in despair, but those who stay with us, those who have learned the second word of the League's motto, "Perseverance," are after all the only warriors the League ever did possess so not much has been lost by the discouraged ones leaving the ranks. The old friends remaining firm, always gain new courage and inspiration from a rally day. Better send for League speakers to come and help you if it has been a year since you organized.

LA GRANGE—Dr. Parkhurst visited La Grange Sept. 30, and held three rousing meetings. He made a host of friends for the Anti-Saloon League in that pretty suburb, and judging from the large number of members enrolled, the saloon-keepers in that neighborhood are in the "land of the enemy."

MORGAN PARK—Sept. 22d, was anniversary day for Morgan Park. We added many new friends to the local Anti-Saloon League. All the Protestant churches in that vicinity are active against the saloon.

WEEK NIGHT MEETINGS.

We are making these meetings especially attractive by means of crayon and song. Mr. Fickel draws pictures with colored crayons illustrating the Talk he is giving. These pictures have been unusually successful, and never fail to be interesting to both young and old. Interest is added to them by fine solo work of Mr. Brock. The boys are making a trip through Kane county this month. If you want an instructive and entertaining lecture, and absolutely free, write to 519 Y. M. C. A. Building, Chicago, and the boys will be glad to visit your church.

MATTOON—Mears Carlos and Anderson spent Sunday, the 11th, in this railroad center and re-organized the local league. The plans projected for the local workers are practical and on a broad scale. A number of prominent men have been identified themselves with the organization and plans are being laid for some work which will probably not appear on the program.

CHARLESTON—The new superintendent and Mr. Barclay spent the anniversary Sunday in this city on November 18. The Charleston meeting is a shining example of what can be done. It has some new plans to put in operation at once. Those at the head of the League are leading business men. Mr. Griffin, whose article appears in this number, is the president. State's Attorney Andrews of Coles County, of which Charleston is the county seat, polled practically all of the indictments returned as a result of the last raid in Charleston. It speaks well for the decent people of that county, that this gentleman has been elected to stay at home in the future. If signs indicate anything he is a political corpse in that part of the country and if not, he ought to be. The new State's Attorney, Mr. Voigt, is a man of highly by his fellow citizens.

GLINTON—Mr. Barclay and Rev. W. W. Dean White, of the southern district, were in this Illinois Central station November 11. A good healthy feeling was manifested and Dr. A. E. Campbell was re-elected president.

CHICAGO DISTRICT.

We are not revengful. One practical illustration, however, is worth a volume of theory, so we could not suppress the wish that our worthy local friends were with us at Milburn, for the illustration was new evidence and we stood ready to share it.

Their wisdom in decreeing that county be thoroughly organized, a meeting held in every church in the county, is beyond dispute. But as we wondered around the mason over shoe top deep valley trying to catch a glimpse of a church through the blinding rain and inky blackness of the night, a church that we had heard to be in that neighborhood through correspondence only, our love for
THE EMANCIPATOR.

The Anti-Saloon League has lost one of its best friends from San Francisco in the Rev. O. L. Kiplinger, who has lately been forced to give up his pastoral there on account of his eyesight, one eye being almost gone. We feel almost a personal loss in Rev. Kiplinger's affliction: and trust for a speedy and complete restoration of his vision—his vision so clear at all times to discern the boundary line between good and evil, right and wrong. And he is the man who has the courage of his convictions, moreover.

We recently spent a pleasant and profitable evening with the Murphysboro League. Rev. Dr. Dease, of Carbondale, and the writer were the speakers of the evening, while appropriate songs and recitations were interspersed throughout the program. Meetings like these do good—and they do much good. These meetings, where two speakers are called from different parts of the country, are a regular every Tuesday night feature of this League, and all protestant churches save one, participate. We commend their example.

Last summer, down at Walnut Hill, a few old topers undertook to secure a saloon in the community by force of the regular petition. The temperament people were thoroughly aroused and came to the rescue with meetings upon meetings, larger petition a yard long. And Walnut Hill has no saloon. Temperance people can usually have what they want—if they want it bad enough.

The Marion people need look to their laurels. The last of their saloon disappeared last June, but since that time the saloons have been bringing perdition and "tarnation" together in order to prove to the citizens of that place that prohibition won't prohibit. They made that threat during the campaign and now they are doing their level best to make it good. As a means to bring about their devilish ends, they have succeeded in incorporating a little suburban place, a mile and a half out of town wherein an old beer-tub is installed mayor, and saloons duly licensed. Then they proceeded to establish a hack line between the towns with free hacks for the drinks. And these hacks ran day and night, in and out the principal streets, loaded with the rusty-crusty-thirsty population of both points, eager to make it exceedingly interesting by day and hideous by night because forsooth the Marion people have voted out their stop-opens. While in Marion the other week we heard it from several good temperance men: "Well, we'd rather have the saloons than to put up with the present order of things." The present order of things is, the whisky fellows have determinedly set out to make the temperance people sick of their bargain in running out saloons. And their conduct is simply outrageous. Such talk, good friends, is unmanly, and sounds very unlike the utterances of men who are vigorously fought and vanquished these other people went ye up.' Quit you like men! Enforce the law! Show them there is strength yet in law.

Marion has one of the most faithful and conscientious marshals in Illinois. He doesn't wait for warrants and complaints, but when he sees the law being violated he goes right after the violator. And he doesn't keep his eyes closed either, like some other marshals we know of. A few days ago he broke into a little company of the town gang, apprehended them and marched them in double-quick time into the office of the first-constable, where they were becoming fines were imposed upon them. And, if the people of Marion would stand by this man and help him they would soon usher in a new order of things.

We recently held a very enthusiastic street meeting at Tamora. Bro. Morris, Chairman of the Agitation Department, was on hand with his organ and quartet of singers, and a large crowd soon gathered about to hear us sing and tell the story of the saloon. A number of wage-earners from the Chicago district came down and were much interested. A saloon keeper was also out to enter his protest to our way of looking at things, and it required some of ye Queen's English more forceful than elegant to silence him. And the people, all the people, were ashamed of him, as well they might be. But, next year, there will be some would-be decent men who will go down to the polls and vote for that fellow to lengthen out the time of his sojourn among them. Better let him go. He represents no necessary factor in our civilization, and we can get along better without him.

Prohibitionist Elected
By Anti-Saloon League Methods.

A recent number of the American Issue contains some indisputable evidence that the Anti-Saloon League is a fair and actually omni-partisan and is not jealous in regard to our Prohibition friends, but will always help them win a victory for decency and morality. The contest in Sangamon county is not a non-party one. The Anti-Saloon League openly championed the Prohibition candidate for state's attorney who was running on the platform of law enforcement, and, although he was not elected, brought to him two thousand votes from the old saloon district, which shows this action of enfranchising people opposed to the saloon really held the balance of power in...
THE EMANCIPLAYER.

The publication of the excellence of its
methods, whether acknowledged to be
such by those using them or not.

Admit They Are Anarchists.
The following is from the National
Advocate (Tanner organ) of Cleveland,
Ohio, on Sunday next:

"We have meetings the saloon man
merely demands rights to defy any
man who shall impose upon him a
law which is against him, fighting
against him. If a man dies, and
such laws should be defined, they
should be trampled in the dust, and if
they cannot be revised, then we say
it is time to become anarchists."

This is as clear as mud. The only
thing plain is the intention to violate
law whenever its observance is incon-
venient.

Smash the Traps and Thus An-
swer Your Own Prayers.
We believe in prayer—prayer for the
overthrow of the saloon traffic. We be-
lieve also that God will not miraculously
answer our prayers when we ask him to
do things for us that we can do for
ourselves. The time has fully come
when the Christian people should answer their
own prayers as related to the overthrow of
the saloon. They have the unquestioned
ability to answer all such prayers. For
them to address God, and ask him to ex-
terminate this evil, and refuse to do
anything against the traffic, is nothing
short of an insult to the Diety.

During our intensely hot summer,
believers in prayer would have been as
justified in praying: "O Lord, this hot
weather is unbearable; here is a fan;
please come and fan me." as he would
say: "O Lord, the saloon evil has be-
come unbearable; here is the law, please
come and enforce it, and thus rid our
land of this curse." The fan was in
reach of the man, and he had the ability
to use it to cool his feverish brow. The
law likewise is within the reach of law-
abiding citizens, and they have the au-
thority and ability to enforce it if they
so desire. They also have in their
power to enact more stringent laws,
even to a prohibitory one, and thus ex-
terminate the entire business.

We believe again, that God is going
to withhold his hand from this entire
question, and let the devil make the
traffic so heinous, and cause the laws
to be so flagrantly violated, that law-
abiding and Christian people will be
compelled to act in self defense. We
have no Christian or moral right to ask
God to do for us what we can do for
ourselves. When we undertake the task
of exterminating the saloon, then we
will be justified in asking for Divine
guidance and aid. We must do some-
thing more than pray.

The little girl of whom Gen. Booth
tells had the correct philosophy of the
situation:

"A little girl, whose older brother's
lack of compassion for small creatures
distressed her, injected this into her
bed-time prayer: "O Lord, don't let
the little birds get into Robby's trap in
the garden. Please don't let them! Oh,
I know they won't! They can't, can't, can't!
"Dolly," said her mother, "what
makes you so certain?"

"Why, cause—cause I went out in
the garden and smashed the trap!"

"We pray for souls threatened by the
traps of Satan," said the General, "but
that's not enough. We must smash the traps."—A. S. L. Herald.

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THE EMANCIPLAYER.

that county with a thousand votes to
sparer. The following is the article:

"A magnificent victory upon Anti-
saloon League principles has just
been achieved in Maine. The prohi-
bition law has been ratified in Port-
land by a Republican sheriff who al-
lowed saloons to exist in spite of the
protests of the better element of all
the political parties. Both the Repub-
lican and Democratic parties put up
candidates for sheriff in the late
election who stood for the continuance
of the same law defying policy. Seeing
there was no relief to be expected
from the two parties, the temperance
Republicans and Democrats united
in the support of the Prohibition nom-
inee for sheriff, Mr. Samuel P. Peer-
sons, who made the canvass of Cam-
berland county on the issue of law
enforcement. As a result of this con-
centration of the temperance men of
all parties, Mr. Persons was elected
by over 500 majority. Hence the
machine politician has been greatly
disgusted, and rummellers are re-
portet to be turning over each other in
their haste to get out of Portland.

"Here was a practical exemplifica-
tion of the line of action for which
the Anti-Saloon League stands. Here
was a willingness manifested by all
party temperance men to vote for a
good candidate, not of their party,
rather than for a bad one of their
own. It is in this manner that every
temperature candidate ever elected
was chosen, every inch of Prohibition
territory gained, and every saloon
closed that has ever been legally shut.
The principles of the Anti-Saloon
League are the principles of practical
and common sense reform, and this
last Maine triumph is but another il-

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A GENERAL REVOLT.

Crusades Against Vice in the Leading Cities.


The past few weeks has seen a general uprising on the part of the residents of our larger cities. The people are the government, but evidence is increasing that most of them have not been working at the business. Municipal misgovernment, always the weak spot in our institutions, has become more glaring. Public officials share the plunder of un molested criminals. Corrupt justices, by accepting "straight" bonds and in other ways, render useless the utmost efforts of the most efficient police force. Meanwhile the saloon continues to degrade the voter and debauch the official.

In New York Bishop Potter's suggestion of a vigilance committee appears to have given a shape to the present movement. The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of fifteen men of recognized standing, ability and character, who will direct the work. When Tammany leaders saw that the people were actually aroused a committee was appointed within their own ranks to reform conditions, although for Tammany to reform itself is about as feasible as for a man to lift himself over a fence by tugging on his own boot-strap.

In Chicago the situation has been desperate. The down town or "kid glove" police station has men to spare while the outlying districts have been inadequately manned. "Justice-shop"clarets have been in league with the criminal classes. Mayor Harrison has promulgated his views on the segregation of vice and given his opinion that a saloon that is fit to run all at fit to run all night. Chicago pulpiteers thundered against the carnival of vice, and the denunciation of the sin from some of them was lurid in the extreme. The ministers came together and prepared for work, even planning for divine services in some of the vilest basement resorts. The mayor finally realized that the people demanded action and revoked the licenses of six of the most disreputable places, where women congregate. And the end is not yet.

From all over the country come reports indicating that the people are more in earnest than ever before.

ANTI-CANTEEN BILL.

Passes the House, But Meets Strong Opposition in the Senate.

On December 5, the national house of representatives adopted the Littlefield amendment to the army reorganization bill. This action kills the army saloon, if approved by the Senate and President, for not even Griggs can get around the section, which is as follows:

"The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drink as a beverage by any person in any post, exchange or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

We refrain from comment, because the matter may have been decided by the Senate before this reaches our readers, owing to the manner in which this paper is unavoidably gotten out. We quote from the Chicago Tribune, a Republican paper, giving an inside political view of the case.

"There was no place of political brouhaha indulged in today by the House of Representatives, as a result of which the post-exchange, or army canteen, which has the hearty endorsement of practically every commanding officer in the army, was legislated out of existence. A resolution offered by Mr. Littlefield of Maine was adopted by a rising vote of 169 to fifty-one.

"The members of the House who adopted this resolution had not the slightest idea that it would ever become a law. Nine-tenths of those who voted for the resolution thoroughly believe that the army canteen is an institution in the interest of real temperance. The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was in session in Washington, and the action of the House was the severest political trick, in which both Republicans and Democrats participated, and which was intended to placate the good women who have been fighting the canteen and President McKinley at the same time.

"The Littlefield amendment will undoubtedly be killed in the Senate, and the conference committee of the House will of course agree to the Senate's action, and thereby the members will be enabled to record their vote on the question, and the canteen will be continued in the future about the same as in the past."

A REAL MAN.

A Laboring Man with Conventions and Courage.

The facts in the following are taken from the Chicago papers, Kewanee correspondence:

J. T. Collins, a young man of thirty-one, has been brought into prominence by his stand on the liquor question. Mr. Collins is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and is the delegate of temperance among workingmen. He was elected president of the Kewanee Trades and Labor Association, and refused to appoint a committee to visit the saloons and see that the beer barrels bore union labels, and resigned the presidency in disgust rather than be a party to the recognition of the label of the Brewers' and Malt Workers' Union. At the convention of the State Federation of Labor he made a brave fight, leading a forcible protest against the demands of the liquor men.

The following is his own statement as to his convention attitude:

"One of the organizers of the brewery workers appeared at the convention and asked for permission to make an address. When granted the privilege he said the West was behind the East in recognizing his union, and he had come West to boom the cause. He said that if the union of the brewery workers was recognized they would receive several dollars more pay per week and, as I remember, six cents a barrel of beer per day more for each man, while in breweries where the union was not recognized the men had to buy their beer. A delegate arose and moved that they be recognized. Then I asked for the floor and protested against allowing the blue label on boozc. And if hell had broke loose that moment and shot forth fire, smoke and lava for forty days and forty nights only one request would I have asked of God: That he spare that spot I stood on whilst I protested with all my soul against the prostitution of labor's union label. But without another dissenting voice the convention adopted a motion to recognize all union labels."

Mr. Collins also has views on the liquor question itself in its relation to the laboring man, as witness the following:

"Booze has ever been the curse of humanity, especially so to labor. The laborer's work is hard, his pay often small, and if married God generally blesses him with a large family. He needs every dollar he earns to give comfort to himself and his family. I will not be a part of a movement that contemplates boozc, which debauches man, bigizes suffering to women and children, causes crime and..."
disgrace, and does none any good. Moreover, I hold that a man's organization should be as sacred to him as the honor of his home. The man who by his acts brings his union into disrepute is open to criticism. It is unjust to the legitimate business man who use the union label to place them in the same class with bootmakers and druggists. Now, when a bartender lines up a row of beer glasses he may say: "Gentlemen, this is the pure stuff; it has the union label on it." That must be humiliating to a self-respecting union man, especially when he sees the plug-uglies and the abandoned club-warmers in a low dive line up for the stuff."

Dr. Banks on Workingmen and Saloons.

One of the most pronounced and outspoken friends of organized labor in the United States is Dr. Louis Albert Banks of Cleveland. In every city where he has been stationed, his pulpit has been his armament. No uncertain zones with demands for fair wages and Christian treatment of the laboring man. He has advised the American free men, which he spoke of in his pulpit, and his mouth has never been muzzled by fear or man. The workingmen of America have no truer, more courageous friend today than Dr. Banks. Hear what he said in his labor day sermon on the saloon:

"The labor unions and the church ought to unite for the destruction of the saloon. The saloon is the spider and his web is American life, and the overwhelming majority of the human flies caught in that web are workingmen. The Christian church would kill the spider and destroy the web; it seeks a hundred thousand young men who are every year caught and enshrouded in the loathsome net. The labor unions ought to help to build us. We are not fighting liberty, but we are warring against license and lust and greed, and battling for the manhood, offensive and defensive, between the church and the labor union to overthrow and banish the liquor saloons. No other one thing would help either the church or workingmen half so much.

Suppose every saloon were a Workingman's Savings Bank. Suppose that all the laborer spends for beer and whisky were saved and paid on a house and lot for his home. Can any one doubt that the laborers of America would be far better off than they now are? The church, in opposing the saloon, is the workingman's greatest friend. We are told that we should learn to be friends — American issue.

The Line Drawn Closer.

The great Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad system will now enforce a rule which has been a dead letter until the present time. The new system of rules contains the prohibition for the first time, according to press reports. The new rule is as follows:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for their dismissal."

Smoking while on duty in and about passenger cars and stations is also prohibited.

General Temperance Items

In Washington, D. C., on Anti-Saloon League Sunday, temperance addresses were made in thirty churches.

South Dakota has voted down the proposition to establish a dispensary system similar to that of South Carolina, by a majority of about 15,000.

The judge of an Oklahoma district court gave a scathing charge to the Grand Jury when it reported that it had completed its work, and after urging the members to be men and not cowards, sent them back to work.

Classic Boston is much stirred over a decision of the Massachusetts supreme court stating that it illegal to sell liquors between the hours of 11:30 p.m. and 6 a.m. The police commission have issued orders to rigidly enforce the new law. It is generally agreed that this is quite a blow to the hotel men and managers of fashionable cafes whose best trade is from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Supt. H. H. Abrams, of the Iowa State League, is after the Iowa drug stores. In particular he is especially. He has applied for temporary injunctions against proprietors of four drug stores. If they are convicted they will be permanently enjoined from selling liquor and subjected to all the penalties of the prohibition law. It is understood that similar actions will be begun in other parts of the state.

A press dispatch from St. John, Kansas, says: Charles Steinbrink, who was convicted on forty-nine counts of selling whisky in violation of the prohibition law, has been fined $4,500 and sentenced to forty-nine months in jail. As he cannot pay his fine, he will, under the law, have to serve it out in jail at the rate of five cents a day, making his total jail sentence practically thirty years and nine months.

KANSAS AROUSED.

A temperance revival is sweeping Kansas. Large sums of money are being subscribed for local work. Press reports state that Governor Stanly has joined the movement. Railroads and large corporations are giving it encouragement. Marion county alone has raised $29,000 for local work, and will increase it to $50,000. It looks like the people of Kansas are going to invest some of their money in the places where young girls are ruined with the benefit of future generations and be satisfied with dividends of clean manhood.

Will Enforce the Murder Law.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 21.—Rev. H. C. Marshall, superintendent of the Woodbury County Anti-Saloon League, has served a notice on Sioux City saloon-keepers that on and after Dec. 1st the so-called "Martin" murder law will be strictly enforced in Sioux City. The law provides for but one charge on crimes or music, and saloons must close at 10 p.m. and on all Sundays and holidays. The saloon men are very indignant.

Offered A Bribe.

City Judge Blake, of Elkhart, Ind., has declared war on vice in his town and filed complaints against a leading hotel and one saloon for violating the Nicholson law which prohibits fixed partitions in front of bars to obstruct the view from the street. The judge says he was visited by the agent of a gambling house and offered $250 a month if he would inform the establishment every time there was a case against it. The Illinois League's attorney has been offered a much larger sum than that, so Indiana has no monopoly of "easy" money for those who will take it.

The Beer Tax.

The Chicago Times-Herald, the president's personal organ in the west, on December 1st, contrasted the taking in its Washington correspondence:

"The brewers are on top. They appear to have control of the ways and means committee of the senate, and are likely to score a big victory in the tax reduction bill. The brewers have had an active body in the house all night, and at last things are coming their way. They not only have control of the ways and means committee of the house, but it is understood to be favorable to their petition for relief, and unless the representatives of the brewers are mistaken, the battle is won and the tax on beer will be reduced from 25 to 20 cents a barrel. How the brewers triumph is for the brewers may be seen by a glance at the figures."

The production next year will be at least 40,000,000 barrels. Twenty-five cents a barrel off means $10,000,000 in the pockets of the brewers. Thirty-five cents a barrel off means $14,000,000 saved to the brewing interests.

Gilded Dens.

Rev. D. F. Fox, of Chicago, who has been in the present movement against vice, has been flooded with letters from some of the fallen women of that city. He mentions one that appealed to him especially. It runs like this, and the letter specifically mentioned three leading down-town restaurants:

"Let not your energies be all directed against the basement saloons and dives, stimulate higher strikes for the places of apparent respectability, the restaurants having private dining-rooms; these are the places that feed the basement dives: these are the places where young girls are ruined nightly. Here it is that they take their first downward step to the end of their careers of shame in the places of lower repute. It was in one of these private dining-rooms that I met my downfall, taken there for dinner, plied with wine until my brain was dimmed; and I have since been told by myself to find my life a ruined one. And my story is that of hundreds.

"Go to every restaurant in town and tear down its partitions, to abolish its private rooms: these are the feeders of the lower resorts. There is no hope for me but death. I know that, but for God's sake do something to keep other girls from following in my footsteps."

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Some State News.

Detectives raided a fashionable hotel in Chicago and captured eighteen men engaged in gambling.

Judge Gibbons of Chicago, told the grand jury in his court that charges of official corruption must be sifted, and says he will impanel a special grand jury if this one fails to act.

Some gamblers expected to evade the law by constructing a house on the line between Cook and Will counties, but their plan has been foiled by an agreement of the sheriffs to act jointly.

It is reported that at Harrisburg, a prohibition town, a revenue collector confiscated twenty-two cases of liquor, which came from Chicago labeled groceries. The shipment of liquor under false title is a grave offense under the United States laws.

A widow in Vermillion county has recovered a judgment for $2,500 against a saloon keeper which has been affirmed by the Appellate court. Her husband was accidentally killed in a runaway as a result of intoxication, and the court held that the man who sold the liquor is liable.

As a result of the pleas of a destitute wife whose husband lost his mouth's earning in the Kizer gambling rooms, and an insolent answer returned by the gamblers to his demand that they make restitution, Mayor Fry of Mattoon, has closed the eight gambling houses of that place, and announces a war against all immoral resorts, and promises to revoke the licenses of saloons and drug stores that sell liquor on Sunday. The Anti-Saloon League of Mattoon has been steadily at work, and the mayor doubtless considered the people were ready for reform.

One Woolner of Peoria, sought to secure a warrant of mandamus from the supreme court compelling the mayor of the city of Bloomington to license him a dray shop license where all the other owners in the block opposed it. His license had been revoked before for violating the law. His petition was denied. The case is interesting as bearing on the powers of municipalities and the discretion of officers.

Petitions are being circulated in Chicago asking the council to pass a ward local option bill. This measure is denounced by C. W. Jones, secretary of the Enedlwood Law and Order League, as being strictly in the interests of the saloon. It appears to be fair on the face of it but is really an attempt to secure the re-submission of the question in districts that are now safely closed against the saloon.

Large numbers of the saloons of Chicago have become telephone stations and neat little signs announce this fact. Messenger service is also included. This means that the saloon has adopted another pretext for attracting men. It also means that messenger boys all over the city must be told of ten to fifteen years of age must make their headquarters in saloons. It was bad enough when they had to go into saloons in delivering messages but this is more damnable and outrageous.

"The Criterion calls attention to the fact that while there are 6,000 saloon licenses in Chicago, there are 10,000 government retail licenses in the same city. Of course this means that 4,000 hotels, restaurants, blind pigs and the like are selling liquor in the metropolis of the west, and stealing profits from the legitimate trade. There should be a speedy end to such a state of affairs."—Wholesale's and Retailers' Review.

And yet the rummies claim that "blind pigs" do not exist where there are licensed saloons.

Chicago Consistency.

Mr. Harris, of Chicago, has recently lamented through the newspapers that saloons and low dives are so near some of the schools, and suggested an ordinance prohibiting saloons within a certain distance of a school. Since then, however, the board of education of Chicago, of which Mr. Harris is president, has leased some school property and voted down a proposal to insert in the lease a clause that the property should not be used for saloon purposes.

A New One.

The following has been crowded out of two or three numbers, but our friends along the river can remember it next year.

The Illinois river country has been heard from with a new scheme to evade the law. It seems that a boat under the name of excursion boat makes various towns along the river and without notifying them continues to move slowly about and sell liquor to the crowds, which come out to it in small boats. The parties in charge of this commendable enterprise claim that as they have a government license and are on a navigable stream nothing can be done.

As has been stated before in these columns, a government license confers no right on anybody to violate state laws. The Dram Shop Act provides a penalty for selling liquor at retail without a license and the authority to grant license is vested by law in the city councils and village or town boards of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, and in the county boards under certain restrictions. The criminal code, paragraph 585, 1 Starr & Curtis, page 1,385, provides that offenses on any of the navigable waters within the state or bordering on it may be alleged to have been committed and the offender may be tried in the county opposite which it was committed, etc. Also, paragraph 260, 1. B. 811, of the City and Village Act, provides that cities and towns on any river, and on or bordering on which state shall have the right to extend and enforce their ordinances so as to include any boat or other floating structure which shall be kept within two miles of the city or town limits as a place for drinking intoxicating liquors, etc., provided no authority is given by this law to interfere with any steamer or other boat, the usual business of which is the carrying of freight or passengers. Paragraph 72, 1b. 721, of the same Act provides that the city or village government shall have jurisdiction upon all waters within or bordering upon the same to the extent of three miles beyond the limits of the city or village, but not to exceed the limits of the state.

Consequently, with energetic and aggressive officials, and a public that knows its rights and wants them enforced there should be no trouble in disposing of this nuisance.

A Bad Start for the Royal Arch in Illinois.

Mr. White sends us the following from the Southern Division about the new liquor men's fraternal and insurance secret society: The above a pick-up.

When the Anti-Saloon Leagure was organized in Murphysboro last winter the saloonists, fearing the League, and being desirous of doing "something smart," set about at once to organize the Mystic Order of the Knights of the Royal Arch. But their zeal outran their knowledge of the deep secrets of their royal (?) order and in their bungling manner of initiating candidates they bunged up one of the would-be knights insomuch that he died. In other words, in some mysterious way, while fun and frolic raged high and furious and the froth was on the mug or the depth of the prime 20-year-old was drained off or the clanking spurs were clapped upon his knightship's heel, he was dead, and the manner of his taking-off remains yet a mystery.

And now the widow of this luckless knight sues for damages. She ought to have damages, and so ought all the other thousands of poor women throughout this country who, every year, are called on to mourn the untimely taking-off of their dear ones—alas! at the hands of these same knights of the mug. A fearful judgment is coming to one and all of them some day. God pity them!

He Works With Something Besides His Mouth.

The superintendent recently had a pleasant interview with Mr. A. B. Farrell who has for ten years past conducted the fight that has kept Hyde Park free from licensed saloons even during the World's Fair. He has learned much by practical experience and like other men who work for what he is modest, quiet and unassuming.
We are still looking for one or two good men for work in this state.

A great many of our friends insist upon voting straight against the saloon. This is all right if they are willing to do something else besides vote.

The raid on the Lane gambling establishment described in another column, proves what can be done if the matter is worked in such a way as to deserve success.

BLACK ROCK is a strong, wholesome, thrilling story of Western life and is fascinating in the extreme. The critics call it a "literaryfind." It ought to be read by every growing boy and every voter.

The object of the Anti-Caitee is to finish the canteen as a place for social intercourse and the purchase of needed small articles but to prevent the canteen from becoming a saloon.

Some of the Masons are very inquisitive about the idea of Masonic names and symbols being used by such an aggregation of "beer tubs" and "whiskey gourmets" as the immortal Royal Arch which was organized to include the liquor men who are kept out of the decent lodges and fraternal orders.

Our schedule for dates up to the spring election is being rapidly filled. If you want to be a candidate for a county post or to have us come back and hold the anniversary meeting and take pledges, and assist in legislatively the movement, let us hear from you as we shall go where the pressure seems strongest and the need is greatest.

Mr. Lane, whose palatial gambling resort is the Mecca of many pilgrims to Springfield, says that he is thinking of going into some legitimate business. We are not informed as to the reason. It may be because he has made so much money that he cannot take care of any other business, or because he fears the Anti-Saloon League, or possibly because his position as a state senator is not sure and what his standing will be with the official occupants of the city hall.

At the annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities many things were discussed including such topics as the assessment and collection of taxes, the limitation of taxes and debt creation, the fire department, etc., but we failed to see any account of any honest discussion of the sale of liquor in the cause of high taxes, poverty, misery and crime. Generally, the idea of a meeting for the discussion of municipal problems is a good one but it would be better if the real problem were not ignored.

The adoption of the Anti-Caitee Amendment by the people is as good as far as it goes. The members of the W. C. T. U. who were assembled in convention at Washington were especially gratified. There is credit enough for everybody concerned if the measure is finally adopted and we have no desire to detract from the praise due to any earnest worker. The part of the Anti-Saloon League in the fight should not be lost sight of, however, for we personally know something of the earnest work of Rev. E. D. Daum, our national superintendent of legislation, in bringing pressure to bear upon congressmen from their own districts and in a way that counted.

Harry Lane, Springfield's notorious gambler, says that a wide open gambling house like his cannot be run if a single reputable citizen is determined to break it up and will swear out the complaints. This is testimony from a high authority.

A large number of Leagues are planning law enforcement campaigns. A number of them already have their evidence secured. While they do not employ detectives, as we have no right to spend money subscribed to the state for that purpose, we will help you secure reliable men at the lowest possible price. Engagements for this kind of service are filling up and the number of suitable men available is small, so send your application early. Terms and conditions of work will be made known on application to the general attorney.

We are often asked by prominent, conservative, business men, do you call your organization the Anti-Saloon League? It savors of unpleasant legislation. Why not the New Law Enforcement League or something of the kind?" The reason is that the saloon is responsible for by far the greatest part of all the crime and vice and official corruption with which we have to deal, and we believe in going to the root of the matter and believing that it is the part of wisdom in an effort to correct existing conditions to remove which is responsible for the condition.

The suggestion of a vigilance committee in New York has met with much condemnation in some quarters. This comes perhaps because our ideas are based on western committees many years ago, and when James Whitelaw Reid seemed to be ex-officio chairman. We do not understand, however, that Bishop Potter had any such idea. He evidently intended just what the word means and that citizens should be vigilant and alert in discovering and reporting violations of the law and should insist that officers do their duty and then be vigilant enough at the next election to see that the right kind of officers are put in.

Something for Nothing.

Some of the demands made upon us are startling, and some of them are amazing. Some ideas of the state organization are very peculiar. We know of one town, a prosperous county seat, which subscribed from thirty to forty dollars for the last year for the state work as a result of the diligent efforts of two workers who were there at different times to say nothing of the time and expense of making the dates, and of course this amount has not been nearly all paid. Yet this is a film, to have a state worker free for a week in the next spring campaign. We are not afraid to do everything in the world that we can and our aim is to grow in power as a state organization by helping the local Leagues, but it takes a long time to prepare a stake into and spend two or three times what it subscribed, a kindergarten pupil who never heard of arithmetic could figure out.
about how long we would last. We can only do work in proportion as money is subscribed for the purpose and it is manifestly impossible to go into a town at expense and secure pledges and then spend every cent of the money raised in that place in local work. Some of our friends have been liberal in supporting us but the number is lamentably small.

Great Temperance Story.
We are now making arrangements by which we can furnish BLACK ROCK to our subscribers. There are three editions. The price of the popular edition in paper is twenty-five cents, in cloth, fifty cents. The authorized, illustrated edition in cloth is $1.25. We can supply single copies of these books to any of our readers and will make special rates in large quantities. We unqualifiedly endorse this book and urge temperance workers and sympathizers to give it the largest possible circulation. We intend to try to circulate 100,000 copies in the interests of the cause and will make the very lowest possible price.

Watch For It.
It is generally understood that liquor men will make a concerted effort to have the word "knowingly" taken out of the section of the Dram Shop Act which prescribes a penalty for selling to minors. This would make it impossible to convict a man for this offense. If such an amendment is introduced let every loyal temperance sympathizer correspond with his senator and representatives and use vigorous English.

May Her Kind Increase.
One of our collectors wrote recently, "I have collected all of the first quarter except seventy-five cents and the man who subscribed that lives five miles in the country and is sick in bed. I will get it for my next quarter's report." Such an effort is a true jewel. This young lady is interested in the cause and it all or even two-thirds of our collectors worked that way we would have more time for work and could put more men in the field. We trust that some of the others will follow her example.

Be Sensible.
It will soon be time for the spring elections. Do not wait until the whiskey men have everything fixed and then come out with a spasmodic effort which only makes a laughing stock of temperance people. Start now and have a hand in fixing the state yourself. What shall it profit the church if it has a revival meeting that lasts six months and bring in a hundred members if in the meantime the saloon captures the local government? It is like pouring every new convert before the next revival season?

New Volume
This number appears as the January number and no December number has been published. However, there has been no break in the publication. Instead of getting out the paper on the last day of the month by which it is designated we shall get it out on the first and there is only an interval of a month between the November number, issued November 30, and the January number, which we expect to be issued January 1st. Our subscribers will receive just as many papers. As the paper was started in January, 1890, we also begin Volume 2 with January.

This Is YOUR Business.
Last month we had something to say about our proposed bill and asked for suggestions and co-operation. We have only heard from three people about the matter aside from those who answered letters written to them and those three said that they were glad that WE were going to do something but made no offer to help. We are moved to say that WE cannot do anything ourselves and this is not OUR fight but we are in it for the benefit of the people. We know there are many who are interested but how are the other fellows and the legislators to know that it seems to us there is some evidence of the fact presented to them.

A Money Offer.
We desire very much to increase the circulation of THE EMANCIPATOR among Christian people and are willing to supply it at cost for the sake of getting it read. The subscription price was put at the very low figure of 25 cents per year but to Sunday Schools and young people's societies who will send in clubs of ten or more we will offer a commission of ten cents on every subscription taken. This will circulate temperance literature and at the same time make something for the treasury of your school or young people's society. It is so low that you will meet with few refusals. It ought to be an easy matter for one person to secure ten subscriptions and that means one dollar for your local treasury; and there are few places where one hundred names cannot be sent in. Send us the list of names written plainly with the name of the town and the street address, if any, and a money order or blank draft for one dollar and five cents for each subscription and retain the ten cents yourself. Address all letters and money orders and drafts payable to William H. Anderson, Y. M. C. A. Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Avoid The Appearance of Evil.
Rev. S. C. Swallow, editor of an independent Methodist paper in Pennsylvania, recently attacked the churches and the Methodist Church and high officials especially, for their attitude and apathy on the temperance question, and in a letter, looking over the field, that there is some reason for some of his criticisms. The editor notices a copy of the issue of November 26 of a Springfield evening paper, which, according to the Springfield directory, is owned by a man who is not only one of the Springfield churches, advertisements of two breweries, one brewery agent, one grocer who makes a specialty of family wines and liquors, and four saloons. As good measure we might say that the said paper also contained a three-inch advertisement clear across the top of one page of a prize fight that was to occur shortly. Another point that comes within our recollection is a county seat town not far from Springfield where the two
daily papers are owned by men who are officials in still other and different connections. In other words, notices and advertisements are continually inserted in the reading columns.

A Suggestion.
We believe that if our friends really understood what a constant struggle it is to get money to pay bills and traveling expenses that more dollars and five and ten dollar bills would come into the effort. As it is now it takes much of the money which is raised to go out and get more money. Our work is made less efficient on account of financial needs.

The Canteen Again.
The national administration is evidently in favor of the canteen. Secretary Root has appeared before the senate committee advocating it. There are three explanations that may be given for this and as we are not mind readers and have not the power of second sight we cannot say positively which is correct. They are, first, that the administration really believes that the canteen is a temperance measure and conducive to the welfare of the soldier; or, second, that this stand is taken in order to bring forth actions; or, third, that it is being done because the liquor interests demand it and their political influence is feared.

However, Adj. Gen. Corbin now contradicts his statements of 1892 as shown by Mr. Littlefield on the floor of the House. The views of officials and men of rank in the army, most of whom have expressed themselves on the question, are suppressed. It is also well known that foreign soldiers of rank, especially Kitchener and such are strongly opposed to the use of liquor in the army. Our own navy is a very good object lesson of the degree of efficiency which is attained without the former allowance of "frog." In view of these things we are compelled to entertain some doubt as to the good faith of the administration leaders in their support of the army saloon.

Send for BLACK ROCK.
We can furnish BLACK ROCK in thousands at twice fifty cents and one dollar and twenty-five cents respectively, and will make much better prices in large lots.
Our Own Work.

Word comes from Champaign county that they are already preparing for the spring campaign.

Mesrta Barclay, White and Anderson visited Kankakee for the first time on November 24th, and presented the cause in six churches and effected a working temporary organization.

The newspapers report that Rev. T. Harley Parke of our League at Jacksonville has been stirring up that classic town with some pointed utterances about the vice that is rampant there. Good thing—hit 'em again.

We are just in receipt of a letter from a town where work was done last year and they almost won against the saloon, asking us to come back for the anniversary and assist in lining up the forces for the fight that has been undertaken.

The superintendent and Mr. Barclay were in Paris on December 24. The temporary organization formed some months ago was ready to give place to a permanent. A careful selection of officers was made and a number of leading men have taken hold of the work. We have in Paris a stereopticon lecture on the following night that was largely attended.

Our League at Charleston has done so much and made such a record that the saloon keepers of that city have been compelled to organize a branch of the State Liquor Dealers Association. They will help each other in the local courts and will receive the assistance of the State Association lawyers in the higher courts. Let the good work go on. The more clearly the line is drawn the easier our work will become.

Revival at Freeport.

The superintendent was at Freeport on December 25 and spoke in two of the largest churches of the city with a view to interest the leading business men in the local work and spend considerable time in conference with the League officers and prominent men. A well-known banker offered to give $200 to make up $1,000 for local work. Two influential manufacturers offered $100 each, and $500 more was pledged and an additional $200 offered conditionally, the pledge to be good if the amount was raised within ten days, and all of this in meeting of about thirty men. The leading men there are interested in the Anti-Saloon League as never before because conditions are becoming intolerable. The local League has in its hands for use much valuable evidence.

New Stereopticon.

Rev. W. Dean White, our efficient superintendent of the Southern division, has recently purchased a stereopticon of improved make, with all fittings, and is prepared to show up the saloon to the inhabitants of Kankakee. Arrangements can be made with Mr. White to show in any other part of the state. Mr. White has just gone to Oklahoma to assist Supt. Swan for a few weeks and has taken his whole show with him. There will doubtless be a great crowding in the underbrush when these two brethren get unmuffled and ready for action. Oklahoma is already an unhealthy place for the average saloon keeper.

One of our supporters at Cairo writes us that she will not longer contribute to our support but will give her ten cents a month to a poor woman whose husband and son had just been killed by a man who cannot get whisky. Would it not be a good plan to try and fix it so that he could not get them either? We hope somebody will take this sister's place in supporting us.

Sample Cases.

Roseville reports that they not only got rid of their saloons the last time but have driven some parties that tried to sell illegally. They are much annoyed, however, by express shipments.

The word comes from Bushnell that a notorious boot-legger in one of the railroad lunch rooms there, who has violated the law for the past twenty years according to his own admission to our detectives, and was fined by the federal court recently, has also been convicted locally and the Bushnell League expects to close up his business for all time.

The Farmer City League had some work done during the Summer. Two notorious professional gamblers were acquitted in the county court at Clinton in September in the face of the clear evidence. Two cold storage men, however, were brought up before the United States commissioner and waived examination. We learn that they have since been indicted, along with a number of gamblers and some drug store men, by the DeWitt county grand jury.

One Frederick Hams of Paxton broke an original package and likewise the law some time ago and appeared at Danville on December 19, by invitation of a United States marshal to answer to a charge of selling without a government retail license. In defense he produced a license. The United States attorney said it had been issued on November 15, and that fact prior to the offense did not affect the case. He insisted that he had been told that dating it back would protect him and the attorney argued that his informant had not told him the truth. He was just under $500 bond.

Big Haul at Springfield.

The notorious, police-protected gambling establishment of Lane and Mead in Springfield was successfully raid ed on November 27 upon a warrant issued upon complaint sworn out by William H. Anderson, superintendent and general attorney of the State League. Mr. Anderson had prepared the paper himself and carefully laid the foundation for a successful raid and all of the gambling apparatus in general use was secured. The newspapers gave full accounts of the matter and credited it with being the most successful raid that has been made to date. The proprietors are very anxious to secure protection. The apparatus secured was stored in the basement of the court house and will be burned by order of the court. The court is no longer needed as evidence against the two men who were arrested for having it in their possession.

A Cowardly Attack.

One of the men who has been doing detective work for local Leagues in the direction of the state office, was assaulted in Clinton recently, where he had gone to give evidence in the Farmer City cases. One "Harve" Campbell, a deacon of Farmer City, the same fellow who refused to testify against the professional gamblers who were on trial on the ground that his answer would incriminate himself, stepped up to the detective, took him by the hand, and struck him in the eye as he looked around, and jumped on his back. The detective who weighs about 160 pounds, succeeded in throwing off Campbell who weighs probably 225 pounds. We are informed that the big bully then refused to go to the office until he was assured that the detective would not hurt him. We are further advised that the grand jury in addition to indicting Campbells for gambling returned another indictment against him for assault and battery but have not been able to file the report. The assault was made in the state's attorney's office in the court house.

Chicago District.

"Blind Pigs."

The city of Evanston is a "dry" city by virtue of the "four-mile limit," in the charter of Northwestern University, which makes it unlawful to license saloons within that distance of the institution. It is no easy task to keep a "dry" town dry. If anyone imagines that the work is completed when the town is dry when the ballots are counted with a majority to the "no-license" policy, he has undervalued the liquor dealers' ability to hang on.

There are always some in every community who want beer and whiskey, and it's the brewers' and distillers' business to supply this want. If not by the approved fashion of law, then by the "blind pig" method. Of course the elite of every town have the privilege of maintaining their own private saloons in their own private homes, and they tell us, "It is our own business."

But how to quench the thirst of the fellow who has no cellar is the brewers' problem. There is but one way to do it: maintain a public resort. This is contrary to the law of the "convenience" town, contrary to the expressed wishes of the majority of the voters of the town. The brewer cares nothing for the law nor anything for the wishes of the people. The only way to make him care is to enforce the law.

After all, the success of the so-called "blind pigs" and all dens of vice depends upon public sentiment. A community may be ever so rich in the proper sentiment but it serves no pur-
pose unless it be apparent to court and jury who are considering the complaint that a man's duty to show by his presence in the court room that he wants the law enforced and adequate penalties:

Our detectives worked faithfully in Evanston and were soon on the "list" of being "blind pigs." Evanston is a city of twenty thousand people, and located right at Chicago's doorstep, is a tempting field for any one who wants to engage in the saloon business and can't pay a license fee.

The Evanston police have had a desertion of just this sort of thing and it was at the request of Chief of Police Bartram that our boys set out to work the city, and our men worked entirely under his supervision.

We knew that there is plenty of good wholesome anti-saloon sentiment in Evanston. We were especially helped by the borough agents to realize this same fact. We also felt that Mr. Bartram himself was just a little dubious on that point as a case of his long experience in these battles, and if any one ought to have the assurance that the people are with him, it is the member of the force that person is the Chief of Police. We accordingly sent from this office forty-two boys. The men and the loafer of the city are always present and the most natural inference to be drawn by the jury is, that these fellows represent the sentiment of the town.

To fight under such conditions is discouraging, and if it had not been for the support of the police department of Evanston, we might have faced bad luck.

We have not lost faith in the amount not the sentiment of Evanston. It is all there yet. But the good people of this city have lost an opportunity to show their worth.

The full penalty of the law was inflicted in all of the eight cases, the fines aggregating over a thousand dollars, but it is believed that the resultant would be much stronger if forty-two determined professional and business men had been seen by these "blind-pan" keepers in court that morning. Evanston is only one among many cities in our district of Illinois who are the same difficulties. If you are in such a city and your sentiment is with us please utilize it every opportunity that you get.

Our men have captured "pigs" and secured evidence against saloon keepers for Sunday selling, and selling to minors, in all the indictment of our district court. They have also some gambling cases. These cases will be reported when they get to the proper courts.

We have at our disposal the services of two men experienced in hunting down "blind pigs." Their work can be relied upon in every particular. If any city or town in the Chicago district needs help, report to this office, 919 W. M. C. A. Building, and we will gladly offer the assistance.

Some New Leagues.

WATERMAN. Waterman has one saloon. The outlook is gloomy for this one lone den of iniquity. The three churches of the town observed Nov. 25 as their first Anti-Saloon Sunday. The manner in which people joined hands, betokens ill for the saloon.

First steps for a permanent organization were taken a week later. We predict a banner year for Watertown.

IRVING PARK. Irving Park Methodist church has planted itself squarely on the side of Anti-Saloon League. Not for many months has the work received such cordial support and such encouragement as was given it here. The people have "taken hold" with determination of doing something towards securing better temperance legislation.

JEFFERSON PARK. We lately had a "rushing meeting in this pretty little suburb. The church was well filled, notwithstanding the stormy night. Special attention was given to the law enforcement duty of the work. A large number of members were secured for the local League which will direct its efforts toward the securing of evidence in "minor" cases.

The service was held under the auspices of the League. The preachers of C and E, and the address was made by Sam Pickel who illustrated his talk with pictures drawn before the audience. C. W. Brock added much interest with his gospel temperance songs. These "Chalk Talk" meetings are always entertaining and instructive and Young Peoples' Societies would do well to secure the services of the two young men, as their work is absolutely sure, and a charge such as this is sure to bring good results.

Some Anniversaries.

OTTAWA. Ottawa was recently visited by Dr. Ralph Maxson who conducted the second anniversary meetings in the leading churches. Great interest in the work was shown in all these services. Not so many people, perhaps, crowded for another year's fight as at the first previous year's work, but our true and tried friends of the town are still with us. After all it is the persistent one who is most wise in a fight of this kind. A league worker has had personal interviews with a score or more of Ottawa's citizens and the common desire is that the League be maintained in Ottawa. We have several hundred members in the city and from their many kinds of encouragement and sympathy, we know that the League has come to stay.

RAVENSWOOD. December 24 the third annual meeting was held in Ravenswood. In all five churches were visited that day and it was by far the best day that Anti-Saloon League ever had in Ravenswood. More people rallied to the support of the cause of the League than had responded at either of the previous meetings. We take it that this fact if none other, is a convincing argument that the Anti-Saloon League is on the right track.

A Chicago saloon-keeper sold beer and whiskey on Thanksgiving Day to a number of young boys. Phil Dooley, 16, happened to be there and had to be taken to the county hospital.

STRIKINGLY REAL.

George L. Spinning, a late Lieutenant in the United States Army, operating in the far West, has this to say about BLACK ROCK:

"I know mining camps. The author has shifted Satan's 'throne of royal state' from Milton's hell to a mountain-top in the Rockies. It is Black Rock.

"Would you see a battle with hell—a real battle—with modern angels and devils in flesh and blood and with a battle in which the good angels win, read BLACK ROCK!"

"Its incidents tell the blood like bugle-calls to battle. Dramatize it, and it will outrank the 'Old Homestead.'"

"Young man, whoever you are, read 'Black Rock.'"

GOOD ADVICE.

To Our Anxious Friends.

"In view of the fact that the Anti-Saloon League does not undertake all sorts of quixotic battles against the liquor traffic, and that those who are supposed to be its friends, and this in every community and under every circumstance, without the least suggestion of the usefulness of such attacks or our probable success in them, we are frequently denounced by the friends of antagonism to the saloon, etc. Before us lies a letter of this tenor from a prohibition party friend, and the accusation is now frequent in the papers of that party. Then these things are republished by the absolute press. We are repeatedly assured from these sources that we have lost their respect, that we have fretted away our influence for good, that we are hypocrites, and the like.

"It might as well be understood by our parties, or, for once for all, that the Anti-Saloon League is not going about attacking everything evil in sight, because somebody wants us to. It was demanded of us that we make a fight in New York before we had been there three months, which would have been inevitably defeat. We were rallied at in Indianapolis as being tricksters because we were weak, and take sides in a local election before we had money enough to pay our hotel bills. The announcement of being hypocrites now because, although we are but barely beginning our work in all but a half dozen states, we do not line up and commit ourselves to a course of conduct in the Presidential campaign, which would inevitably cut us off from a bearing from most of our constituency, and hopefully break down the League at once over all the United States. We were not sent so drift as to pay heed to such impracticable counselors. We have respectable scripture authority, as well as the dictations of common sense, for not undertaking a battle unless there is some chance of winning it. The Anti-Saloon League chooses the contests in which it goes to engage with a due degree of reference to the probable result. We do not feel authorized to waste the money the people have given us for temperance work on improbable, intangible, sentimental combats, which would only end in defeat and discouragement. The battle will be a very brave animal, but he has only brute
In Foreign Lands.

Poison In English Beer.

The constitutionality of the Manitoba prohibition act is under consideration by the full court of the Queen’s bench. It is being attacked by holders of licenses under the Hudson Bay Company.

England has been having a big scare on account of poison found in beer. Between two and three thousand cases of arsenical poisoning, due to beer, have been conclusively established in the Manchester district alone. The Manchester brewers have poured $500,000 worth of beer into the sewers.

Sir Laufer Brunt, one of the most eminent chemical experts and physicians in England, has added to the general unanimity by reporting that, after an examination of whisky, brandy, gin, rum and numerous brands of colonial spirits, as well as low-priced Spanish, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese distillations, he reached the conclusion that they all contain arsene hydes.

Saloon License in Manila.

The following is the press report from Manila dated December 14th:

The liquor license law has passed the Taft commission, but the commission is radically divided on its most distinctive feature, namely the banishment of saloons from the Escolta and other crowded streets and plazas. Commissioner Wright offered an amendment leaving an amendment to the provost marshal the authority for the removal of saloons in the districts in question. The amendment received only the vote of Commissioners Wright and Ide. An amendment by Judge Taft, excepting certain streets and adding others, was adopted, Commissioners Wright and Ide voting in the negative. On the passage of the bill Commissioner Ide voted “no” and Commissioner Wright voted with the majority. If there had been a second Commissioner Ide would have offered an amendment forbidding the sale of liquors to soldiers.

An amendment was added extending the time for the removal of saloons from three to six months, namely to July 2. One of the sections, increasing the cost of license, goes into effect January 1st, when the license expires.

During the arguments of Commissioners Wright, Ide, Worcester and Taft in favor of closing the saloons they cited the liquor laws of Tennessee and Massachusetts as effective precedents for compelling the sale of liquor to prescribed localities. They also said the native police are ineffective to cope with the situation when soldiers are visiting Manila and becoming hilarious.

Absinthe a National Curse.

In the French chamber of deputies a few days ago M. Marie Edouard Vaillant, socialist, one of the deputies for the department of Seine, moved a resolution calling upon the government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors pronounced dangerous by the Academy of Medicine. The resolution was aimed at absinthe, the consumption of which has nearly doubled in France since 1894 and now stands at 100,000 liters annually.

M. Vaillant and others denounced the spread of absinthe drugging and laid stress upon its ravages among the population.

"The increase of the consumption of absinthe," said the mover of the resolution, "marches arm in arm with the increase of cases of driving in sanity, which will end by becoming a national malady."

The chamber adopted the resolution unanimously.

SALOON FRUITS.

On Dec. 2, a farm hand named Edward Emerson was killed by a fast Whaba train west of Springfield. Emerson was under the influence of liquor and lay down on the track and went to sleep. The engine passed his body before it could be stopped.

Two Texas saloon-keepers are under arrest charged with the murder of one John Baines, formerly a constable. Turpentine had been poured on him and then ignited.

On Thanksgiving day Leo Klein, a Chicago bar tender assaulted Frank Swanson, a customer, with a club, and cut two gaping wounds in his head.

At Paris, Ill., about the last of November, two well known saloon characters fought a duel with knives in the court house yard, only stopping when both were exhausted from loss of blood. There were no witnesses and both were too intoxicated to have a clear idea of what took place. Both were shockingly slashed and one may die.

Some of the circuit judges of the state have been asked to give their opinion of the relation of the drink traffic to crime and litigation generally. We quote two replies.

James Shaw, Mt. Carroll-Divorces are particularly traceable to the drink habit.

Thomas F. Tipton, Bloomington—I have sent 256 men to the penitentiary, and it is my judgment that all of them committed the crime directly or indirectly on account of drink.
The Emancipator


Vol. 2—No. 2.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1901.

Whole Number, 12

The City Council.

Has Absolute Power to "License, Regulate and Prohibit," Etc.

The Only Effective Municipal Fight for Temperance Is One That Secures the Nomination and Election of Reputable Mayor and Aldermen, Pledged Against the Saloon.

Already candidates for mayor are hunting for somebody to launch their booms, or modestly assuring enterprise reporters that they are "in the hands of their friends." The whiskey men have probably by this time decided upon their candidates and their course of action.

The mayor, more than any other single official of our entire complex system, can prevent flagrant violation of law. The city executive cannot prevent secret and hidden vice and crime, but the open selling of liquor and the noticeable gathering of men and boys for purposes of carousing and debauchery, and gambling in a regular gambling house are absolutely impossible without the consent or connivance of the mayor. The police are practically his creations. In a "wide-open" gambling city, it means in plain words that the mayor does not want to enforce the law or that he receives money or other valuable thing for his forbearance. If saloons keep open on Sunday, or sell behind curtains or screens, and in back rooms to such an extent that it is a matter of common knowledge, it is because the mayor does not care to close them, or because they have made it an object to him to betray those who elected him.

A mayor has as much human nature as any other man, and is prone to follow the line of least resistance. The saloon will continue to dominate politics in large measure, until officials learn that an aroused moral majority will punish them for unfaithfulness.

IT IS RIGHT TO FORGIVE A PUBLIC OFFICIAL WHO HAS GONE WRONG, BUT THE SAME SPIRIT OF LOVE, AS WELL AS JUSTICE, DEMANDS THAT HE SHALL NEVER AGAIN BE EXPOSED TO TEMPTATION. LAWS WILL BE ENFORCED WHEN OFFICIALS UNDERSTAND THAT POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS ARE THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO DO SO.

Existing Illinois laws give the city council, composed of the mayor and aldermen, or the village board, composed of the president and trustees, absolute power to "license, regulate and prohibit," the sale of intoxicating liquors in municipalities. The council may and frequently does disregard the vote of the people on the license question, and may refuse to allow the privilege of voting on it. The Anti-Saloon League desires to have the law amended in this respect, but until this is done the only sure way to reap the benefits of a hard fought battle is to nominate and elect men of acknowledged courage, standing and character who are opposed to the saloon as a matter of principle, and are pledged to carry out the will of their constituents.

In many places the license question is not up. It is a simple question of enforcing the laws. There should be no privileged classes in law-breaking. A MAN WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE AND WILL NOT SAY PLAINLY AND CANDIDLY THAT HE WILL HONESTLY ENDEAVOR TO IMPARTIALLY ENFORCE ALL LAWS IS NOT FIT TO RECEIVE THE VOTES OF DECENT PEOPLE. If he inter-pret it to do it he will not hesitate to say so.

If the Christian and decent people of this state, by indifference or neglect during the next few weeks, allow saloonkeepers to obtain control of the machinery and name the candidates of each party, they will have condemned themselves to two more years of municipal misrule. THE MAN WHO IS AT A CHURCH PRAYER MEETING WHILE THUGS AND BUMS ARE HOLDING HIS WARD CAUCUS, IS IN THE WRONG PLACE.

WE HAVE NO FAITH IN THE WORD OF THE MAN WHO WILL NOT DISCHARGE HIS DUTIES AS A CITIZEN.

THE CHURCH MEMBER WHO PRAYS "LORD, BLESS ME," AND REFUSES TO USE THE MEANS WHICH THE LORD HAS PUT INTO HIS HANDS TO SECURE THE ANSWERING OF THAT PRAYER, MIGHT AS WELL PRAY TO THE GOD TO WHOM HE PRAYS.

A NEW EXPERIENCE.

Chicago Closing Ordinance Enforced.

Events have been crowding upon each other in the "Windy City." There was a campaign. This was followed by a broadside from pulpits and press resulting in a shaking up of the police force. The mayor revoked the licenses of disreputable dives. Bogus reformers sprang up. The grand jury probed into the whole mass of official corruption. It was only prevented from indicting high officials by lack of evidence which would convict.

The mayor concluded to enforce the midnight closing ordinance for the next time in many years. There was wailing and gnashing of teeth among the faithful, but they learned that the order was "straight." The saloon man are making desperate efforts to have the ordinance repealed or at least extended to 1 a. m. The churches and moral forces are rising in protest. A Chicago legislator has introduced a bill making the midnight closing restriction a part of the Dram Shop Act. This spring and candidates are already trying to build popular platforms. The Citizens' League, which for the past twenty years has been a terror to Chicago saloon-keepers who sell to minors and drunks to order for lack of support. And no one "guar-" a guess as to what elements a day may add to the situation.

DEATH TO ARMY SALOON.

Senate Voted to Retain House Amendment to Army Bill.

Signal Victory for United Allied Temperance Forces.

The Senate by a vote of 34 to 15 rejected a proposition to allow light liquors to be sold in the post exchange and the Littlefield amendment to the House bill stands. The army saloon has received its death blow. The House seemed to adopt the amendment as a piece of "lamentable" and knowing ones predicted that the Senate would so adjust matters as to leave the army group saloon untouched. The Senate, however, has no notion of pulling political chestnuts out of the fire for the House, and it complied with the imperious "mands of the people. The administration papers still claim that an official saloon is a temperance organization, but few people, not interested in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors take them seriously.

The victory is a signal vindication of Anti-Saloon League methods. Temperance people of all political shades of belief united upon the one point. The results speak for themselves. The union has been effective there is a practical working Anti-Saloon League, regardless of what its name may be or whether it has any at all.

The Senate rejected amendments prohibiting the importation of spirits into the Philippines, and putting a stop to the licensing of saloons in Manilla.
Widespread Movement In England.

(The following is a Chicago Times-Herald special cable dispatch published December 16.)

London, Dec. 16.—Britain’s temperance forces are massing for a stupendous 20th century crusade. Through the united effort of a representative organization throughout the kingdom the temperance party proposes to lay a relentless siege to the liquor evil in all its varied ramifications, not only by vigorously campaigning for pledges but by waging an aggressive fight for long denied national legislation.

The Temperance League, led by the archbishop of Canterbury; the Church of England Temperance society of which the archbishop is also the official chief; the Temperance Alliance of Free Churches, the British Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, led by Lady Somerset, and the United Kingdom Alliance, constituting the British prohibition party, have all mapped out specific non-drinking lines of endeavor.

A Good Example.

A month ago, Emperor Napoleon, according to the official bulletin, inaugurated a non-drinking campaign in Paris. The Emperor visited the capital in the course of a southern tour, and under the influence of temperance-minded friends, the Emperor is said to have been urged to make a public protest against the evils of the liquor traffic.

The Emperor recently issued a circular letter to government officials, urging them to take steps to control the liquor traffic in the capital. He also issued a proclamation to the people, in which he said: “It is my desire that the liquor traffic in this city should be regulated and controlled.”

The movement has been endorsed by the government, and a special committee has been appointed to study the problem and make recommendations. The Emperor has also appointed a special commission to investigate the liquor traffic in the capital.

The movement has received widespread support from the people of Paris, and a number of prominent citizens have expressed their willingness to aid in the campaign. The movement has also received the support of the diplomatic corps, and a number of foreign governments have expressed their approval of the Emperor’s action.

The movement has met with some opposition, however, from certain segments of the population who are opposed to any form of temperance legislation. But the Emperor has stood firm in his support of the movement, and has urged the people to support his efforts.

The movement has also received the support of the Roman Catholic Church, which has expressed its approval of the Emperor’s action. The Church has also issued a circular to its followers, in which it urges them to support the Emperor’s efforts.

The movement has also been endorsed by the American Catholic Magazine, which has issued a special issue expressing its approval of the Emperor’s action. The magazine has also issued a circular to its subscribers, in which it urges them to support the Emperor’s efforts.

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challenge the records of his office to produce the evidence which has crowned American arms with greater glory than the Twentieth Kansas. And we want to secure him, if possible, that the patriotism in his own and other states is so weak that their quota of a little army of sixty thousand men cannot be secured without a liquid stimulus. Kansas can furnish the whole sixty thousand, and no backing bounty will be necessary to lure them into their country's service, either. Patriotism, in this good Republican, propublicate, has no cork-screw attachment.—Marion Record.

Hard on Them.

According to a decree recently issued by the police board of Boston, Mass., every debtor in that city will be compelled to have his name upon the sign board of his place of business. It appears that it has been a common practice among the dealers in Boston to have names upon their signs which do not appear upon the licenses, and this practice must be stopped. Many men have felt that the liquor business was all right, to make money in, but who feared that a public knowledge of the trade might interfere with their social aspirations, are somewhat angered at this latest move of the board.—New England Liquor Journal.

Liquor Dealers Not Wanted.

The Peru Casting Company, one of the largest organizations of the sort in Indiana, has made a rule that "test-totals only" will be employed. In speaking of the new rules, one of the managers of the company said: "We have expended many thousands of dollars in labor-saving machinery, great efficiency, etc., that any hydraulic appliances, and for operation of these we need men who treat these facilities as men, and whose brains in the mornings are free from the cobwebs of dissipation, and whose feet are as God intended." Thus, one great corporation after another declares against the employment of drinking men. The business world has no use for tipplers.

Great Moral Uprising in Denver.

Under the banner of the Anti-Saloon League, led by Rev. W. H. Tal- madge, the new superintendent, a campaign against the unlawful was opened among the organizations of the city in Denver, has made a rule that "test-totals only" will be employed. In speaking of the new rules, one of the managers of the company said: "We have expended many thousands of dollars in labor-saving machinery, great efficiency, etc., that any hydraulic appliances, and for operation of these we need men who treat these facilities as men, and whose brains in the mornings are free from the cobwebs of dissipation, and whose feet are as God intended." Thus, one great corporation after another declares against the employment of drinking men. The business world has no use for tipplers.

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What They Ask Fox.

The judiciary committee of the Chicago council has been entertained by James B. Hay, state president of the Knights of the Royal Arch, an organization composed of distillers, brewers and their agents, saloonkeepers, bartenders and cigar manufacturers. Mr. Hay said the order had 6,000 members in Chicago, whose main object was to elevate the city. "We are all reputable business men," he said, and it is not fair to class us with saloonkeepers who run rat-hole saloons. We are just as much against such men as the clergyman are." The members of the order were that saloons should be allowed to keep twenty-four hours, that there should be no restrictions on all night saloons, that the private rooms in saloons should be closed at midnight, and that women should not be allowed out of drams shops after that hour. He said he would not impose a fine on violators of such a law, but would revoke their license immediately.

Some Illinois Items.

Keepers of Chicago "resort" saloons have not been notified by the police that music will be more rigidly tolerated.

Some Springfield saloon-keepers have found the business unprofitable and have quit. Twelve are left, an average of one saloon for 269 people.

A penny lunch room has been established in Chicago by St. Luke's Society. It competes successfully with the free lunch saloons in the vicinity.

The last Chicago grand jury voted indictments against some high officials, but upon finding there was not even a sufficient evidence to secure a conviction, did not return them.

Saloonkeeper "Johnny" Powers, of Chicago, alderman of "de niente," gave away 1000 buns of turkey, goose and chicken on Christmas to the poor of his ward. "Johnny" is one of the leaders in this business, and at the head of the finance committee of the council if we remember correctly. The taxpayers feel that the population of his ward is such, and he sends money from his aldermanic salary of $1,500 with such profusion that it is practically impossible to defeat him.

Illinois Saloon Smashers.

Two young women of Bradford smashed the fixtures of a saloon whose proprietor persisted in selling to their brother.

About twenty women of Long View raised a "blind pig" that has been running in spite of the officers of that little town, broke in the door, gathered up all the bottles and jugs they could find, carried them to the street and there smashed them, spilling the contents on the ground.

The city council of this place had been arrested several times, but their trade was so good that they were willing to pay the police a sum of money, paying the place immediately afterward. Despairing of having the place closed by this means, the women decided to take the matter into their own hands.

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Elevate the business, indeed! It reeks with the foulness of a bottomless pit and has been elevated until it controls many agencies of government. How refers that it is not to find these following upon objectionable saloons. The way to deal with the saloon is not to make it any further into power, but strike it down.

What a Welcome Change.

Mrs. Yates has decreed that there shall be no dancing at the executive mansion the next four years. Governor Yates has decreed liquor shall be banished from all state houses and that his administration shall be a serious, sober one. The decree of Mrs. Yates is, for many a year to exclude the vanities and weaknesses in oxintics from the gubernatorial mansion.—Lincoln Courier.

A Substantial Victory.

The Hyde Park Protective Association has won another victory in an opinion recently handed down by the appellate court upholding section 5 of the amended ordinance passed May 8, 1899, which reads as follows:

"No person, acting, being or assisting in another, either as principal, agent, clerk, servant or employee, directly or indirectly, sell or give away, or deliver any spirituous, vinous or other intoxicating liquor in any less quantity than four gallons in any one package to any one other than a regularly licensed saloon, or drapery shop, or from or with any liquor, beer or express wagon, or employ, control, manage or use any conveyance for such purpose."

Straight Talk.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. Berry, of the EPHERT HALE, is constantly saying some strong things along the lines of God's work, and the latter part of an editorial which appeared recently.

We have protested against the saloon. That is well. We have preached against the saloon. That is well. We have prayed against the saloon. That is well. We have written against the saloon. That is well. We have wept in the presence of the desolation of the saloon, and if our tears had been treasured up they would have made a river. We now face another hundred or more men. We must appeal to them with our protests, and -sermons, and prayers, and tears—AND GO NO FURTHER!

"The hour has come when our sermons and prayers and arguments and agitations and heartaches and tears must crystallize into ballots, and when, by the iron hand of prohibitive law, this red-tipped monster must be throttled. The time has come for which our friends and myself have longed back from whence he came."

Mr. Edwin F. Walker, of Evanston, has for some months past been investigating Chicago saloons and studying the conditions. A recent paper has been published in the Evanston and Chicago papers some very sensible conclusions. We hope to take up the matter more at length in the near future.
There are several priced editions of BLACK ROCK which are not complete. We offer the authorized, copyright, complete edition. See "ad" on 7th page.

If you say that you want clean men for mayor and aldermen and do not turn your judgment to the fact that such men are nominated, you are not telling the truth.

The 50c cloth bound, authorized, copyright, complete edition of BLACK ROCK, printed on good paper and from the same plates as the $1.25 edition will be sent postpaid, and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year for 50c.

The and village elections are next in order. We prefer to rely upon men of character rather than shaky promises of politicians. A man who will not say that he will try to enforce the law impartially against all classes of lawbreakers is not entitled to the support of the law-abiding citizens.

The censure question has been set by the senate. The victory was won by an application of Anti-Saloon League methods. A spontaneous rising or unison of the temperance forces. Our own Mr. Biswaid, national superintendent of legislation, contributed in no small measure to the splendid victory, assisted by other temperance workers who rallied to the support of the cause and demanded the destruction of the army saloon.

We print on another page a clipping from the Chicago Inter Ocean of January 23. It is conclusive evidence that the "bad men" are agitated and that something is being done to break up their business. It also shows what nice, gentle, reputable, desirable, law-abiding citizens these liquor sellers are. In the first place they violate the law. When an attempt was sought to stop it they threatened to murder the men who secured evidence of their criminal practices. THE ONLY SOLUTION OF THE SALOON PROBLEM IS NO SALOON.

A Queer Situation.

From one of our towns comes the surprising report that the local Anti-Saloon League would do nothing last spring, so the churches united and gained the day for temperance, and therefore the Anti-Saloon League is not in good repute in this town. It seems almost incredible to us that this could have been seriously advanced. It simply is the case that a little of one's work is understood. The Anti-Saloon League is nothing but a union of the moral forces to keep the saloon, and if the churches of this town united they had an Anti-Saloon League in practical working order whether they called it that or not. If the officers of an Anti-Saloon League will not do their duty and the people want to accomplish something the thing to do is to elect new officers. There is no magic in the name Anti-Saloon League.

The paper edition of BLACK ROCK has been withdrawn from the trade and is controlled, by the state superintendent for the Anti-Saloon League of the state. One dollar and fifty cents will buy a dozen copies of the paper edition, delivered in bulk or 10 individual addresses. Single copies, 25c.

By all means secure control of the purifying organization of our own party and you can then hope to carry the day.

If Christian men allow the saloon men to fix up the slates for mayor and aldermen in both parties they will then be compelled to choose between two evils, or nominate an independent man with no reasonable chance of success.

The new district attorney of New York, in selecting his assistants decided to test them on the record in the court and in office, but by their moral worth, by their social probity and by the character of their chosen associates. This means that a record as a saloon " bum" would not be regarded as qualifications. It is common knowledge that under municipal conditions it is that the announcement caused amazement and even incredulity.

Legislation

We expect before the next session of the state to be able to present something with reference to the legislative matter. A number of the members of the house and senate are pledged in favor of the kind of legislation that we want. Let us hear from you whether you are interested in the matter and will help in the way of agitation. If you are interested, a good way to prove it is to contribute something to help pay postage and other expenses.

The Kansas Sensation.

The case of Mrs. Nation of Kansas has aroused much attention. It is true that her acts were wrong, but when we consider that one whose property she destroyed were lawbreakers, and that this in question was mainly used in violating the law, the majority of people, while perhaps deploring the state involved in such procedure, are not going to say anything very harsh on the question of the rightness of it. The victims of her outrages are rather doubly troubled over the question and when they had her in jail acted very much like the man who had the bear in the ears and wanted somebody to help him let go, because they realized that they had no standing in court. The saloon is not in the hands of policenmen and only submits to the strong arm. However, while these things tend to create a sort of sentiment, enduring results only come from the application of the strong arm of the law which represents the aroused conscience of an enlightened people.

Something Else Needed

We have received gratifying assurance of good will from several different temperance organizations in this state and some of them have been referring correspondence to us and turning over to us some of the practical work, in the way of letters of example. This is all very well, but if we are to do work and pay our debts and retain the respect of people we must have financial support.

We have nothing to work with except
what the people give us for that purpose.

We have already placed several hundred copies of BLAck ROCK. It is a new song and the latest temperance story of recent years. It stirs the blood. Send and get a copy at once.

We have received many kind and encouraging words from over the state with reference to the last number of THE EMANCIPATOR. These are appreciated, but we would also like to have some subscriptions and the cash. Sincere compliments cheer our hearts but they do not pay the printer's bills.

The city council, composed of the mayor and aldermen, or the village board, composed of the president and trustees, has absolute power under existing Illinois laws to decide the question of licensing saloons in municipalities. It is therefore self-evident that the only effective work for temperance is that which secures temperance men of character and courage for these offices.

The Canteen Once More.
The reasoning of some of the public members of our prosperous city, who fear that the army will be ruined by the action of congress in retaining the excise department, is surprising, astonishing, and in some instances absolutely foolish. The object of the amendment is not to destroy the "post exchange" which is recognized as a good thing, but to keep the men from being turned into a law-abiding people. As a result, they will be better for those whose drinking habits are already formed and who will have more control, to be reorganized on the outside, than to assist in making drunkards of those who prefer to remain temperate and sober.

A Growing Abuse.
In carefully considering the temperance question as it is today, it seems to us that one of the most menacing incidents of the whole situation is the position of papers and periodicals, which in some circles, in regard to their advertising columns. Through all the list, from the small country local paper to the metropolitan daily and the magazines, will be found papers which admit to their columns liquor advertisements. These advertisements are of the very worst possible kind. Gotten up without regard to expense, the advertisements are of the type of "family" and "saloons." If the saloons were advertised in the true spirit of the temperance movement, the result would be to strengthen the temperance effort, not weaken it. The newspapers should be ashamed of their work for these saloons. They advertise them only "for the sake of the money." If they advertised some "saloon" the danger would be minimized, for the youth of the town have been taught that there is no such an evil place. But instead they advertise only "family" beverages, and advertise themselves upon at great class that would spurn an out and out saloon ad. The result is plain. In a lax public morality about this tremendous evil. The remedy is also plain and simple: If every christian parent will look over the publications which enter his or her home, then write to each one in which liquor is advertised, complaining that the advertisement, and in a plain, straightforward manner telling "why," it will be but a few months until no liquor ad, will be seen in any publication except those depending solely on the liquor element for support. It is for the Christian people who read, and no family magazine, scientific publication, daily or weekly paper can exist without their support. The remedy is in their own hands.—London (Illinois) Times.

Persons desiring the "RAM'S HORN" with its celebrated colored temperance cartoons, may purchase it and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year, by ordering through this office, for $1.50, the price of the RAM'S HORN.

Emancipator Subscribers.
We again call attention to our offer on THE EMANCIPATOR. The subprice of $25 cents a year, but we offer to young people's societies, Sunday schools, churches, etc., 50 cents each and to clubs of ten or more. This is an opportunity to circulate temperance literature and at the same time to put money into your local treasury. It will also extend our acquaintance and be the means of making us some friends. We trust that the persons who will take the church and the church in the church. We consider the paper worth the price and believe that extending its circulation will increase our efficiency in the practical, non-parthian, temperance organization.

High Toned Tipplers.
We are advised by some of the foremost ladies of Springfield that the use of intoxicating liquor is steadily on the increase among the ladies belonging to the upper circles of society in the state capital. Our informants say that at many of the receptions alcoholic liquor, or refreshments containing the same, are served. Springfield has 110 saloons that violate the law with impunity and practically dominate the municipal government. The relation between the two is clear. Each set of circumstances acts and reacts upon the other. The unchallenged possession of the saloons begets a sentiment of indifference to the effect of alcoholic liquor and leads to indulgence among the most prominent families. On the other hand, the use of intoxicants and stimulants on the part of those who position and natural gifts should form a bulwark of substantial citizenship tends to make them indifferent to civic duties and results in turning the government over to the lawless element.

It is not the saloon of intoxicating liquor that is so bad and results in such evils, but rather its use. There would be no saloons were the stuff not used. The enlightened, prominent citizen who uses liquor is more culpable than the ordinary man who is a slave to appetite. By lending repectability to the traffic he fastens it upon the country and must bear his part of the responsibility for the evils that are rife.

It is currently reported and generally believed that Springfield gambling is going on continually in a well known club and one or more of the leading hotels, and that the participations are prominent in business and political affairs. Springfield who has a notorious, wide-open gambling house conducted under the protection of the mayor and the police force, and is a center of the enterprise conceives that the mayor could close up his place. The relation between the two is as clear as that existing between the correlatives above stated.

A True Picture.
The saloon keeps has more than 1000 of them being champions of temperance and righteousness. A whiskey "saw" will nominate one of the decent men for chairman. A "beer" guzzler" in another corner will nominate another decent man for secretary. The saloon boss's henchman will then nominate "de Honorable" So-and-So for alderman. The result is apparent. The able man on the floor cannot get anybody to second a nomination if he decides to make one. When the meeting breaks up ninety per cent of it assembles again in a few days and spends an hour indulging in coarse jests about what "easy marks" dene church guys is. This picture is not overdrawn.

We Appreciate her Difficulties.
"You see my daughter: Harriet is married to one of those honeycomb doctors, and my daughter Kate to an alley cat," said a perplexed old lady. "If I call in the honeycomb, my ally-path son-in-law an' his wife git mad; an' if I call in my son-in-law, my honeycomb son-in-law an' his wife git mad; an' if I go ahead an' git well without either o' em, then they'll both git mad, and I don't see but I'd better lie outright!"

When the Anti-Saloon League as the Democratic candidates. When we help the Republicans beat the Democratic papers are in. When we help the Republicans on the democratic editorial stories. When we help the Democrats beat the Prohibition candidate, then both curse us.

But here comes in the difference between us and the old lady; we do not propose to die to keep anybody in a good humor.—The American Issue.

Send for BLAck ROCK today.

We will stop sending "The Emancipator" when your subscription expires with this number. We would be glad to have you renew but cannot write you a personal letter. If you want us to help the work of securing the subscription price may be added to the annual subscription. If you can spare to carry on the state work.
Our Own Work.

Warrensburg has secured about seventeen indictments against an illegal liquor seller at that place.

The $1000 for local work, mentioned in our last number as being raised in Freeport, is in the bank in cash.

As a result of Bushnell’s sweeping ordinances against club rooms, the clubs that have defied the order have been convicted by an attorney to suspend operations.

Gifford League has secured a conviction on an aggregate of ten counts against three parties in the Champaign county court for a fine of $50 and costs on each count.

The superintendent recently spent a Sunday in Girard, Girard won a “no-take” war at the polls last year. The city council licensed saloons anyhow. The League is commencing early and starting right, and substantially reduces the number of prohibitory laws that saloon laws are doomed. The Girard people are a relief. As expressed down there, they “hang together and hang on.”

Unexpected Help.

The superintendent is receiving assistance in his work. On the Springfield gambling houses from a party who was formerly charged in securing evidence for the League. As his efforts resulted in giving us a lost desire chance to tell about the visit of the “gambler” to this office and his effort to buy the superintendent, we have no quarrel with our friend who has inaugurated this crusade.

Take the Next Step

The Chicago papers report that since the enforcement of the midnight closing order against the saloons of Chicago has been made a much more severe crime. It does seem that it might occur to some of our friends that now the Legislature is closed all the time it would cut out still more crime and vice. The fact that the saloons in the city of Chicago can be closed at midnight is conclusive evidence that they can be closed at any other time whenever the people want them done.

Let Others Try It.

One of our friends from a distant city sent in a letter recently with a note which says, “Help us get ready for the gambling right now going on in Springfield. He enclosed a check stating that he would contribute to the expenses of such a fight as might be necessary. It has been stated that the League is losing money in this office that we had not first practically earned by robbing it out of people, that were not fairly a dined. A fight of this kind in this community would end in our community end in our community and money to keep the wheels going. We would like to get out of this circle, or at least broaden it. If you want to know whether we are worthy of support write to us and we will tell you how you can satisfy yourself.

We regret that there is nothing from Mr. White in this issue. At the time this paper goes to press he is just about due to return from his visit in Oklahoma and reports himself glad to get back into Illinois.

Beginning at Home.

We have often criticised for promulgating doctrines over the state and not enough at Springfield. As mentioned in last month’s paper, the superintendent as a citizen of Springfield has opened the fight on the capital’s most flagrant form of lawlessness, which is the open gambling running under open protection of the law. The superintendent has given all the Springfield papers a statement of his interview between himself and the main gambler in which attempts were made to buy off the Anti-Saloon League office. The gambler confessed that the mayor could close his business for his money, and his interview in the St. Louis State Register has been reprinted, with a note, and can be secured by any person interested who sends a stamp.

Detectives Again.

Since the attorney has given charge of the state work he is able to make some desired changes in the method of securing evidence. We still do not employ detectives but can recommend reliable men. Furthermore, the regular men who are sent out will be under the expertness of proper reports, finance, and otherwise, and appear in court and give evidence in accordance with their report of the fight, insuring protection to the local League. As a result of the new arrangement work has been done more cheaply and easier than it has been in the past. Our work has always been done at a lower figure than would have been gotten elsewhere, but we feel that we can do it better by the local League. This does not mean that a five dollar bill will buy two of them for that matter, will pay for a local law enforcement campaign, but as compared with current rates we will give you two dollars’ worth of value for every dollar in money. Write to the office at once if you are interested.

You Have Seen Their Kind Before.

Some parties who are not entirely satisfied with our methods of running the Anti-Saloon League and who have been advertised in our refusal to allow those organizations and its name to be used for the purposes of a private “craft” have been expressing their disappointment in various ways, although at this writing none of it has been put into print. We expect to be criticized when we first put our work in our own way: we expect to be blamed when we begin to accomplish some thing; we expect some people to believe anything that may be said against a reform organization. We are, however, accountable to the local board of trustees and are some of the most prominent men of the state, and are glad to report that they seem to be very well satisfied with the way things are working. If we may be allowed to appropriate and paraphrase an expression often seen in magazine advertisements, we will be “advertised by our loving friends”—the enemy.

Over 700 Indictments.

The following dispatch gives the result of a long campaign of work conducted in Bureau county by Anti-Saloon League detectives:

Princeton, Ill., Jan. 12.—The grand jury today made a clean sweep of the mining towns of Bureau county by indicting fifty-four saloonkeepers of Spring Valley, thirteen of Ladd and three of Marquette. An average of eleven counts is made against each of them for keeping open on Sundays, making a total of 770 counts for the bunch. The Marquette men appeared today and pleaded guilty. Four of the Spring Valley men in addition are charged with permitting gambling and were indicted for selling liquor to minors. Four men at Ohio were indicted for permitting small amounts of fortune on their property during the street fair and corn carnival in November.

Blind-Pig Keepers Threaten to Kill.

Keepers of blind pigs at Evanston who have been driven out of business have threatened the lives of Justice Boyer and Detective Samuel Fickie. Justice Boyer says that he has been warned that if he does not give up his work in convicting those who are arrested on complaint of the detectives of the Anti-Saloon League hundreds of detectives will be killed. Fickie says he has been warned to leave town and make no further attempts. The proprietors of the places convicted.

Justice Boyer says blind pig keepers came to him and made the threats. He says they threatened that no more of the liquor business must be conducted, and if they were they would kill him out and by him that he would not be able to cause them any more trouble.” When asked who the men were that threatened them Boyer and Fickie refused to reveal their names. “I told them that I would proceed according to law,” said Justice Boyer yesterday, “and that any threats that they might make would not influence my decision in a single case. When they heard this the men said that I could consider their visit as a warning, and it I knew what was good for me, I would be glad enough to do as they asked.”

The saloon element in Evanston regards Fickie as Boyer’s chief enemies. The forty cases brought against the dealers since December 1 were instituted by Fickie. Ten of the cases were tried before Justice Boyer. Fickie said last night that he had been threatened and told not to keep any blind pigs or that he would be hauled out of town or that he would be hauled out of town in a hearse. The detective said he gave the liquor men to understand that he was in Evanston to stay. Fickie said that the last blind pig is driven out of business and that he would not be scared out of town any longer.”

The statement of the Evanston “joints” Fickie said that his assistants had also been threatened with violence. It was learned yesterday that this is not the first time that Justice Boyer and Fickie have been threatened. The threats were not of so serious nature.
Black Rock

By RALPH CONNOR.

A Story of the Canadian Rockies,
Strong--Wholesome--Stirring.

Critics call it a Literary Find. Incidentally it is the BEST TEMP-
ERANCE STORY of recent years.
Nearly One Hundred Thousand sold.

Standard Illustrated Edition, $1.25
Popular Edition, Cloth, $.50
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Sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Special price for large quantities.

WE OFFER The Emancipator one year, Black Rock, Cloth, postpaid, both for the price of the book, 50c, or with Black Rock in paper, for 35c.

ORDER TODAY.

Our Edition is complete, authorized and copyrighted, printed on good paper in large type.

The paper covered edition has been withdrawn from the trade, and WILLIAM H. ANDERSON controls it for the Anti-Saloon Leagues of the state. A Dollar and a Half (50c) will buy a dozen copies of the book, for distribution, delivered in silk, or mailed separately.

THE EMANCIPATOR

Crisp, Bright, Up To-Date, Fair, Non-Parti-

tian. The official organ of a Working Temp-
erance Organization.

Monthly. 25c per year.

OFFER TO AGENTS.

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Send money by Bank Draft or Post Office or Express Money Order.

ADDRESS:

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Saloon Fruits.

Chicago has a saloonkeeper who prizes the affection of his child so much that he bit his wife in the forehead because the infant liked her better. The child evidently is not a fool. * * *

Another drink dispenser of the northern metropolis conceived the plan of signaling the street car with a revolver. * * *

Press dispatches from Vercuniae gave particulars of a bloody fight at that place on Christmas morning in which four men were wounded. We have later seen reports of the death of one of them. * * *

The Springfield police report an unusual number of arrests of drunken men on Christmas day. * * *

A drunken teamster of Chicago brutally assaulted his wife and was finally killed by his seventeen year old son who shot him in defense of his mother and his own life. * * *

Armour's Temperance Lecture.

Dr. Gunasus mentions a temperance lecture he heard Armour give one of his clerks. It was short but to the point. He gaw, facing the youth and pounding his chest: "Look at me. Do you think that with an engine like this I would put anything in these boilers which would make this machinery run wild?" He might have added that no man given to excess in drink ever attained the success gained by Armour.

A Strange Reason For Non-Enforcement of Law.

Certain saloonkeepers of Cleveland, Ohio have added that no man given to excess in drink ever attained the success gained by Armour.

How They Do It.

The National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers met in Baltimore last week. Among other things, they discussed the political attitude that should be taken by the friends of liquor traffic. The legislative committee recommended and the association unanimously passed the following:

"THE BREWERS SHOULD IMITATE THE EXAMPLE OF THE RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION AND SUPPORT THOSE IN EITHER PARTY WHO SUPPORT THEM, IRRESPECTIVE OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES."

"THEY SHOULD MAKE FRIENDS IN BOTH PARTIES AND ENEMIES IN NONE, AND THE FRIENDS WOULD UNITE, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PARTY LINES."

"THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IS ESSENTIALLY NON-PARTISAN."

It will be seen that our enemies have officially adopted the open-partisan method. Doubtless they are wise in so doing. If temperance men are wise, they will follow the liquor crowd's example.—The American Issue.

As well inculte a man with itch, and admonish him not to scratch, as to license the saloon and teif men not to drink. Cure the itch and the man will stop scratching; abolish drink, and men will stop drinking. Strike—the root of evil.—Every Day Religion.

William H. Anderson, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. GENERAL PRACTICE. SPECIAL attention given the business of non-residents, received direct or through local attorneys. THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER Speed, Durability and Simplicity. Combine to make THE OLIVER a superior machine. For catalogue, etc., address w. H. Rogers, Trav. Rep., St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Ill. O. A. Hinomie, Dist. Mgr., Jacksonville, Ill.
Plain Talk.

Cannot Afford to send you The Emancipator unless you are PAYING to the support of the State League. We would like to do so, but our good wishes and your kindness would not pay for it.

The subscriptions of many of our readers expire with this number, or have already expired. THOUSANDS OF SAMPLE COPIES will fall into the hands of new readers. We are trying to increase our subscription list. Through it our influence. Our paper is published for pecuniary profit, and we cannot afford to write letters to all readers. The person who will not take a call like this to renew or subscribe and probably ignore a letter.

If you are at all interested in TEMPERANCE, you can surely spare 25 cents for The EMANCIPATOR and can spare a few moments to read it, in order to keep informed of the practical work of a non-partisan inter-denominational organization that actually DOES SOMETHING. Then introduce it to somebody else. This is not OUR work we are asking for YOU.

William H. Anderson
EDITOR.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Emancipator
Official Organ Illinois Anti-Saloon League
Vol. 2—No. 3
Springfield, Ill., March, 1901
Whole No. 5

Splendid Work in Champaign County
Information received after the Emancipator was in the hands of the printer.

Mr. C. W. Gulick, widely known in the central part of Illinois as one of the most prosperous and efficient business men of Champaign, writes us about the work of the county Anti-Saloon League. Champaign is under county Anti-Saloon organization and Mr. Gulick is the county secretary. We read and approved our Local Option bill, the order was sent to the city council and the city council passed it, and the bill was then sent to the local option committee and the bill was passed. It was then sent to the state legislature and the bill was passed. The bill was then sent to the governor and the governor signed it.

Another plan he is arranging to carry out is to have a special emergency fund or free will of $100 from the Champaign County League, to be used at the State office for agitation in the interests of the work.

Another plan he is arranging to carry out is to have the legislature in session at some opportune time. It is suggested that if other counties would do this, one thing the prominent men of this county might be asked to do on some day, all wearing badges. "Anti-Saloon Local Option Bill."

It is such work as this that makes our hearts glad. Mr. Gulick is a volunteer worker and does not receive a salary. If other counties in the state would do such work and contribute in like measure we could secure the passing of our bill without question, and the State League vote itself to matters of state-wide importance and potent factor in shaping administration and legislation. Mr. Gulick has grasped the Anti-Saloon League.
SOME HARD FACTS.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE has no money with which to do work of the kind that is given it for that purpose. At present our only means of raising money is by taking subscriptions at agitation meetings. Collected these, are slow, and many pledges are repudiated. As a result, the money raised must be spent in an effort to get more money. Workers must spend time in raising money which they would be free to use in formulating and carrying out plans for work. Such a situation will never be satisfactory until we can get out of this circle, or extend it to include the state.

WHY WE DO NOT ACCOMPLISH MORE.

Every friend of temperance would contribute something toward simple funds, but we can only reach a very small part of them because of lack of workers. We cannot secure the right kind of men who can make a living and take their chances on getting a salary which is in all probability the lowest in the world. Thus, the ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE can never become a very powerful organization in this state until hundreds of contributions of $500, $1,000 and $5,000 a month, come into our office from friends and books, and our friends are interested in the work. Without our having to spend equivalent amounts in railroad fare, hotel bills, meals, and labor to secure them. One dollar subscriptions from those who cannot give more are welcome and helpful, but we must see that such an organization should be helped to succeed.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

This is a frank statement of the case. It is a simple business proposition. The amount and extent of the work done, and the thoroughness and completeness of legislative and other campaigns, depend in large measure on the amount of money contributed to carry on the work. If you contribute money now it will enable us to reach others, and thus gradually increase the work over the entire state. If you do not contribute you do not expect others to do so. Do not be content with a personal subscription, but try to interest a friend. We will be glad to send you a copy of the American Temperance Journal.

WHY TEMPERANCE WORK LAGS.

Many people believe that temperance is a force because the people spend their money for temperance work. This is one time when the truth is being told. Many kinds of causes, many of them worthy, and some of them less so, are presented to the people. Those people who are asked for contributions to churches and urged by our newspapers, but systematic giving is not practiced in the pew, and on the part of the newspapers there is always a general conspiracy of silence. Organizations like the ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE cannot be cordially received, and usually given fair treatment, for fear they may become strong and independent, and with party prowess.

THE CHURCHES.

Influential business men give liberally to churches. The saloon is the most unscrupulous and relentless competitor of the church. Men's souls. It is antagonistic to everything for which the church stands. Is it not self-evident that an organization like the ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE would enable churches to accomplish greater things, and by reducing competition, bring larger returns upon the money invested in the work of the church? We should then bring about a real change in the system of saloons.

HIGHER TAXES.

The saloon increases taxes by causing most of the crime, poverty, and suffering which fill our jails, almshouses and asylums. A successful ANTI-SALOON organization, by displacing the saloon, decreases the tax rate and poverty, and increasing the number of productive workers, each community, will lower taxes. Does not business production depend on that such an organization should be helped to succeed?

WITHIN THE HOME.

A parent rears a child at the cost of unceasing care and anxiety, and the expenditure of much money. The saloon, directly and indirectly, seduces many young people of both sexes, and the wages of the devil combined. Then do not help our neighbors, our humanity, our love, and common sense of justice. We must continue the best possible insurance upon the habits and happiness of young people. Is a dollar, or a hundred dollars, invested for the development and preservation of character and manhood in the nation that much money lost?

IT IS WORTH HELPING.

The ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE is non-partisan and inter-denominational. All opponents of the saloon are welcome to join its ranks. It has no bold issues. Its effectiveness will depend upon the extent to which you and others constitute it your agent. The future of the Anti-Saloon League is in the hands of the people of whom you are one. WILL YOU HELP LIBERALLY?

Please fill out and send in the blank on page five of this edition of THE EMANCIPATOR. We prefer subscriptions of a certain amount per month for one year, and that the smaller amounts, at least, are not paid in cash, but made payable quarterly.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
Superintendent and General Attorney

Published also, printed in black, with subscription blank attached, by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Headquarters Office, Peoria, Ill.
The Emancipator

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THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.
An Urgent Need And A Great Opportunity.

The Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill Meets With Cordial Approval.

Editorially Endorsed by Leading Newspapers and Wise and Valiant Friends in the Legislature.

Offers Something Practical and Tenable to Rally Around, and Can Be Passed if Temperance People Can Be Aroused To Demand It.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill has been introduced under the most favorable circumstances which ever attended the presentation of a real temperance measure in this state. A wave of temperance and reform agitation is sweeping over the country. The Anti-Saloon League offers the best opportunity to concentrate and utilize the sentiment created, because there is absolutely nothing about it to antagonize or alienate any person who is opposed to the saloons.

The bill has met with instant favor because it is so fair, complete, and carefully drawn. We expect it to be reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and are speaking advisedly when we say that it can be passed at this session if all the people who are really concerned can be induced to interest themselves in its passage. Immediate action is imperative.

This special legislative number of THE EMANCIPATOR contains the bill in full, with synopsis and explanation. It also contains comprehensive suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign along practical lines. Let every temperance sympathizer read every line of this issue, AND THEN ACT. Try to interest somebody else.

The supposed temperance sympathizer who will not take time to inform himself about something which offers actual relief lacks either sincerity or discernment. The issue raised is whether the people may exercise rights which are inherently theirs. No better opportunity to curb saloon lawlessness was ever offered the people of this state. Recognition won now means future power.

A JUST LAW.
A Local Option Bill that is Fair, Logical and Complete.

The Anti-Saloon League bill was introduced on February 7, 1901, by Representative W. A. Harkin, of Iroquois County, filed as House Bill No. 323, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It is presented after months of careful study of the legislation asked for in other states, and of our own laws and special needs. The superintendent, himself an attorney, has had the generous assistance of prominent and able lawyers in its preparation.

This is the bill anticipated by Anti-Saloon League workers over the state, and which the State Liquor Dealers' Protective Association mentioned and cautioned its members against at the state convention at Springfield in September, 1900, but is more complete and in better shape than the one published some six months ago.

By an understanding with Mr. Eigens, who introduced House Bill No. 156, which was aimed to partially accomplish the same object, and with the Christian Citizenship League for which it was introduced, the Anti-Saloon League bill will be substituted in committee for the former, and be supported by both organizations.

A sectional synopsis, the complete text of the bill, and some notes and suggestions follow in the order named:

Synopsis by Sections.

Section 1—Provides that it shall be unlawful for county boards or city or village authorities to grant licenses for dram-shops within "Anti-License Territory" so long as the vote creating same is not reversed.

Section 2—Provides for the submission to a direct vote of the people, or the proposition "Shall dram-shops be licensed?" upon petition of one-fourth of the voters, or the creation of "Anti-License Territory" as a result of such vote in
(a)—Any county, or
(b)—Any township, incorporated town, village or city, or
(c)—Any ward of any city.

Section 3—Provides that notice of the submission, or such proposition shall be given in the manner provided for giving notice of general elections, but that failure shall not invalidate the vote.

Section 4—Provides for printing the proposition on all ballots.

Section 5—Provides for the preservation of a record of the result of the vote on the proposition, and for proving the result of the vote.

Section 6—Provides that a vote on the proposition shall not be reversed within two years, but a county vote shall not prevent the submission of the proposition at any time in the townships, cities and villages of "license" counties and a city vote shall not prevent its submission in the wards of "license" cities.

Section 7—Provides for the punishment of persons who sell, deliver, barter, exchange or give away intoxicating liquor within "Anti-License Territory," but does not apply to drugists selling for the purposes and in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 8—Provides for the punishment of clerks who fail to discharge the duties imposed by the Act.

Section 9—Provides that the Act shall not apply to "prohibition districts."

Section 10—Provides for the repeal of Acts and parts of Acts in conflict.

Full Text of Bill.

A Bill For
An Act to restrict the powers of counties and villages in licensing dram-shops in certain "Anti-License Territory," to provide for the punishment of intoxicating liquors in such territory, and for punishing persons for selling such liquors in such territory.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the county board of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, or town or village in this State, to grant a license for the keeping of a dram-shop within the limits of any territory in this State which, by a vote of the legal voters thereof as hereinafter provided, shall become and be designated "Anti-License Territory," so long as such vote is not reversed in such territory by a vote of the legal voters therein, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2.—"Anti-License Territory," within which dram-shops shall not be licensed as provided in Section One (1) of this Act, shall consist of all the territory within the limits of any county, township, incorporated town, village, city or ward, which shall become and be designated such by a majority vote of the legal voters resident within such territory who vote upon such proposition, to be taken in the manner following, to wit:

(a)—Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk of any county in this
State, at least sixty days before any general election in such county, of a petition to the officers of such county containing signatures of legal voters of such county in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote to such county at the last general election, to submit to the voters of such county the proposition "Shall dram-shops be licensed?", there shall be submitted at such election in the manner hereinafter provided, to the voters of such county the proposition following, to wit: "Shall dram-shops be licensed?"; and if at such election the majority of the voters voting upon said proposition in such county shall vote against the licensing of dram-shops, the whole of such ward so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-License Territory".

Section 3—The clerk of any county, township, incorporated town, village or city with which any petition herein provided for shall be filed prior to any election herein specified, shall cause notice to be given in the newspaper of such county, if any, of such election, and in case no such newspaper shall be published, the notice shall be posted in three public places in such county, and in case no such newspaper shall be published, the notice shall be posted in such county, or if any of said publications be omitted, there shall be published, in such county, or if any of such newspapers be omitted, there shall be published, in such county, in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or in both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, that anything in this section shall apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes by persons who have been granted permits therefor in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 5—The clerk of any county, township, incorporated town, village or city with whom any petition may be filed as herein provided, who shall neglect or refuse or fail to cause notice to be given of the submission of the said proposition "Shall dram-shops be licensed?" to the voters of such county, township, incorporated town, village or city, or of any ward of such city, shall likewise be published in the manner provided by law for the publication of the list of nominations to be voted for at general elections. Provided, that the failure of the clerk to cause such notice to be given shall result in the failure of the proper parties to publish notice of the submission of said proposition, and such failure shall not affect the validity or binding force of the vote upon said proposition.

Section 8—The officer with whom such petition or any general election to be held in such county, township, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, as provided for in this Act, and the provisions for the prosecution of offenses against licensing of dram-shops, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-License Territory" in the manner above provided, at least sixty days prior to any general election to be held in such county, township, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, as provided for in this Act, and the provisions for the prosecution of offenses against licensing of dram-shops, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-License Territory".

Section 6—The vote taken upon the submission of the proposition of licensing dram-shops in any county, township, incorporated town, village or city, shall, not be subject to reversal within two years from the date of such election, and then only by the submission of such proposition in the same manner as above directed for the submission of the same; Provided, however, that in no case shall a county election in favor of licensing dram-shops shall be held in a county the proposition for the licensing of dram-shops shall not be a bar to the submission of the said proposition at any time in any ward of such county, township, incorporated town, village or city, where the county election is in favor of licensing dram-shops.

Section 7—Whoever shall by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or agent, directly or indirectly, sell, deliver, barter, exchange, or give away any intoxicating, malt, vinous, or fermented liquors, in any quantity, within the limits of any county, township, incorporated town, village, city or ward which has become and been designated "Anti-License Territory" in accordance with the provisions of this Act, sold or given to any person, shall in addition to the penalty fixed under law, be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes by persons who have been granted permits therefor in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 9—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner prevent the sale of liquor for religious, patriotic or charitable purposes in this State, where the sale of intoxicating liquors is now or may hereafter be prohibited by law.

Section 10—All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act shall be void and the same are hereby repealed.

Special Features.

Below, in brief propositions, will be found enumerated some special features embraced in this bill, with an explanation of each, followed by a statement of the effect it will have, and some strong reasons for its passage:

1. It is not a prohibitory law. It is based upon the principles of majority rule, and the doctrine that "personal liberty has two sides."

2. It recognizes the people as the source of governmental power, and assumes that their control includes the question of licensing dram-shops.

3. It is framed to allow the people to express themselves directly upon the question, and to give effect to their expressed wishes in the simplest and most direct manner.

4. It is designed to give communities Local Option in fact as well as in name, and is simply a fair, logical and complete embodiment of the Local Option idea.

5. It does not bring up the question unless the people actually want it. It does not import into the community any legal prohibition in places where there is no possibility of enforcing the law for lack of funds, etc.

6. If it is enacted, aldermen will no longer be able to disregard the wishes of their constituents, and license saloons in defiance of their expressed will.

7. It will enable the people of any community to give "no-license" a fair trial for two years, without being em-
The word "deliver" in Section 9 gives no license, and the council, while not granting licenses, refuses to exact proper ordinances, liquor may be lawfully sold within its limits in quantities of one gallon or more. This Act will correct this palpable abuse.

10. It does not interfere with the Dram-Shop Act. Where "Anti-License Territory" has been created as provided in this bill, all existing laws remain in force, and the only portion of the Dram-Shop Act affected by the operation of the proposed law is that part which empowers county boards to license dram-shops outside of cities, towns, and villages.

11. It does not restrict any exercise of the power of city councils to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

12. It does not affect drug stores which sell for the purposes and in the manner prescribed by law. If the county board abjectly prohibits the sale of liquor by druggists, or fails to grant them permits to sell for the purposes specified in the statute, any druggist selling intoxicating liquor in "Anti-License Territory" would come under the provisions of the proposed law.

13. It takes the liquor question out of politics and allows it to be dealt with on its merits, apart from prejudice.

14. It is not complicated or cumbersome, and necessitates no extra election, nor does it impose any additional duties upon any officer.

15. Its tendency will be to limit the extent of saloon districts, and eventually the malodorous saloons of every city, which will make it easier to watch and control them and those who frequent them.

16. It does not affect "prohibition districts," and protects those who have set up the prohibition question for themselves, in the enjoyment of their rights.

17. The "Ward Option" feature will enable residence districts to rid themselves of saloons, and afford relief to property owners where the presence of a saloon would destroy real and property values.

18. The "County Option" and "Police Option" features will prevent taxation without representation, which now exists in the case of the farmer who enjoys the benefits of his saloon license money, but must help pay the acknowledged increased expense of courts, jails and police caused by saloons, with no voice in determining whether they shall be licensed. It also gives the farmer a chance to determine whether his children shall be exposed to the temptations of the saloon in the town where the business interests are largely dependent upon him.

19. A vote, under the proposed law, in favor of dram-shops, changes nothing, and existing laws remain in force. The resistance raised by the submission of the proposition provided for, is whether powers herefore conferred shall be restricted, and a vote against restrictions leaves matters as they were before the vote.

20. Wards of "license" cities, or towns, or parts of towns, or villages of "license" counties may petition for a submission of the question, but wards of cities, and townships, cities and villages of counties having become "Anti-License Territory" may not have the question submitted. This is in accordance with the well-recognized and accepted principle of government that the smaller and lesser unit may not nullify, even within its limits, the act of the larger unit. If the people of an entire county or city vote to remove the license, the petition of the opposition would be manifestly contrary to reason to allow a portion of such county or city to nullify the act. However, a vote under the proposition not to restrict such power is not a positive enactment of law, and leaves matters in status quo. There is no disposition to prevent a division of such county or city restricting such power within its own limits. It is a limitation found in the relation between city and state government. Cities may now, in the absence of state action which conflicts, fix night closing hours for saloons, but if the state legislature should pass an act requiring saloons to close at midnight, and remain closed until 5 a.m., no city could then pass a legal ordinance allowing them to remain open at the earlier hour. If a smaller unit may usually extend the restriction, but may not remove it.

21. A vote of a city as a whole in favor of dram-shops is not to restrict, but to license; and a vote of a city as a whole in favor of dram-shops required by the proposition shall be restricted, and a vote under this Act in favor of license confers no power to license, but is simply a power to limit power now possessed by county and municipal authorities. Hence saloons cannot be licensed by a "license" ward, even after the city as a whole votes for license, until the people of that particular ward reverse their former vote in the manner provided. A "license" vote under this Act is a vote against imposing restrictions, but removes no restrictions already lawfully imposed.

What You Can Do.

The Chicago Times-Herald says this bill is the most comprehensive and elastic local option liquor law ever proposed in this state. It is not claimed for it that it corrects everything wrong, or strengthens every weak point in our system of saloon regulation. It is a practical and reasonable measure, clearly drawn after thorough study of the situation, advocated by all progressive organizations, and if enacted will place in the hands of the people an effective remedy for the liquor question that abuses that annoy orderly and law-abiding citizens. It rests with them whether they will use it.

If you want this bill to pass.—If you think the people have a right to determine whether they will have saloons.—If you feel that liquor dealers should have no more rights under the law than you have, then help us secure passage. Write your member of the House from your county, if you are in a district composed of towns, cities, or villages, or of part of the county. If you are in a district composed of a single county, write him that you are in favor of House Bill No. 283, introduced by Mr. Rankin for the Anti-Saloon League, and ask him not only to vote for it, but to use his influence to have it promptly and favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, and to use everything which will tend to bring it before the House for early consideration. Do not delay, or you will forget it. Do not wait for petitions to be circulated. Petitions are for those who will not write personal letters. It makes no difference whether you are personally acquainted with the member—he is your representative.

Then watch the papers and when the Judiciary Committee is appointed, write the member from your district and call attention to the bill.

When the bill is introduced in the Senate, write at once to your Senator. The bill will be defeated by your neglect. Write courteously, but it is requests from home that influence legislation.

In Leaflet Form.

For the convenience of those who desire to circulate our bill, all of the above under the heading, "A Just Law," is reprinted in leaflet form and copies will gladly be furnished. Send stamps or cash to cover printing and postage.

The Power of the Press.

Do not neglect to have our bill mentioned in all your local papers. See that it is called the "Anti-Saloon Law," and the copies and information can be gotten by writing to us at Springfield. If your papers or any of them have not mentioned it, or have presented it, go to your newspaper men with a delegation of their good customers, if necessary, and ask them to take the matter up at once. Endeavor to secure publication of as much as they may, if they will, and favorable editorial comment.

Success depends upon this. Most Illinois newspapers are reputable; most editors are disposed to help along a fair, just measure designed for the good of the people. If approached on the right lines, a measure spotlighted upon a non-political question can pass or defeat nearly any proposed bill. The state press has in the main stood for righteousness and good government. The country newspapers exert a tremendous influence upon the public opinion, and we are our strongest allies when we show that we are sane and reasonable, and are asking only for what is right.

Don't forget or ignore the newspapers.

Renew your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR and get a copy of BLACK ROCK. See page seven.
THE MANIPULATOR.

If you are in earnest read this issue of the paper carefully and follow the suggestions that are given.

This issue of THE MANIPULATOR will reach our subscribers somewhat late, but it has been held in order to report as full developments as possible.

If your objection to the Anti-Saloon League Bill is that it will enable people to get rid of the saloons wherever they do not want them, we must concede that you have understood it correctly.

The reason why many people are dissatisfied with the Anti-Saloon League is because they expect the state organization to do their work instead of appreciating that the state organization is an agency through which they may operate.

Subscribe for THE MANIPULATOR, the only non-partisan, independent temperance paper published in the state. If you are already a subscriber, introduce us to somebody else. Twenty-five cents in stamps will be accepted as a certificate of introduction.

We refer our readers especially to the article "Unreasonable Demands," in another column. It states the case plainly and is calculated to give an accurate idea of the nature and scope of the organization. We urge that it be read carefully as it contains some common sense suggestions.

Fifty thousand subscribers of THE MANIPULATOR who read it regularly would enable us to exert a dominant power for good in the politics of most counties in this state. The people want a chance to settle the saloon question on its merits apart from other things. Will you help?

The present management is endeavoring to establish the League upon a solid business basis. If you want some private letters written about what we are doing and the changes that have been made, write to us. Some of these things are matters which we are disclosing only to those who prove their interest.

Although our bill was introduced three weeks previous to this, we have not received to exceed one dozen letters assuring us of support, outside of those written in reply to communications sent out from this office. It is not surprising why saloon interests are so strongly incensed.

Most of the few criticisms which have reached our office about the proposed local option bill are based upon a failure to understand its legal effect. The bill does not, strictly speaking, raise the question of granting dram shops and makes no provision for granting licenses because there is now ample power vested in county boards and city and village authorities to grant licenses. The question raised by the bill is whether this discretionary power shall be restricted in places where the people are opposed to its exercise.

We have a new leaflet entitled "The Money Question," which we are glad to send to those interested. Send stamp.

The enforcement of law must start with the election of good officials. Attempts to coerce an unwilling official is once elected are seldom successful and are unsatisfactory at best.

If our Local Option bill becomes a law it will tend to secure better men for municipal offices, as many good men now refuse to become candidates because of the fear of getting into a saloon fight. We have a few copies of the last MANIPULATOR, containing our article on this subject, which we would be glad to place where they can do some good.

We have made this a special legislative number, and as pushing our Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill is the most important work now on hand we have devoted the paper to its proper interests. Our departments of "Temperance News," "Foreign, Domestic and State," "Our Own Work," "Same Cases," "Saloon Frauds" and "District News" have consequently been obliged to give way.

We are often asked about organizing local Anti-Saloon Leagues. We might as well be plain and say there is no use of organizing one unless the people want it and are willing to stand out and fight in the open when the time comes. An Anti-Saloon League in a town where nobody dares to be responsible for agitation and to stand behind law enforcement is doomed to advance to fail. Whenever people get in earnest anywhere on this question and are willing to do something, a League can be formed, and you can form it just as well for yourselves as to have a state officer come and do it for you. We will supply you with necessary constitutions and organization blanks.

If the Anti-Saloon League goes into a town and raises a little money to carry on the state work and pay the expenses of the man who goes there, and, as a result the people of that place are aroused to a realization that the existing condition of things has changed, the state organization has certainly accomplished some good. It has created a temperance sentiment which demands work, where none existed before.

People will seldom blame themselves, hence they blame the Anti-Saloon League. They will not blame the local League because they constitute that, therefore, the only thing to blame is the state organization, and this is easy because there is nobody on hand as a rule to defend it. The Anti-Saloon League has done nothing in a certain town that means that the people of that town would do nothing for themselves, and an anti-partisan and interdenominational line.

A Modest Claim.

Our local option bill is not presented as perfect. We do not expect that it will please everybody, but we do claim it is better than anything else that has been offered and that it is good enough to deserve the support of people who are interested in good government.
The fate of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill depends upon the interest and activity of Temperance People.

He Helped.
A number of prominent lawyers have very kindly given assistance in the preparation of the Anti-Saloon League local option bill, but the superintendent desires to make due and special acknowledgment of his obligations for valuable services and material assistance given by Mr. Robert H. Patton, of Springfield.

An Encouraging Opinion.
We are constantly asked whether we have any chance, or even hopes of securing the passage of our Local Option bill. One of the old and influential members of the House assured the superintendent that he expects the bill to be passed by the House. Note what we have to say about the Senate elsewhere.

Worth Pondering.
The saloon men are opposed to the Anti-Saloon League bill. As the bill simply provides that the people may control the question whether they shall have saloons, this must be an admission on the part of the saloon advocates that existing laws do not allow the people to control the situation. If this be true, it is the best argument for the proposed measure.

To Our Former Subscribers.
This copy of the paper will be sent to a number of our old subscribers. We trust that you are still interested in the work. We have not been able to get back and present our cause. If we must personally ask for money every year the state work cannot grow. Kindly renew your subscription for another year on the blank on page five, and help us carry on this work. We must have assistance now. Can you not increase your subscription? Send us all your subscribers to THE EMANCIPATOR.

Illinois Pastors.
This number of THE EMANCIPATOR will reach most of the pastors of the state. We have aimed to send it to all of those whose names we have been able to secure. You can decide the fate of our Local Option bill at this session. Please read carefully this entire issue. Do not expect impossible things of us simply because we have engaged in reform work. The new management is endeavoring to place the organization upon a substantial basis. The relation of state to local Anti-Saloon League work is very simple, and is treated clearly in the article, "Unreasonable Demands." We would like to send the paper regularly with our compliments but we have not the money to do it. Please subscribe, and also call the attention of your young people's society and Sunday school officer on page seven to those who will form clubs. We can assist you materially in temperance work but we cannot do temperance work for you. If you desire to know about the present management we will cheerfully advise you where you can get all the information you may desire.

A Personal Statement From the Superintendent.
This paper will contain the first intimation received by many of its readers that there has been a new management installed in the central office in Springfield. A frank statement of the situation is perhaps not out of place.

The new superintendent found the credit of the organization in the main to be moderately fair with comparatively few debts. There were enough subscriptions outstanding to pay existing claims if a reasonable percentage should be reduced to cash, and when we consider that thousands of dollars of pledges have been absolutely repudiated by persons upon whom obligations are light, this showing is not bad. The new management has paid all operating expenses incurred since the change and hopes to realize enough from unpaid subscriptions to net everything in full.

The superintendent found, however, that there was no policy outlined and no plans in process of execution tending to build up a permanent constituency and put the organization upon a strong basis. An absolute misapprehension as to the nature and power of the state organization was found to exist in most quarters. This was doubtless due in some measure to the method of presenting the work employed by some, an aggressive, self-styled, and largely to the popular misconception of governmental machinery and the means by which laws are enforced and desired ends secured.

The superintendent is laboring to put the work on such a foundation that steady growth in size and strength will be possible and is meeting with encouragement. Various articles in this issue, one of which is on "Unreasonable Demands," outline at length the true idea of the work. Until the people grasp this and act accordingly we will do the best we can.

Special agitation for the passage of our Local Option Bill must stop, unless the people want it to go on. We prefer subscriptions of a certain amount per month for one year, payable quarterly, unless you desire to pay the entire amount in cash. Fill out and send in the blank below.

We will stop sending "The Emancipator" when your subscription expires because the price of the paper is so low that it will be a net loss to us to be obliged to continue a subscription. If your paper does not come it means that your subscription has expired or there has been a change in your address. If you want to help in the work close us the subscription price and also any additional sum which you can spare to carry on the state work.

An Opportunity Lost.
Unless thousands of dollars in subscriptions of $100, $25, $10, and $5 come to our office within a few weeks the agitation of our Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill must stop, and the most promising opportunity ever offered to secure genuine temperance legislation will be lost. Small contributions are welcome, but it takes more of them. We need the money to stir up the people to demand the passage of the bill.

Christian Citizenship League.
As the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill is more complete than the measure introduced by Mr. Elginus at the request of the Christian Citizenship League, an appeal has been entered into by virtue of which the former will be substituted in committees for the latter and be supported by both organizations.

By an arrangement with Mr. Shaw of the Christian Citizenship League, all subscribers to the "Citizen at Work" will receive a copy of this number of THE EMANCIPATOR containing the local option bill which is now supported by the Christian Citizenship League.

To all such subscribers and members of the C. C. L we desire to say that special argumentation for the passage of our Local Option Bill must stop, unless the people want it to go on. We prefer subscriptions of a certain amount per month for one year, payable quarterly, unless you desire to pay the entire amount in cash. Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the semi-partisan and inter-denominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of _______ dollars and _______ cents ($_______) per month, for one year, to carry on the Illinois work, the amount to be paid upon request, in _______ (four, unless otherwise specified) equal installments, the first payment to be due at once.

Name
Data
Street Address
County

"The Emancipator" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the entire amount at once will be acceptable. Subscriptions of one dollar or more per month may be paid monthly if desired. All subscriptions to be paid in four quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
NOTE.


THE EMANCIPATOR is trying to occupy a field not hitherto filled in this state, and to supply the demand, which we trust exists, for an independent, non-partisan, temperance paper, and as such we believe it to be worth our support. This number is not a fair sample of our paper which aims to be a balanced, classified sheet, owing to the fact that everything has given way to the legislative matter. Subscribe now for THE EMANCIPATOR and secure a copy of the celebrated temperance story, "Black Rock." See offer on page seven. We trust that you will support us in our effort to build up a paper which will be broad enough in scope to keep Christian people in Illinois abreast of the times in practical temperance work.

No Side Issues.

The Anti-Saloon League has only one bill in the present legislature. There are other measures which have been introduced in the form of amendments, that seek to accomplish desirable ends, but the bill published in this issue is of sufficient importance to demand our undivided attention. There is no conflict between the Anti-Saloon League in their efforts to secure the passage of this bill, and any other reform organization.

They Are Afraid.

Whenever some member of the legislature seeks cheap popularity by introducing a "freak" bill, all of the newspapers give it plenty of space, but when an organization like the Anti-Saloon League presents a measure in good faith to correct palpable abuses, most of the newspapers either ignore it or refuse to mention it, while a copy of a prominent paper published in a town where one of the leading businesses is against the provisions of the bill, the article starts out, "The so-called Anti-Saloon League members are to be congratulated on having made a formal objection that is fair," etc. Puzzle: Find who owns the editor.

Cautious Criticism.

It has been objected in some quarters that our Local Option bill is not fair, in that it allows the question to be submitted in the smaller divisions in counties which have voted for license but does not allow its submission in the subdivisions of counties which have voted against license. This objection demonstrates that neither the present laws nor the proposed measure are understood by the person who advances it. The sole question raised is whether the provisions of the bill is whether existing law shall be restricted. The matter is answered fully by propositions 19 and 20 under "Special Plea" on page 3 of this issue. Propositions 10, 11 and 21 also bear slightly upon the question of absolute prohibition and just. We will be glad to meet and explain any difficulty or objection, but we trust that our members will not allow themselves to be put off by legislators who raise untenable objections in order to dodge responsibility.

It has been stated that the point involved in this portion of the bill will result in a modification. This is nothing, however, to the helplessness and ignominy of a town that has voted out the saloon and elected a pledged "anti-licensor" council, but finds that in the absence of affirmative action by the city council liquor sales are still legally sold in any quantity not less than a gallon.

Expensive Legislation.

A successful campaign for the passage of a bill like the Anti-Saloon League bill involves securing thousands of personal letters to legislators, circulating petitions, holding mass meetings, circulating thousands of letters to legislators and other workers at different stages of the proceedings, supplying the state press with information, and distributing hundreds of thousands of copies of the measure.

To do this thoroughly will take thousands of dollars for printing, postage and labor. We have not the money. The amount of work done will depend upon the number and size of the contributions. Will you help do this practical kind of work, and try to influence others? Even a little helps but we must have some large subscriptions.

Form for Petitions.

If you desire to work up a petition in addition to your personal efforts to secure personal letters we suggest the following form:

Hon. Representative (or Senator)  Springfield, Ill.
District.

The undersigned voters of your district respectfully petition you to endeavor to secure favorable action in committee on the Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill introduced by Representative Rankin of Iroquois, House Bill No. 359, as introduced in the senate and read the following: "And by Senator as Senator, and to vote for the bill and everything which will tend to secure favorable consideration and passage of the same today." Every pastor can have such a petition at his church and publicly ask for signatures of voters.

Other Liquor Legislation.

While the Anti-Saloon League is working for a single bill, a number of other good measures have been introduced in the legislature. Mr. Mon- telius has introduced an amendment to the "Drug-Shop Act" which will abolish "old store" establishments within two miles of a city or village, and which also makes it an offense to furnish or deliver liquor to minors as well as to give or sell it to them. Mr. Rankin, or Warren, introduced another amendment making the taking of orders or contracts to deliver liquor within prohibition territory an unlawful thing, and punishing it as such. Mr. Gafford wants the midnight closing feature to be made part of the state law. Bills have also been introduced to some counties, if the license money upon road taxes, and also to prevent treating in elections.

EDITORIAL INDOREMENTS

What Two Great Chicago Papers Say of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill.

A Good Local Option Bill.

"Representative Rankin has introduced in the House at Springfield a bill drawn by the Anti-Saloon League which ought to become a law. The bill provides that the people of a city, town, village or ward of their territory a prohibition district by a majority vote. The power to declare a prohibition district is now vested in local governing boards. In Chicago the city council can declare a prohibition district anywhere in the city. The Rankin bill will not disturb the rights of the council in this respect, but will make the decision of the council dependent on the official who are too often averse to the saloon influence.

The Rankin bill would be especially beneficial in its application to Chicago. Large areas of this city are already prohibition districts. A local bill would allow a vote of the people of the areas portions would vote to exclude saloons. The ultimate effect of such a growth of prohibition territory would be to give a well-defined saloon area somewhat similar, although not so symmetrical and compact, as that of Minneapolis. While the proposed law would lead to the extension of prohibition areas, it would have a decided advantage over the present system of saloonkeepers from maintaining resorts that were offensive to dwellers in their neighborhoods. The Rankin bill ought to be passed."

-Chicago Record, (Ind.) editorial, February 11, 1910.

A Local Option Law for Illinois.

"Any measure that will take the liquor question out of politics in the state without violating the principle of majority rule or attempting to enforce the prohibition where the people demand will not support it, is worthy of the serious attention and thought of the General Assembly." That the Illinois local option act does not fully meet the requirements of progressive liquor legislation or the needs of present conditions in all parts of the state is generally recognized. In many of the cities of the state the liquor question has been taken out of politics, after a disastrous experiment with prohibition which could not be enforced, by the adoption of high licenses. In such towns the people are so firmly wedded to high license that they would not tolerate for a moment a return to the old system of things. In some communities the liquor question may, therefore, be regarded as settled.

In many of the smaller towns, however, the liquor problem is never settled and the cause of continuous strife and wrangling because of the action of town boards in licensing dramshops in flagrant disregard of public sentiment. In some counties, dramshops have been licensed in towns where popular sentiment is overwhelmingly against the saloon. There is no re-
course in such cases for the people except in the election of new boards, and such elections are quite often controlled by other issues.

The Anti-saloon League of Illinois has introduced a bill in its legislature which purports to remedy this defect in the dram-shop act by providing for "local option" on the saloon question by direct vote of the people on the question. Shall dram shops be incensed? The bill provides for the submission of this question to the votes of the people on petition of one-fourth of the voters in any county, town, village, city or any ward of any city. If the people vote against the saloon the town, county or city is to be known as "Anti-License Territory," and the vote on the proposition cannot be reversed for two years. The bill provides for the punishment of offenders, but does not apply to drugstores for medicinal purposes.

The measure, it will be seen, does not interfere with the present dram-shop act. It merely accords to the people the right of local option, which is by common acknowledgment the only consistent and satisfactory principle for the regulation of the liquor traffic.

* * *

The bill is very carefully drawn to meet present conditions in Illinois, and should have the favorable attention of the legislature at an early day. - Chicago Times-Herald, (Ind.) editorial, February 24, 1910.

**HE BELIEVES IN THE INalienable Right to Get Drunk**

A very prominent and influential citizen of a near-by town objects to our Local Option bill on the ground that it will interfere with his personal privilege and denies one portion of the people to regulate another portion along those lines. He does not use alcoholic liquor himself. We thought that the old "personal liberty" doctrine had been pretty well threshed out. It appears to us that the question of personal privilege has two sides. For instance, if a man becomes drunk and a menace to the peace of a community is surely not a more serious ailment than that of another people to prevent it if possible. Personal privilege can only be exercised within limits not conflicting with the rights of others. If wide open saloons with all their attendant consequences are necessary to enable a prominent, influential citizen to obtain a glass of liquor at his convenience, and the saloons are objectionable to a majority of the people of any community, the personal privilege of this gentleman toper must give way to the rights of the latter number.

Many years ago in this state certain cities had power under their charters to license gambling establishments. The state has since made gambling a misdemeanor. In the absence of a law to the contrary one man had as much power as another to run a gambling establishment where men lose their money, as another has to run a saloon where men lose their money. The state law now prohibits running gambling houses. The law has been made because a majority of the people are opposed to gambling, and no reputable law-abiding citizen, in his right mind, claims that inherent rights and personal privileges have been thereby infringed, although it is true that the gambler is deprived of his means of livelihood. It a majority of the people in any governmental unit are opposed to drunkenness they have a right to close places for the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the man engaged in that business has no right to sell to our courts of last resort, which they are obliged to respect. It seems almost incomprehensible how men of recognized sound sense are unable to deal with the saloon question on its merits, and refuse to adopt the same standards by which they gauge their action in all other matters.

The law against gambling is flagrantly and seriously violated in many cities, and no man of standing and sense advocates its repeal, yet men who are otherwise reasonable think that a liquor law that is violated should be repealed. When a starving boy violates the law against stealing, he must be punished, but when a saloon-keeper who cares for neither God nor man, defies the will of the people, the law must be repealed for fear the saloon-keeper may think we are narrow-minded. Queer, isn’t it?

**Work That Counts**

Do not wait for petitions from your legislators. Petitions are perhaps sometimes better than nothing, but they can be efficiently manufactured that few men pay any attention to them. Write a personal letter to your senator and all of your representatives. Do it now or you may forget it. The following is a form which may be copied and used:

"Hon. Representative (or Senator) ... District, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I believe that the Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill introduced by Representative Rankin of Joliet, as House Bill No. 220, (After the bill has been introduced in the Senate, add the words, “and by Senator ... as senate Bill No. ...) is a fair and good measure and I desire to see it passed. Please try to secure favorable action upon it in committee, and vote for it and everything which will advance it upon the calendar and help secure its speedy passage. Please let me hear from you that you will do so. And as regards as to the effect and scope of the measure the will be cheerfully given by William H. Anderson, Y. M. A. building, Springfield, who is the superintendent and general attorney of the Anti-Saloon League.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

**Try to Kill Anti-Saloon League Man**

The work in Evanston and the vigorous prosecution of the jointists in that elastic seat of culture has culminated in an attempt to assassinate one of the detectives who secured evidence. He was at his house after dark, fell to the ground by a blow, stabbed and left for dead. The assailants were three in number. The knife missed his heart and the physicians report his wounds not necessarily serious.

Have you read BLACK ROCK? It is the greatest temperance story published in years. Subscribe for THE EMANCIPATOR and get a copy. See the offer on another page.

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ADDRESSES:

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Y. M. A., Springfielil, Ill.
UNREASONABLE DEMANDS

What The Anti-Saloon League Can Actually Accomplish.

A Business Man's Suggestion to Those Who Know All About What the Anti-Saloon League Intends to Do to Those Who Do Not.

There are people in every community who believe that it is necessary for them to do in order to get rid of their saloons and secure law enforcement is to promise to pay a little money to support a State Anti-Saloon League, after being persuaded to do so by a worker who must pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and receive compensation for his time, and that this state organization will then, at its own expense, among other things, furnish speakers, supply detectives and a lawyer, win cases and enforce the laws while they sit back and freely approve, or openly criticize. Such people are trying to get something for nothing—to buy a temperance "gold brick."

How Short-Sighted

A moment's thought will demonstrate the absurdity of such expectations. Where is the money for all this to be obtained except from that community? A subscription of fifty dollars is received in a town after a Sunday's work (and Sunday is the only day when public subscriptions can, as a rule, be advantageously taken). As an average of money per cent of Anti-Saloon League pledges are not paid, the state gets thirty dollars. It must pay the expenses and reasonable compensation of the speaker, and perhaps the expenses of arranging for the date. It must publish the papers sent to each subscriber, maintain an office, pay for labor, printing and postage, and give advice, all of which takes the time of men who are entitled to a living salary. How can that town reasonably supply an agent, and where is there any margin left for extending work into new territory? The trouble is that the energy of the worker has necessarily been diverted toward securing money. Nor is it just to say that he is in the work simply for the money, because a man who gives his life to winery directed temperance work is entitled to a living, and without the money that is thus gotten even the semblance of an organization could be maintained, and no work would be done.


The Saloon and its Victims.

The Saloon and its Victims. Illustrated Lecture.

Pictures from Life, Cartoons, Life Models.

By Mr. John A. Caldwell, Lecturer.

One of the most telling indictments against strong drink that I have ever seen or heard. (Rev. E. B. Bones, D. B.)

Mr. Caldwell's illustrated lecture, portrays the saloon and is arousing much enthusiasm in the Temperance crusade wherever he goes. (State Reformer.)

For terms and dates address:

A Hearty Response.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Gains Many Friends.

Our Local Option Bill Welcomed by Practical Temperance People Over the Entire State as the Solution of the Liquor Question for Illinois.

The Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill has come out to do the thing that temperance people all over the state were waiting for. Hardly a dissenting voice has been heard from the temperance ranks while the saloon keepers have made common cause in the fight against it.

The delay of two months in the appointment of the House Judiciary committee and the importance of the apportionment bills as a party measure have seriously interfered with work in favor of general legislation. Many efforts have been made to bring pressure to bear upon them from both sides and are occupying very uncomfortable positions. It is probable that the legislature will adjourn soon after the first of May and our bill with many other commendable measures may possibly be crowded out, in view of the desire to dodge responsibility. This danger, however, is no excuse for inaction. Two imperative reasons for redoubled efforts to bring pressure to bear upon the senator and all the members of the House from your district. The names are given in this issue. The bill has not been introduced in the Senate for reasons stated in another column, but the senators should be prepared by their constituents for its appearance. Under the head "The Legislative Situation" and will be found a statement of the present status of affairs.

Our Support.

We give below in incomplete form a sketch of the kind and character of the support which has been enlisted in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill. The names and illustrations are chosen with a view to showing the general character of our constituency. Members and pastors of TEN DISCERNIBLE PERSONALITIES have rendered actual assistance or given hearty assurances of sympathy and general support.

Prominent Pastors.

Dr. F. W. Gunnsalus, of Central Church, Chicago, has assisted in the direct work with committee members. Dr. John Boyd, First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, whose recent utterances on the temperance question were so widely published and generally commended by the secular press, has endorsed our bill as the best thing possible for Illinois under existing conditions. Other prominent pastors who have co-operated, representing still different denominations and localities, are Rev. John P. Bruning, First M. E. Church, Chicago; Dr. John Pavil, First Congregational, Peoria; Rev. T. Harley Marsh, First Baptist, Jacksonville; Rev. J. E. Lea, Christian Church, Springfield, and Dr. Richard Edwards, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Bloomington. Twelve Methodist preachers have been present and written letters to all the pastors in their districts, urging active work for the measure.

Ministerial Associate.

The Ministerial Association of Peoria, Springfield, Peoria County, Joliet, and many other places, and the following Preachers' Meetings of Chicago, with a membership indicated by the figures immediately following and including pastors from Chicago, Aurora, Rockford, and Waunakee, Congregational (59), Presbyterian (63), Baptist (70), and Methodist (150), have all officially notified their representatives of their indorsement of the Anti-Saloon League Bill.

The Papers.

The Chicago Record and Times Herald (since consolidated) and the Daily News, the three great independent papers of the city, have warmly commended the bill. Hundreds of other papers throughout the state have endorsed it editorially, printed complaints upon it or published it in full. Marked copies have come from the House from all over the state. The religious press has given hearty support, and as a rule the papers representing temperance and reform organizations have been most cordial. For example, a leader from the managing editor of the Union Signal promises to print the provisions of the measure and urge its passage.

Business Men.

Among the names, taken at random of our helpers among prominent business men known outside of their immediate vicinity, one of the leading merchants of Champaign; Mr. H. W. Cooper, manufacturer, Moline; Mr. D. F. Knowlton, of Knowlton Bros., bankers, Freeport, Mr. A. B. Farwell, of Chicago; Mr. Geo. E. Griffin, broom oven broker, Charleston; Mr. J. D. Ulrich, Jr., of C. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield; Mr. R. H. Heriony, cashier Illinois National Bank, Springfield; Rev. Thos S. Marshall, mayor of Salem and member of State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Sam T. Brush, president St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Co., and Mr. Hugh Lender, Carbodale.

Meiners. Business leaders who have added moral and financial contributions and have also been industriously urging their friends to do likewise, and have secured assurances from legislators in that part of the state that they will support the bill, in addition to working up a mass meeting in its interests. The statement of Mr. Brush, who is one of the leading coal operators of the state and a large employer of labor, that he opposes the saloon and favors the Anti-Saloon League and its Local Option Bill from a business as well as a moral standpoint, is worthy of the attention of those who think the saloon is a necessary business institution.

W. C. T. U.

The Springfield Central W. C. T. U. voted a large contribution to carry on the work and has incidentally sold about forty copies of Black Rock for us.

Special Collections.

Rev. A. B. Cadwell, of Manchester, and Rev. C. L. Stuck, of Forsyth, have taken special collections for the benefit of the Anti-Saloon League at the annual convention of the state board of health held in their respective towns in the interests of the bill and local good government. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has informed recently that in the leading church of one of the larger county seats, there was a program to be given by the children is course of preparation, an evening has been given by the pastor and the collection will be for the benefit of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Champaign County League undertook to raise $100 as a special legislative fund, and has paid part of the amount.

Our Unknown Friends.

We have no supporters among those who, for good reasons, do not care to have their names known. A draft for $500 from such a friend came in the other day.

A Permanent Constituency.

In order to carry on the fight the number of such friends must be greatly augmented and temperance sympathizers over the state must help us build up a permanent, paying constituency so that we will be able to carry our entire energy into the work and not necessarily spend so much if it in the main raising of money.

The first step to accomplish this is to subscribe for THE EMANCIPATOR. Then secure a subscription from one or more friends and send us the money. After that, if you are able, make a special contribution to the work, even if you cannot give more than a dollar for the year, and try to interest your friends to do the same. At least use us the names of recognized temperance people in your community who are able to help financially. When the state league represents thousands of people all over Illinois who are actually working, victory will be certain.
NOTE.
The department of Temperance News—Foreign, Domestic and State—which ordinarily occupies pages 2 and 3, is omitted to make room for special matter.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

The following is the last apportionment of the State of Illinois for the purpose of the election of members of the General Assembly. Preserve this list for future reference, as the proposed apportionment bill introduced at this session may not pass. The names given are those of counties, unless otherwise specified, as the districts must follow county lines except where one county is large enough for more than one district. Abbreviations have been freely indulged in to save space:

1st—First and Fifth wards, Chicago, and the Second ward except part s. of 22d st. and w. of State st. 
2d—Twelfth ward of Chicago and that part of Fourth ward of Chicago s. of w. 21st st., and e. of Campbell ave. 
3d—Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth wards of Chicago and that part of the town of Calumet in Cook co., outside of Chicago. 
4th—Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards of Chicago. 
5th—Fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-second wards of Chicago and part of Second ward s. of 22d st. and w. of State st. 
6th—Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards lying s.e. of town of Evanston, part Twenty-fifth ward n. of Morse blvd. and s. of town of Evanston, and part of the Fifteenth ward e. of Western ave., Chicago. 
8th—Lake and Boone. 
9th—Sixth ward, Chicago, part of Twenty-eighth ward between III. and Mich. Canal and 39th st., part Ninth ward s. of w. 16th st. and part Tenth ward e. 21st st. and e. Campbell ave. 
10th—Winnebago and Ogle. 
11th—Fourteenth ward, Chicago, part Twenty-seventh ward w. of Western ave., Twenty-eighth ward e. of Western ave., and part Twentieth ward between Lake county line and Lake county line w. of 16th st. 
12th—Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll. 
13th—Seventh and Eighth wards, Chicago, and part of Nineteenth bounded on n. by w. Taylor st., e. by Des Plaines ave., s. by w. 122d st., and w. by Newberry ave. 
14th—Kane and DuPage. 
15th—Nineteenth ward, Chicago, except part included in Thirtieth, Christmas, and part Eleventh ward s. of Lake county line, and part Eleventh ward n.w. of 16th st. 
16th—Kankakee and Iroquois. 
17th—Part of Eleventh ward, Chicago, w. of w. Lake st., Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. 
18th—Ford and Vermilion. 
19th—Fourth ward, Chicago, and Sixteenth except part lying w. of Milwaukee ave., e. Noble st., s. w. Division st., and north branch of Calumet River. 
20th—Marshall, Woodford and Livingston. 
21st—Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, Chicago, and part of Twenty-fifth s. of Montrose Blvd. 
22nd—McLeans. 
23rd—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards and part of Sixteenth ward excluded from Nineteenth dist., Chicago. 
24th—Peoria. 
25th—Will. 
26th—Fulton and Tazewell. 
27th—LaSalle. 
28th—Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler. 
29th—Lee, Dekalb, Kendall and Grundy. 
30th—Champaign, DeWitt and Piatt. 
31st—Whiteside, Bureau, Putnam and Stark. 
32nd—Case, Menard, Mason and Logan. 
33rd—Rock Island and Henry. 
34th—Pike, Scott and Morgan. 
36th—Greene and Macoupin. 
37th—Adams and Brown. 
38th—Montgomery, Bond and Fayette. 
39th— Sangamon. 
40th—Douglas, Cole and Shelby. 
41st—Macon, Christian and Moultrie. 
42nd—Clay, Marion, Clinton and Washington. 
43rd—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland and Effingham. 
44th—Wabash, Edwards, White, Gallatin and Hardin. 
45th—Jasper, Crawford, Richland and Lawrence. 
46th—Franklin, Jefferson, Wayne and Hamilton. 
47th—Madison, Jersey and Calhoun. 
48th—Monroe, Randolph, Perry and Jackson. 
49th—St. Clair. 
50th—Williamson, Union and Alexander. 
51st—Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Tazewell, and Saline.

FORTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

List of Senators and Representatives arranged by districts as shown by the official returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

Senate.
1. Daniel J. May, 2417 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III. 
2. William J. Riley, 1106 Secor Building, Chicago, Ill. 
3. Sidney McCloud, 5151 Cornell Ave., Chicago, III. 
4. Michael J. Butler, 5723 State st., Chicago, D. 
5. Thomas F. McKenzie, 813 Hartford Building, Chicago, III. 
6. Thomas J. Dawson, 1255 Perry st., Chicago, III. 
8. DuPage A. Fuller, Belvidere, III. 
9. Bernard A. Maguire, 8723 st., Chicago, D. 
11. Neil J. Fuhr, 433 Potomac Ave., Chicago, III. 
13. Joseph P. Mahoney, 1310, 100 Washington St., Chicago, D. 
15. Peter P. Galligan, 3645 Congress Ave., Chicago, Ill. 
16. Len Small, Kankakee, Ill. 
17. John Broderick, 349 Monroe st., Chicago, III. 
18. M. B. Bailey, Danville, Ill. 
19. Daniel A. Campbell, 1012 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, D. 
21. Fred A. Busee, 504 N. Clark st., Chicago, III. 
22. George W. Stubblefield, Bloomington, Ill. 
23. Harry G. Hall, Criminal Court Building, Chicago, III. 
25. Samuel N. Odell, 3800 Dearborn st., Chicago, III. 
27. Corbus P. Gardner, Mendota, Ill. 
28. William F. Harris, Ferris, Ill. 
29. Daniel J. Hunt, Delaithe, Ill. 
30. Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill. 
32. Lawrence B. Stringer, Lincoln, Ill. 
33. William Payne, Osborn, Ill. 
34. Thomas McCarthy, Galesburg, III. 
35. Leon A. Townsend, Galesburg, Ill. 
36. J. K. P. Farrelly, Daum, Ill. 
37. John Meddas, Quincy, Ill. 
38. G. P. Coleman, Valparaiso, Ind. 
40. E. C. Pemberton, Oakland, Ill. 
41. J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville, Ill. 
42. J. O. Koch, Breese, Ill. 
43. H. L. Hultman, Elgin, Ill. 
44. H. R. Fowler, Elizabethtown, Ill. 
45. C. A. Davidson, Newton, Ill. 
46. James H. Watson, Woodlawn, Ill. 
47. John J. Brencholt, Alton, Ill. 
48. Roy Alden, Pinckneyville, Ill. 
49. Henry J. Igoege, Belleville e. r. 
50. G. H. Burnett, Marion, Ill. 
51. P. T. Chapman, Vienna, Ill.

House.
4. Frank C. Faraim, 1064 Wexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5. Augustus W. Nohe, 947 Clifton Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7. Chester W. Church, 70 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
15. George E. Lapley, 4725 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
16. William Sullivan, 47 Alice Place, Chicago, Ill.
19. George Struckman, Bartlett, Ill.
22. Edward D. Shurtliff, Marengo, Ill.
IT IS "UP" TO YOU.

Do you really want to put down the saloons? Then you will surely help us circulate THE EMANCIPATOR so that people may learn of our practical work. Send in your own subscription first.

If your subscription has expired, or the year for which you were entitled to receive the paper free by virtue of a contribution to the State League has closed, we cannot afford to continue the paper free. We have no money with which to pay for printing it except what is given to carry on the work.

If you will only induce the temperance people to take THE EMANCIPATOR and pay for it, we will promise to interest them sufficiently to secure support.

John C. Young, Kilbourne, D.
John A. Wood, Greenview, Ill.
Goo. W. Johnson, Moline, Ill.
Edward McCool, Jacksonville, Ill.
Geo. C. Rankin, Monmouth, Ill.
Charles C. Craig, Galesburg, Ill.
Thomas Lin, Carlinville, Ill.
William T. Conlee, Carlinville, Ill.
Geo. W. Witt, Kane, Ill.
Wm. Schiengadenfert, Quincy, Ill.
John M. Murphy, Mt. Sterling, Ill.
Jacob Groves, Camp Point, Ill.
Frank R. Miller, Litchfield, Ill.
Edward A. Rice, Litchfield, Ill.
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Jasper Partridge, Carmi, Ill.
Jo L. Howes, Shawneetown, Ill.
Jas. B. Bryant, Cottonwood, Ill.
P. W. Barnes, Lawrenceville, Ill.
Thomas Tippit, Gley, Ill.
Carl Buso, Lawrenceville, Ill.
J. H. Miller, McLeansboro, Ill.
Wm. H. Smith, Benton, Ill.
Robert P. Hanna, Fairfield, Ill.
Geo. L. Aderton, Hardin, Ill.
Louie E. Wolf, Weldon, Ill.
Din A. Shepard, Jerseyville, Ill.
R. C. Brown, Sparta, Ill.
Alfred D. Ries, Red Bud, Ill.
David Humphreys, Murphysboro, Ill.
J. M. Chamberlain, Jr., Lebanon, Ill.
W. E. Trautmann, East St. Louis, Ill.
W. H. Warder, Marion, D.
Chas. F. Shaffer, Chiluburg, R. S. Bartlett Kurr, Metropolis, Ill.
Lewis H. Frizzell, Vienna, D.

IMPORTANTS BILLS.

Cigarettes.

The bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, introduced in the House by Representative Scroggin, and in the Senate by Senator Stubbinsfield, both of McLean, at the request of the Christian citizenship, is a short, comprehensive measure, modeled after one that has been tested in the courts of other states, and ought to pass.

Midnight Closing.

The Crafts amendment to the Dram Shop Act, making midnight closing a part of the state law, has been favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee. This is especially desirable for Cook county and Mr. Deneen, the state's attorney of that county, can be relied upon to make a strong effort to enforce it. Counties, however, that have no better brand of state's attorney than some not far from our office cannot derive much benefit until after the next election.

Even The Saloon Men Favor It.

The bill introduced by Mr. Montelli to amend the Dram Shop Act in such a way as to absolutely do away with the "cold storage" establishments within two miles of any city or village and also to make it an offense to "furnish" or "deliver" liquor to minors as well as to sell or give away, has been reported favorably by the Senate committee and stands a chance of passing. This is a good bill, introduced in good faith and ought to pass. Mr. Montelli is a credit to the district which he represents.

Our article on "The Money Question" seems to have made an impression. We will gladly send you a copy. Enclose a stamp with your request.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, at Springfield, Ill.

William H. Anderson......... Editor

Single copy for a year............... .00
Club rates on application.

Address all business correspondence to William H. Anderson, Room A, Y. M. C. A. Building, Springfield.

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"Let us emphasize the points on which we agree, and avoid subjects to which we differ."

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Superintendent, Rev. M. M. Parker, D. D.

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Rev. Frank Carlson, D. D.

Vol. 2 April, 1901. No. 4

Entered at the Postoffice at Springfield as second-class matter.

Send our BLACK ROCK offer on page 7. We have placed quite a few of these books and they are still going. It was said of the Anti-Saloon League the other day by way of criticism that our practice is better than our theory. Strange to say our feelings were not hurt by the criticism, because we know the theory is right.

TO ILLINOIS PASTORS.

A very few weeks will determine the fate of our Local Option Bill as far as this legislature is concerned. The method of organizing the House, the make-up of the Senate and the kind of business to be transacted at this session have all operated against us.

The campaign carried on from the state headquarters of the League against tremendous odds and the character of the support enlisted have conclusively proven that the management is entitled to the confidence of temperance people. An examination of the incomplete statement of the extent of our constituency, printed on page 1, will show that earnest, practical working temperance people of all belief and from all parts of the state have eagerly accepted the Illinois Anti-Saloon League as its Local Option Bill as the solution of the liquor problem for Illinois. READ OUR PLATFORM IN THIS ISSUE.

If the bill fails to pass at this session it will be because the saloon interests were better organized. If we are to succeed the Anti-Saloon League must have a permanent constituency of members who are interested in maintaining it in a manner that will work in the interests of objects state-wide in scope. The co-operatives of the pastors of the state are necessary to fully accomplish this.

Subscribe today for THE EMANCIPATOR and then personally or through your young people secure subscriptions in your church. Take advantage of the offer on page 7 if necessary to secure subscriptions, though we need the full price. We cannot afford to circulate the paper free but if you will help us to put THE EMANCIPATOR into the hands of the temperance people of the state in terms that will enable us to pay the cost of publishing it, we will solve for ourselves the question of support.

We know you are busy, but a little work along practical lines for the dissemination of temperance literature and the creation of temperance sentiment might make your work more fruitful by lessening the influence of the saloon, which is now your strongest and most relentless opponent in the work of saving men's souls.

Get 25 cents from your neighbor for THE EMANCIPATOR to be sent to his address.

Comencing with next month we will try to get that to the classified form inaugurated with the new volume.

The last number of THE EMANCIPATOR contained forms for petitions and personal letters to members of the legislature. A copy will be sent to any one who will send a stamp.

Our article, "Unreasonable Demands," in the last number has apparently corrected some erroneous impressions. We will be glad to send you copies if you can use them to advantage.

We print in this issue a list of the members of the Illinois Senate and House of Representatives and also give the legislative districts according to the last session's reapportionment. Preserve this list for reference.

"Black Rock" in Quantities.

An enterprising pastor recently sent for a dozen copies of "BLACK ROCK" and expects to sell more. This book, prepaid, in dozen quantities at $1.50 is the best value ever offered. It is printed on good quality paper in large type and is authorized and unabridged.

The Upper House.

We have been asked why our bill has not been introduced in the Senate. The reason is that the present Senate is not as favorable to such legislation as the present House and we have deemed it wise, in view of all the circumstances, to let the bill come from the Senate from the House. This decision, however, need not prevent any Anti-Saloon League worker from writing to his senator in favor of the bill, as there is only one senator from each district.

A Useful Handbook.

We are in receipt of a copy of the American Prohibition Year Book, published by the United Prohibition press, and have examined it with some degree of care. The presence claims that it is neither partisan nor biased, and we believe that the claim is well founded. The book contains a vast amount of timely temperance information in a form to be readily used. It should be in the hands of every temperance sympathizer and Christian worker. It covers quite adequately most of the different aspects of the temperance question and contains many statistics of the kind that are frequently wanted. The book can be obtained by sending us the price—nineteen cents in paper or thirty-five cents in cloth. See combination offer in the first column on page 7. 
Read our Platform on page 6.

The spring elections are over and now is a good time to secure detective service where necessary and go after the "boot-leggers."

If you have elected reform city officials they may need some assistance in demonstrating to saloon men and gamblers that violations of the law will not be tolerated. We do not employ detectives but we can tell you how to get good ones at a low price.

Raise the Devil.

A member of the House Judiciary Committee insisted that the result of the elections is not known unless under our Local Option Bill, would simply be to "raise the devil" generally. It occurs to us that when the devil has settled down upon and taken possession of a community or commonwealth, anything that will raise him back to his former state. This member seems to have grasped the philosophy of the bill.

Let Us Be Fair.

The question, in considering the merits of the Anti-Saloon League campaign and the Local Option measure, is not whether a former management of the organization implied or by influence or else of the people that have not been kept, but whether the organization at the present time offers a means of securing relief, and whether the plans now advanced are wise and practical. Many of the places which claim that they made large subscriptions and received nothing from the Anti-Saloon League in return never paid more of than one-third of the money they agreed to pay. Well, your own subscription paid in full? If so, it is time to make another. Use the blank in this issue.

The Superintendent in Demand.

The superintendent has been invited to deliver an address on "The Church and the Liquor Traffic" at the International Epworth League Conference, to be held in San Francisco in July, and has accepted.

He has also been engaged as the speaker for Temperance Day at the camp meeting at Lena, north of Freeport, and at Franklin Grove, east of Dixon, in August, and at two district ministerial associations during May. An invitation to make an address at the Plasa Chautauqua was necessarily declined on account of the date conflicting with the California engagement.

We shall be glad to learn of camp meetings and Chautauqua assemblies that wish to have the Anti-Saloon League work presented or desire speakers for Temperance Day, and to receive the names of secretaries or members of program committees.

A New Federal Judge.

Hon. J. Otis Humphrey, former district attorney, has been appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois. The editor, in his capacity as attorney, has had much business with the United States district attorney's office in cases of boot-legging cases and we found Mr. Humphrey an able, impartial and fearless prosecutor.

Judge Humphrey is well qualified for the position, is just coming into his prime physically and intellectually and we regard the choice as a good one, and tender our congratulations to the new appointee and to all people in southern Illinois who believe that he was made to be observed.

A Word To The Newspapers.

If our friends among the newspapermen of the state who have stood by us so well in the fight for the Local Option Bill desire to receive THE EMANCIPATOR regularly or to exchange with us we trust that you will advise us to that effect and we shall be pleased to see that your name is put upon the mailing list. THIS EMANCIPATOR contains things that will be of interest to your subscribers.

What Advertising Does.

A letter from an Anti-Saloon League worker in Iowa requesting copies of the "Money Question," printed in the supplement of last month's EMANCIPATOR contained the statement that it was good literature for that state.

We have had requests for copies of our Local Option Bill from a number of other states, even as far away as Texas.

Our offer of 10 cents out of each 25 cents on sales of EMANCIPATOR subscribers has elicited inquiries from Iowa and Michigan whether clubs could be received from those states.

We are receiving every week requests for constitutions for Local Leagues and suggestions as to how to organize. These are being promptly attended to.

Temperance sentiment is growing and the Anti-Saloon League was never more popular in Illinois than today. Even some of those folks who expect the State League to do their work are falling into line.

Copies of the last EMANCIPATOR containing our Local Option Bill will be cheerfully sent to those who send their names and mailing addresses.

We will be pleased to furnish copies for judicious distribution among persons who may become interested. The bill can also be supplied in leaflet form.

They Can Read.

We are just in receipt of a list of twenty EMANCIPATOR subscribers from Ogden in Champaign County. For the size of the town this is a fine showing. We desire to have EMANCIPATOR clubs formed in every city and village. Monthly visits from the official organ of a practical temperance league that is at work will do much to build sentiment for the letting of local conditions. Pastors who are wise will try to get temperance literature into the bands of their members.

THE ECONOMICAL PLAN.

The legitimate work of the State League, and the campaign of agitation and organization for the passage of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill which has been accepted as the solution of the liquor question for Illinois, cannot be successfully carried on unless we can build up a growing permanent constituency of friends who will contribute with us and be obliged to spend an equivalent amount to secure the money.

We prefer subscriptions of a certain amount per month for one year, payable quarterly, unless you desire to pay the entire amount in cash. Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the semi-partisan and inter-denominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of ........ dollars and ........ cents ($........) per month, for one year, to carry on the Illinois work, the amount to be paid upon request, in .......... (four, unless otherwise specified) equal installments, the first payment to due at once.

Name..................................................

Date..................................................

Street Address....................................

County............................................

Town................................................

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the entire amount at once will be accepted. Each subscription of one dollar or more per month may be paid monthly if desired. All subscriptions to be paid in four quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
The Illinois Anti-Saloon League stands for a single idea—the abolition of the saloon. We believe that a comprehensive, elastic Local Option law, covering the different governmental units from counties down to city wards, so framed as to lose no ground that we now have and to hold all that we gain, is the most promising means of accomplishing the desired end in this state.

We approve, recognize and will assist in any and all practical efforts to secure good government which are adapted to the needs of particular localities, because good government means the end of saloon domination and less of political control means the death of the saloon as an institution.

We stand committed to the principle that the majority of the voters of any governmental unit, large or small, have a right to prohibit the sale of liquor within their borders, and that a municipal corporation has no vested right to maintain that which is inherently a nuisance, or to receive revenue therefrom, contrary to the will of the people of the county in which it is located; also that a majority vote against the sale of intoxicating liquor should be mandatory and directly operative.

We maintain that county taxation for the support of jails, almshouses, criminal courts, sheriffs and state's attorneys without providing the voters of the county, as such, to vote upon the question whether saloons, which are directly responsible for the larger part of such expenses, shall be licensed, is taxation without representation.

We further insist that it is contrary to the spirit of our free institutions that a sober, honest rural population surrounding any city or village which their sons and daughters must constantly visit, upon whose labor and patronage such municipality depends, shall be left absolutely without remedy or redress against the maintenance in such city or village, for revenue, of an institution which corrupts the morals, ruins the bodies and destroys the souls of men and women.

The operation of a law embodying the essential features of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill introduced in the legislature of 1901 will remove many opportunities for political corruption, secure better municipal officers, and as a result of the inevitability of agitation, build a substantial temperance sentiment which will drive the saloons from the state and keep it out.

The bill has been officially, actively and bitterly opposed by the Liquor Dealers' Protective Associations of the State, beginning with the state convention held in Springfield in September, 1900. Temperance people need no better endorsement of it.

If it fails to pass at this session we shall make a few minor changes, the fruits of our experience in this session, which will give a more elastic but still more sweeping measure and remove a few objections without sacrifice of ends or principles, and begin to prepare for the campaign of 1903.

Are you with us?

Sample Cases.

One Lute Purcell, of Salem, has revised his previous opinion that he can "boot-leg" whiskey in defiance of Mayor Marshall. A fine of $100 and costs was assessed in the federal court.

The League of Jacksonville, acting partially on its own responsibility, but assisted by detectives recommended by this office, has captured and burned for or four complete gaming houses.

In Evanston the war against the blind pigs goes merrily on and is assuming new forms. According to the newspapers, certain town officials will have an opportunity to explain in court why they took money for the road fund in consideration of allowing parties to sell liquor within the four-mile limit.

In Austin, a quiet, cultured suburb of Chicago, a fine drag store conducted by a woman which is said to be the place where most of the dry denizens are in the habit of leaving their goods with proprietors and clerks recently appeared by invitation in one of the Chicago justice courts. We were informed that the case was clear, but as the case was continued we have not heard the outcome.

Stereopticon Entertainments.

Rev. W. Dean White, superintendent of the Southern Division, has recently equipped and put on the road two most excellent evening entertainments, entitled, "Two Nights in a Bar Room."

These unique exhibitions represent strictly up-to-date ideas, fighting the saloon and advocating the establishment of good morals and decent citizenship. Everywhere press and people speak in unqualified terms of the work done.

Mr. White will receive calls from all parts of the state, and if your League, Church or Society desires to do some genuine agitation work and at the same time put a little money in the exchequer for your own cause, you will do well to write him for terms.

Address Rev. W. D. White, Salem, Ill.
IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Effective Work of the Anti-Saloon League and its Supporters.

The Anti-Saloon League of the capital city, directed from the state office, has been engaged in a number of cases against the "protected" gambling establishments in the city, swearing out the complaints on their part. The best testimony as to what the gambling houses of them is the fact that the officers of the establishments came in person to the Anti-Saloon League office and personally and by agents endeavored to purchase "protection," and to hire the superintendent as his attorney, etc. The publication of these facts aroused much interest. Later, the superintendent furnished the local papers a comprehensive review of the work that had been done, pointing out the fact that the election of the good government candidate, Mr. Converse, by reason of his character and standing lost the laws which the party which he was nominated. To be elected was right by the people and the usual interest in good government and the fact that the candidates themselves were not showing the moral sentiment is at a low ebb in Springfield.

We consider that it is not out of place to state the facts plainly. Although Mr. Converse was a reform candidate, he absolutely failed to stake over his own name that he would close the gambling houses and make an effort to compel the saloons to obey the law. In this action he was supported by some of his friends and the "practical politicians" who were conducting his campaign. Many of the best citizens endeavored to demonstrate to these persons and the nominee that it was the part of wisdom to make a clear cut declaration. Their suggestions were unheeded and even ridiculed. In place of a square statement that the avowed reformed candidate would enforce the law, these gentlemen approached the matter from another direction and explained that he would not go out of his way to look for violations.

The superintendent, personally, as a citizen of Springfield, believed that the election of Mr. Converse offered the best chance for good government. No official endorsement was given, however, and in fact the managers of the "good government" candidate did not want an official endorsement from the temperance and reform organizations. There was an attempt to obtain the vote of the reform element, and at the same time not alienate the hothead crowd. This would have been laughable if it had not been so foolish. The candidate who thinks the gambling and saloon element are facts is simply mistaken as to which one lacks sense.

The situation, in brief, was that Mr. Converse, by reason of his character and standing lost the laws which his party the instant he was nominated. To be elected was right by the people and the man who asks for the votes of the law-abiding citizens has to prove that his issue of reform must, as a consideration for those votes, place himself squarely on record to the effect that he will make an honest effort to bring about the reforms in question. This proposition is so simple that it seems surprising that does not occur once in a while, in the case of candidates and their managers. The man who is nominated on a reform ticket and has not the courage to declare himself squarely upon that issue cannot be relied upon to enforce the laws after he is once elected, and his failure to put himself unequivocally on record is good evidence that he lacks the necessary qualifications to administer the office according to the platform upon which he claims to stand.

The issue presented to the people of Springfield at the polls was not the question of good government; they were simply given an opportunity to choose between two men, neither of whom promised definitely all that was possible. The citizens wanted the man who would keep his platform "on the part of his friends that Mr. Converse, by reason of his character and standing, had the better qualified, his silence upon the main issue becomes the more inexcusable.

We point to this campaign in Springfield as a object lesson which teaches with unmistakable clearness that a reform movement must stand upon its own merits and not try to hold the support of those who have made reform movements.

The Mayor Elect.

The vote received by Mr. Phillips shows that the law-abiding citizens of his party believed that he would give as good an administration as could be expected from his opponent. The papers which supported him are now insisting that this must be done. It is currently reported that many leading citizens obtained assurances to this effect before they cast their votes for him. Time alone will make these things plain. This much, however, is clear, receiving practically its entire party strength, together with some accidents, Mr. Phillips is elected to represent the desires of the citizens of Springfield as well as the other candidates, and he ought to be

COMBINATION OFFER.

Temperance Literature at Low Prices.

The valuable American Prohibition Year Book referred to in another column, in paper cover, and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year will be sent to the same or different addresses for thirty-five cents.

If you want the Year Book in cloth, the price with THE EMANCIPATOR will be fifty cents.

The Year Book in paper, the copyright edition of BLACK ROCK, in paper, and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year will be sent to separate addresses, if desired, for fifty cents.

Send seventy-five cents if you want both books in cloth binding.

Critics call it a Literary Find. Incidentally it is the BEST TEMPORANCE STORY of recent years. Nearly One Hundred Thousand sold.

Standard Illustrated Edition. $1.25
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Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Special price for large quantities.

WE OFFER The Emancipator one year, Black Rock, Cloth, postpaid, both for the price of the book, 50c, or with Black Rock in paper, for 35c.

ORDER TODAY.

Our Edition is complete, authorized and copyrighted, printed on good paper in large type.

The paper covered edition has been withdrawn from the trade, and WILLIAM H. ANDERSON controls it for the Anti-Saloon Leagues of the state. A Dollar or a Half ($1.50) will buy a dozen copies of it for distribution, delivered in lot, or mailed separately.

THE EMANCIPATOR
CRISP, BRIGHT, UP-TO-DATE, FAIR, NON-PARTISAN.
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF A WORKING TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.
MONTHLY, 25c per year.

OFFER TO AGENTS.

To Agents, Young People's Societies, Sunday Schools, Missionary Societies, etc., we are offering, for clubs of ten or more, THE EMANCIPATOR at Fifteen cents each, leaving ten cents out of each subscription, or forty per cent, profit for taking subscriptions. Besides making the profit, you are circulating Temperance Literature.

WITH BLACK ROCK.

We also offer THE EMANCIPATOR and BLACK ROCK in cloth for 50c, or BLACK ROCK in paper at 35c, and for clubs of ten or more we allow agents 10 cents on each combination subscription.

Send money by Bank Draft or Post Office Express Money Order.

ANDERSON.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
IN THE CAPITAL CITY—Cont.

supported and commended for everything which he does in the way of bettering the outlook and conduct of the kind which now obtain. The Springfield Anti-Saloon League will commend and stand by the mayor when he does the right thing as certainly, and much more gladly than it will criticize and condemn when the hopes of right-thinking people are disappointed.

The Present Situation

Acting Mayor McGrue, elected by the Council upon the resignation of Mr. Wheeler to take charge of the postoffice, which position was given him, th. Register facetiously remarked, as a reward of virtue, has issued an order that the midnight and Sunday closing ordinances of the city shall be enforced during the few days of his term and that the wine rooms shall be closed. On the night the order went into effect saloons were closed and several wine rooms raised. We are advised that the police apparently had not heard about the Sunday closing order.

Sweeping Ordinance

A Saloon closing ordinance, confining saloons within a limited territory except by the consent of a majority of the property owners in the district, was introduced by Mr. McGrue before his election as acting mayor, was recently enacted by the Springfield council. Strong efforts were made to secure its repeal at the meeting held on April 8. Previous orders for goods given to aldermen were canceled by those friendly to saloon interests on account of votes in favor of the ordinance, and other dispensable methods were attempted. The Anti-Saloon League was advised of the situation and communicated with the newspapers and the pastors of the city, and the response was hearty and im­mediate. The paper which was the especial exponent of "good government" during the recent campaign was the only one which did not editorially de­nounce that the Saloon District Ordinance be allowed to stand. The ordinance was not disturbed.

Gaining Recognition

The Daily News, the great independent evening paper of Chicago, having the largest paid circulation of any paper published in the city, recently printed a far comprehensive sketch of the State League.

Send stamp for reprint copy of the article

AN INNOVATION.

Rewards For Evidence

The superintendent some time ago helped Freightport raise $10,000, which was deposited in the bank for local work. Upon being requested to devise a plan for the most efficient use of this fund, the suggestion of the "reward for evidence idea" and upon invitation went to Freightport to arrange the details.

Rewards ranging from $15 to $200 were offered for convictions of violations of liquor laws, or for the taking of runners of running a gambling house, and for malfeasance in office by the part of the local officials, with quotations from the statutes and full particulars and conditions. Publication is to be had in every newspaper in Freightport at weekly intervals for a month. Large bills were printed and posted upon the bill boards all over the city and particulars as to the plan will be cheerfully furnished.

It Works

In reply to the question whether the plan will work, let us suggest that although the rewards were offered for convictions committed after the 1st of April, the Freightport Journal of April 6, recites that four saloonkeepers who were not taken seriously have already been fined $100 and costs, each, for keeping slot machines, upon evidence offered for the purpose of securing a reward. As the second offense for running a slot machine is punishable by a minimum fine of $500, we may assume that two members of the saloon keepers, not less than two years we think the slot machines will be taken out of Freightport.

A REPORT

The Legislative Situation

The superintendent with such assistance as he has been able to secure has been actively engaged in furthering the interests of our Local Option Bill in the legislature, especially in the House. At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee, held April 5th, the sentiment of a majority of those present seemed to be hostile to the county and ward provisions of the bill, but without exception, according to our recollection, the members expressed themselves in favor of the principle and provisions of the bill as applied to cities, villages and country towns. The matter was referred to a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Bundy, Rimoker and Crawford, and before this issue of THE EMANCIPATOR is mailed a report will probably have been made back to the whole committee and possibly the House. Some members of the committee went so far as to say they anticipated no opposition to these features of the bill. The League has over 100,000 members was not without weight, but it would have had more weight if every one of the voters among those members exerted his influence.

If the House should disregard the wishes of the Anti-Saloon League and eliminate the county and ward features and approve the others we will recognize the fact that even much is due to the agitation in favor of the bill and the efficient work done in the various districts, but that it is a mere sop offered by the legislators to the Anti-Saloon forces while at the same time they were endeavoring to keep on good terms with the liquor interests.

The fact that this procedure is possible is the strongest reason why we should increase our efforts in behalf of the bill as introduced. If this general assembly strikes out the most important provision of the Anti-Saloon League bill or allows the measure to be crowded out in the turmoil attendant upon the close of the session for the purpose of dodging responsibility, we shall, so far as the people desire it, make the question one which these members come up for re-nomination and re-election, and we shall immediately begin organization for the campaign in the legislature of 1903, and will then present a bill that will be the same as before, but slightly more elastic and more sweeping. Read our platform in this issue.

Do all you can to bring pressure to bear upon your senator and members of the House. Read the newspapers for an account of developments and send in your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR so that you can get the next number and keep informed about the work.

Snap Shots

Because the moon is better looking when it is full is no argument that a man will be.

The Christian who prays for God to sweep inoherence from the land does not mean it unless he is willing for God to use him as a broom to do the sweeping with.

The world's annual taxes amount to $4,500,000,000. If the world could quit drinking it could pay its taxes without swearing at the assessor of collector.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, SPINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. GENERAL PRACTICE.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN.

Special attention given the business of non-residents, received direct or through local attorneys.

Subscribe for THE EMANCIPATOR.

THE SALOON AND ITS VICTIMS.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

Pictures from Life, Cartoons, Life Models

By MR. JOHN A. CALDWELL, Lecturer.

One of the most telling indirect arguments against drink that I have ever seen or heard. (Rev. E. B. House, D. D.)

Mr. Caldwell illustrated his lecture with slide attacks of eyes the Temperance crusade wherever he goes. (State Register.)

For terms and dates address

JOHN A. CALDWELL, Springfield, Illinois.
LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

NO REFORM LEGISLATION ENACTED.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE APATHETIC, AND SALOONISTS SCARED AND WELL ORGANIZED

"Cold Storage" and Anti-Cigarette Bills Pass the House and Smothered in Committee by Senator Evans.

Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill Reportedly Favorably by House Judiciary Committee in Last Days of Session to Enable Committee to Dodge Responsibility.

The Forty-second General Assembly of the State of Illinois adjourned May 4th. No reform legislation was enacted, and little of any other kind. THE EMANCIPATOR will endeavor to make a fair statement of our own work for the benefit of those who so loyally supported the State Anti-Saloon League in its endeavor to secure the passage of the Local Option Bill.

The fact that the present superintendent was given charge after the November election and was obliged to outline a policy and adopt a plan of legislative work on the very eve of the session of the legislature was a serious handicap, while the political importance of appointment, the late appointment of committees, and the early adjournment made it hard to secure any general legislation.

It was the obvious duty of the superintendent to keep in mind the permanent welfare of the cause of practical temperance throughout the state, and if present success should not be within the limit of achievement, to lay a foundation for the future which will be a valuable asset in the next attempt. It affords no small measure of satisfaction to be able to feel that while tangible results do not seem large, there have been no mistakes made which have hurt the cause, an issue has been raised which will one day become politically vital in this state, and we have won a degree of recognition and gained some experience which will make the work in the next legislature much easier.

We stated frankly at the outset that while the bill could be passed if temperance people would unite and demand it, it could not get through unless they did. There was a hearty response from over the entire state, but there was not enough of it. The liquor men on the other hand were apprehensive, and proportionately in earnest. Liquor Dealers' Protective Associations had many meetings for the avowed purpose of defeating the legislation activity of "blackmailers, cranks and fanatics."

The Members.

In last month's EMANCIPATOR appeared a list of senators and representatives. There were many good men in the House—many avowed temperance men—and the House as a whole was rather disposed to give reform legislation a chance, though there was the usual crowd of cowardly "trimmers"—men of intellectual force and clean life and reputation, who were afraid to antagonize the saloon crowd for fear of political vengeance. The Senate, though, had a different aggregation, breaking faith even in dealing with the House. It contained a few thoroughly representative men, even a very few temperance men, but there were all so overwhelmed with a multiplicity of cares and legislative duties that they were unable to introduce our bill, any "by request."

Prominent and influential senators promised to introduce the measure, or find somebody to do it, and reported that they could not find anybody who would, and then refused to do it themselves.

Our Campaign.

We were not long in forming a fairly accurate idea of the situation, and believed that a premature attempt to secure a committee report would not be wise. Every day that the matter was held in abeyance was part of a campaign of education. Our judgment in this was vindicated by the many letters from belated temperance people which came to the office within two or three weeks of adjournment, asking what could be done, and indicating genuine interest.

If we had been willing to accept a compromise measure, for example, a law making the vote of the people mandatory in cities under a certain size, but which would not touch the "gallon house" and other abuses, we could probably have gotten it. We conducted our campaign with a view to preventing the actual enactment of a crude, incomplete substitute. It would have satisfied some and divided our support. But it proved fatal to WE would have been blamed. There is no provision of our Local Option Bill to which the people are not entitled as a matter of right, and the longer and more vexations the delay, the greater the likelihood of getting the question settled our way.

The Source of Opposition.

A number of men who claim to be temperance men have passed on the bill upon one pretext or another. For fear some of our friends may think that it is not the liquor men who are opposing the measure, we refer to the proceedings of the last state convention of the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association held at Springfield last September, and also to the quotation in another column from "The Champion of Fair Play" (official paper of the retail liquor trade of the west) of date April 27, 1901, with reference to Galena. Here is an official utterance concerning their attitude on local option. Politics involves many strange things, but nothing more curious than finding "temperance" and whiskeymen on the same side of liquor legislation. Still we cannot blame the saloonists.

Objections to the Bill.

County option was the thing over which most legislators stumbled, claiming that it would interfere with municipal revenue and was conditioning that the present system plays havoc with county taxation. Read our platform, revised to date and reprinted in this issue.

The only other objection which was raised to any considerable extent was that if the sub-divisions of a county which had, as such, voted against restricting the licensing power might vote upon the question of restriction within their respective limits, therefore the sub-divisions of a county which, as such, HAD voted to impose restrictions, should have the privilege of voting on the question, involving the nullification by a smaller unit, within its own borders, of the positive act of the larger. This objection is unreasonable and illogical—it is an outcropping of the personal liberty idea. If it is really a serious matter to any of our friends we will be glad to take it up at length, though we have already exploded it several times.

Our Acknowledgments.

Our thanks are due to Speaker Sherman and Chairman Allen of the judiciary committee. We asked no special favors, but they were uniformly fair and courteous, their attitude being that anything concerning or desired by a considerable portion of the people should have a chance to be decided upon its merits, and that the people have a right to know how their representatives stand on such questions.

In the Committee.

When the bill was brought up for hearing in the committee the superintendent was accorded the privilege of
NOTE

The department of Temperance News—Foreign, Domestic and State—which ordinarily occupies pages 2 and 3 is necessarily omitted to make room for special matter.

presenting his side of the case. The contention of the committee was that the bill was not fair, the objection being as outlined above, with the additional idea that it would be possible to get elections in identical the same spot within two years, before its status—"wet" or "dry"—was finally fixed with reference to county, township, municipality or ward. This objection was exaggerated, but it shows the dread, on the other side, of agitation. The personal liberty idea appeared also, it being mentioned as a hardship that the people of a county should deprive those of a city of village within its borders, of the open saloon. Mr. Crawford, of Pike, a temperance lawyer from principle, who does not seem to be afraid of the consequences of admitting that the saloon is a curse, was the only man to take the floor and contend that it was outrageous for the people of a small part of a county to fasten the iniquitous results of the traffic on a wide expance of territory, and that the entire farming community helpless and without remedy. Newspaper report has it that the recent apportionment will make it impossible for Mr. Crawford to ever again appear in the legislature while it stands. We wonder if the fact that he is a man of ability, reputation, standing and courage who has for twenty years openly favored county option had anything to do with the arrangement of districts in that part of the state. The committee admitted that there were abuses under existing laws, that the will of the people was controlled in municipal elections, and expressed a desire to get the license question out of local politics. The members, who, it would seem, are not going to present themselves in favor of the bill with the county and ward features.

The committee, by opposing our bill, rejected our proposed method of correcting these admitted abuses. It even rejected our offer, made with the deliberate purpose of ascertaining whether they were sincere, to draft a bill embodying their suggestions. The committee members thus shifted the responsibility of correcting these admitted abuses to their own shoulders. If the remedy is inadequate, we are justified, in view of their unquestioned ability, in asking why. If no remedy is suggested, or one is suggested too late to take advantage of it, we have a right to charge the committee as a whole was trifling with temperance people.

Sub-Committee

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Bundy, Rinaker and Crawford, was appointed to take charge of the matter. The sense of the whole committee was that as much of the bill as referred to cities, villages and country townships should be reported favorably. Mr. Rinaker, in committee, indicated the necessary omissions.

Later the superintendent was informed that Messrs. Rinaker and Bundy had agreed on a little amendment to the Department of Agriculture bill which did not cover the "gallon-house," etc. Mr. Crawford refused to concur in such a change. These two members of the sub-committee were of the opinion that the League had nothing to say with reference to the proposed amendment; also that we did not consider that such action repudiated the sense of the whole committee. We further expressed our views as to the proper functions of legislators and gave an outline of our principles and policy. We also suggested that we had gotten the responsibility "up" to the judicial committee and that we expected to make the matter an issue wherever the people were interested enough to take it up.

Reported Favorably.

Within a few days afterward the bill as introduced was reported favorably by the judiciary committee along with the sub-committee's bill. In view of the fact that careful examination failed to disclose mention of the favorable report of the Anti-Saloon League bill in more than one paper, and that one a democratic paper, and other circumstances connected with the case, we feel justified in inferring and charging that the bill was not reported in good faith, but solely for the purpose of shifting the responsibility from the committee, and because it was so late in the session that they believed that there was no possibility of its getting through.

Incidents.

The largest part of our work was done through the constituents of members, as this is the work that counts most. Many members gave unmistakable evidence of having heard from both sides and were disposed to be decidedly touchy. A few members have talked quite freely in the committee of temperance people about what great efforts they had made in behalf of the measure. There are men who seem to think because they do not stand and do corporal violence to the temperance advocate who is trying to get an answer out of them with reference to some matters of great importance and has used nearly every means except a corkscrew, that they have exercised great forbearance in that their stupendous efforts in the interests of temperance should be a matter of fire-side talk during the coming winter, and yet a man is "close" to an officer of some corporation which can bestow favors can command the services of such men to the extent of an introduction to every member of the House for the purpose of trying to secure an Indorsement for some state position, or the passage of some personal measure.

We found members in the House very anxious to have us accept the fact that all the people were personally temperate in lieu of influence and vote at critical times. No matter how a man is, if he is so afraid of the saloons and the chance that he does not dare favor anything which they oppose or oppose anything which they cannot get not worth a whit more to the cause of temperance than a boasted saloon frequenter who is looking for boodle.

A number of members of the House were very pleasant so long as they thought that we were on hand simply for the purpose of making a polite request without meaning anything. The more reputable members who go to the legislature have been accustomed to receive the votes of the temperance and respectable element under any circumstances, that leaving them free to make concessions to obtain the votes of the other element, and they do not take kindly to procedures which ultimately involves the necessity of a choice between the two.

The Anti-Cigarette Bill.

The Anti-Cigarette Bill, supported by the Christian Citizenship League and the Anti-Saloon League, passed the House by an overwhelming majority and a remarkable display of self-discipline, and some parliamentary juggling got into the hands of Senator "Hank" Evans, chairman of the committee on Licenses, and, while it stayed until the adjournment of the session in spite of strenuous efforts to get it out of that committee. A number of senators tried to have the matter brought up so that they might go on record in favor of it. Senator Evans declared that he would take it as personal insult for any man to vote in favor of the motion to take the bill out of his committee, and after a stormy debate, the motion was lost, and this worthy measure died. It is a matter of current report that representatives of the American Tobacco Company all the suggestions made and amendments desired by the League and received our warmest and most cordial support, though our main strength was directed toward the advancement of the Local Option measure. The Montellus bill was drawn to prohibit "cold storage" establishments within two miles of a city, and also to make "furnishing" and "delivering" liquor to a minor an offense. Some who were under the state law, an amendment to the Dram-Shop Act made the local option desirable in connection with our work in Chicago.

The Remedy.

In simple, but involves hard work. There must be stronger and more compact organization and our people must be aroused to the polling-4, involving an actual interest. We shall make
a few minor changes in the bill, but leave its general structure the same, and commence to do so the first of March. The bill cannot be passed until the people act on it and make it law. They are the ones who can do it.

We refer to the article in another column from the Liquor Trade's Gazette on the position of the Liquor Dealers' Association in state politics. The liquor dealers will strengthen their already powerful organization and obtain an even stronger hold unless something can be done to impress upon temperance people the necessity of entirely doing away with partisan politics which, while sometimes conflicts with real interests. The Senator Evanns mentioned is a disgrace to the state and to his district, and it will not do for the people of the Aurora district, embracing the counties of Kane and Du Page, to say that he does not represent them unless they make a sustained, persistent and successful effort to give his place to a better man. It should be a matter of patriotism and state pride to the citizens of that district to reelect him the next time he comes up for election, and if he cannot be elected in the republican party, to which he belongs, in any other way, conscientious members of that party should vote for and elect somebody on another ticket until after his political funeral.

Persons who desire to hold public office must be taught that they cannot give their favors to the whiskey crowd and receive the votes of temperance people. We are not advocates of fanaticism or bigotry along these lines, but where neither of our efforts have offered is entirely satisfactory, we believe in choosing that which has the least of evil in it, but ought to be inflexibility as far as the principle is concerned. If we make exceptions to our rule simply because a liquor man may happen to be an extremely popular public spirited, charitable, a prince of good fellows, a man of blameless life, etc., the liquor element will be shrewd enough to take such candidates, and then laugh at us.

What to Do.

The thing to do with reference to the Local Option Bill is for a man to come to you next winter or the following spring and requests your support for his nomination for the legislature, to ask him whether he is in favor of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill. If he says that he has not read it, do this twice and get one, put it into his hands, ask him questions, and then ask him again. If he is in favor of it he will not hesitate to tell you so. If he is not to tell him he must look elsewhere for support. If he has been in the legislature before and was on the judiciary committee, ask him why he opposed it and whether he will promise to vote favorably in committee and on the floor next time.

After the nominations are made and the special session of the legislature is called, you should happen to belong to the majority party and one of your candidates for the lower house is not right on this particular question, or if you belong to the minority party and your one candidate will not commit himself, throw your influence to the election of a third or independent man if there is one on the ticket who is favorable, and work so that the whiskey man at home to patronize the saloons which he favors. If it is your time to elect a senator at this primary election, and the candidate of your party is not satisfactory and the candidate of the other party will pledge you to vote for the measure and is a man whose word can be relied upon, scratch your ticket in the interest of civic righteousness and majority rule.

Special attention is called to the point that the most effective work can be done before the nominations because with our system of minority representation it is very hard to defeat a man after he is actually nominated, although frequently one of two supposed majority candidates may be beaten if the minority party can be induced to nominate two.

If you are really interested and want to help in this work and keep up the organization and enable us to get to the public gatherings all over the state and circulate some hundreds of thousands of copies of the new form, just turn over to the subscription blank on page 5, fill it out for one for $1.00 a month or more, for a year and send it in with the first three months' payment. If you cannot give that much give what you can.

You can at least accord to pay 25 cents, the price of THE EMANCIPATOR, and keep informed. If you are right thoroughly interested you can manage to get an extra subscription, including your own, to the paper and send us $1.00 for them. A man who is not sufficiently interested to make a contribution of some amount for this kind of work, unless he is actually in seriously straitened financial circumstances cannot be counted upon to use much influence in the cause of practical temperance, even at or before the election.

What Saloon Men Say.

In the next number we will publish what the official organ of the saloon has to say about the legislature, and our bill in particular. Their explanation of why it was beaten is interesting to temperance people. Be sure you get the next number.

License in Jacksonville.

The spring election the citizens of Galesburg voted on the question of license or no license as a sign of the sentiment of the people, and the anti-license was carried by a small majority, and as a result the council refused to abide by the decision and granted the usual number of licenses.

Fortunately, Illinois has not a local option law, otherwise the votes of the people of Galesburg would have been final and the saloons would have been forced to close.

It may not be generally known to the liquor dealers of Galesburg that they can attribute their good luck to the work of the Liquor Dealers' State Protective Association of Illinois. Four years ago the Keyser local option bill was presented and passed the House and received its first and second reading in the Senate. It was killed on third reading by the efforts of the association.

Let the liquor dealers of Galesburg think this over and ask themselves if there is not at least some benefit in organization.—(Champion of Fair Play—liquor organ—Chicago, April 27, 1901.)

Let the good people of Galesburg think this over and ask themselves if there would not be an advantage in being in the Anti-Saloon League in its efforts to pass a sweeping local option bill.—Ed.

Wide-Awake Young People's Society.

Springfield has a "prohibition district" known as West Springfield. The superintendent recently had the privilege of addressing the Epworth League of the Prentice M.E. Church, located in that district. The meeting was a regular temperance meeting and an interesting and varied program had been carefully prepared. The spirit manifested by all present, and an unusually large percentage of potatoes was noticed, was one of quiet earnestness. After attending such a meeting it was not hard to see why this district remains free from saloons. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that property in this section of the city has greatly enhanced in value, and it is growing in favor as a resident district. We commend the course of this Epworth League to young people's societies everywhere. The trouble with many of our young people's societies and churches is the same trouble that has embarrassed political parties at various times in our national history: They lack a DEFINITE ISSUE, and lead a more or less aimless existence.

Why They Fight It.

The county feature of our Local Option Bill has been most strongly opposed. The saloon men say that if passed it means seventy-five "dry" counties in Illinois and death to all of them.

Read our new "ad" concerning Black Rock, in this issue, on page seven.
ARE YOU IN EARNEST?

Do you really want to put down the saloons? Then you will surely help us circulate THE EMANICIPATOR so that people may learn of our practical work. Send in your own subscription first.

If your subscription has expired, or the year for which you were entitled to receive the paper free by virtue of a contribution to the State League has closed, we cannot afford to continue the paper free. We have no money with which to pay for printing except what is given to carry on the work.

If our friends will help us put THE EMANICIPATOR into the hands of every temperament person in order that we may have a chance to expose the bold lawlessness and unscrupulous dishonesty of liquor men we will build up an organization and create a public sentiment which will put an end to saloon rule.

We will endeavor with next month, if possible, to get back to the classified form outlined for this paper.

Our article of last month about the recent election in Springfield, has been quoted by some of the leading papers of the state.

We want "THE EMANICIPATOR" generally circulated and read in the interests of the cause, but cannot publish and mail it unless the readers will pay for it. We will send a free copy of the paper for one year to anybody who will send us two paid twenty-five cent subscriptions.

As a result of the extensive advertising given our Local Option Bill by secular and religious papers, we have had requests for copies or information from all over the country, covering a large territory from Massachusetts to the west coast of California, and from Texas to South Dakota. Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio are other states represented by inquiries.

The penalty that honest men pay for neglecting their political duty is to be ruled by rogues.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

You Can Afford the Time.

We trust you will read carefully the article beginning on the first page with reference to the legislature and our Local Option Bill. The Anti-Saloon League cannot run unless somebody contributes to pay its expenses. If you cannot give any more, you can at least secure four subscriptions, including your own, to THE EMANICIPATOR, and send us the $1.00 in payment.

An Official Confession.

"As the public gathers it from the dispatches, the issue in the municipal elections in Illinois was whether liquor should be sold with or without license. The larger towns voted to sell it with license and the smaller to forbid the license, which does not prohibit the sale."

The above from the retail liquor dealers' organ, published in this state, is a frank confession that the saloon-keeper is a deliberate law breaker. Even gamblers would hesitate to associate with a man who would go into an arrangement with a fair chance to win and then repudiate the result when it was against him. Yet saloon men all over the state go into elections in an attempt to legalize their business if possible, but with the avowed intention of disregarding the will of the people as far as is safe if the vote is against them. Bah! A thief has more honor, and an anarchist more regard for law, than the typical saloonist.

New Department.

Beginning with next month we will open a question and answer department for the benefit of persons desiring information about the League, its methods and operations, and suggestions with reference to effective local work. We will also answer questions of general interest about liquor laws. All communications in order to receive attention in this department, must be signed, though we will withhold the name upon request. Questions which are not asked in good faith for the purpose of securing information will receive no attention.
Big Emancipator Lists.

A Paxton banker sent in the names of twenty-eight persons, with the price of a year's subscription, for each. Another banker in a small town not far from Springfield sent in the money for THE EMANCIPATOR to be sent to about forty persons.

A number of lists of three and four names have come in, but it is not hard to understand why the saloon is so strong; intrenched when we see how difficult it is to get even twenty-five cents out of a prosperous citizen to pay for a paper which would keep him informed about the progress of practical temperance work, and might eventually interest him so deeply that he would contribute five or ten dollars to carry it on.

A Valuable Prize

will be given to any person who will solve the question of securing cash contributions from temperance people to carry on our work without the necessity of applying practically the entire subscription in the effort to get it.

The temperance man who needs a dollar worth of coaxing, argument and demonstration before he will give a dollar to the cause, may get a hundred cents' worth of satisfaction out of his generosity, but the League treasury fattens on such work about as rapidly as a water supply pipe does on the fluid which passes through it.

The person who contributes a dollar which it costs us nothing to get, on the other hand, can feel that his dollar does one hundred cents worth of actual work.

He Recognizes a Good Thing.

A gentleman in Hoopston, a town which never had a saloon, when requested recently to renew and if possible increase his subscription of a dollar a month, which had expired, sent in a check for twenty-five dollars. Only five subscriptions of equal or greater amount have come in since the beginning of our legislative campaign, yet there are at least five hundred to a thousand persons in Illinois who could and would contribute from $25 to $100 annually to carry on a great work in this state if temperance people would help us interested them.

The Anti-Saloon League is not an organization founded by a few fanatics for personal benefit. The word "League" is used in its technical sense. As a league of the organizations which oppose the saloon it includes nearly all the great railway systems of the continent, the leading secret and fraternal societies, the business corporations and firms which employ men for work requiring clean heads and steady nerves, and all the churches of commanding influence.

There is now plenty of sentiment and power to destroy the saloon we can get it united. This is the avowed special purpose of the League. Illinois is one of thirty-three states which has a state organization which is affiliated with the American Anti-Saloon League.

Will you help in Illinois?

Does This Apply to You?

As far as possible we have been asking old contributors for a renewal of their subscriptions. Some have responded favorably; others have expressed regret that they were unable to do so. The majority have paid no attention to the letter. To say the least it is anything but courteous to ignore a polite request which contains stamped and addressed envelope for reply. Some for farther and say that it is dishonest.

If church-going people who were present when the cause was presented and became members of the Anti-Saloon League are not sufficiently interested to contribute further to carry on the work simply because the request comes from the central office instead of from a representative who is personally present and must save a living salary and traveling expenses, where can we go for support?

Is it not clear that if the same effort is necessary every year to obtain subscriptions from these persons, we cannot extend our operations? Is it not plain that if the money which you think you ought to contribute were set in voluntary, expenses, expenses solicitor for salary and traveling would be saved? If you contribute a dollar only after we have spent sixty cents to get it, you have given but forty cents, because that is all that is available for actual saloon fighting. We do not like to raise money—we do not enjoy asking for it—it is the least pleasant part of the work. We could accomplish far greater results if it were not necessary.

Some day people will understand the simplicity, practicability and comprehensiveness of the Anti-Saloon League idea. When the saloon will go. Apathy or neglect on the part of any individual will delay the coming of that time. If this issue is marked it means that your time is up, and that we want your co-operation for another year. After this notification why should you expect us to use stamp, stationery and labor that should be used for something else in notifying you again?

Names Wanted.

If you cannot afford to help us in any other way you can at least send in the names of a few staunch temperance men and women of your acquaintance. This does not mean the names of wealthy people only, for they are not always the most liberal, but we would like the names of those who are able to help in any way.

We cannot get these names without the assistance of our friends, because it is impossible to get all the temperance people of a community out to a public meeting, no matter how many visits are made, and there are those who will purposely stay away from such meetings for fear they may be asked for money.

THE ECONOMIC PLAN.

The legitimate work of the State League, and the campaign of agitation and organization for the passage of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill which has been accepted as the solution of the liquor question for Illinois, cannot be successfully carried on unless we can raise up a great permanent constituency of friends who will contribute without our being obliged to spend an equivalent amount to secure the money.

We prefer subscriptions of a certain amount per month for one year, payable quarterly, unless you desire to pay the entire amount in cash. Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and inter-denominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of...dollars and...cents ($... ) per month, for one year, to carry on the Illinois work, the amount to be paid upon request, in...(four, unless otherwise specified) equal installments, the first payment to due at once.

Name...

Date...

Street Address...

County...

Town...

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all subscribers. Payment of the entire amount at once will be acceptable. Subscriptions of one dollar or more per month may be paid monthly if desired. All subscriptions to be paid in four quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Reprinted from the 'Current Topics' Department of the Chicago Daily News of February 27, 1901.

Representative Rankin of Iroquois has introduced in the legislature of Illinois a bill known as the Anti-Saloon League local option bill. The bill is not a "freak" measure, but was carefully studied by able lawyers after thorough study of existing conditions in this state and the legislation of other states. In this connection it is well to say that the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is interdenominational and strictly non-partisan. It has no connection with the prohibition party. There is a national organization, with affiliated branches in thirty-three states and territories. The league in this state is less than three years old and has 100,000 members. There are no side issues. Its energies are directed along rational lines against the un-American saloon as the cause of most of the crime, poverty, suffering, and corruption in politics.

Its purpose, as outlined by the three departments of work—agitation, legislation, and law-enforcement—is, first, to create and build up strong, righteous public sentiment; second, to crystallize that sentiment into law; and third, to enforce the law. It is not antagonistic to party organization and is not a political machine, but aims to organize a reputable independent element that will hold the balance of power in both parties at primaries and in conventions and between the parties at the polls in the interest of good government.

The headquarters office of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is at Springfield and its superintendent and chief executive officer is William H. Anderson, a lawyer who first came into the work as its general attorney. The proposed local option bill is an example of the sane and practical nature of the Anti-Saloon League's work. If it should happen not to pass it will be before the next legislature backed by all the increased power of the growing organization, and in the meantime will be taken up and made an issue in districts where members who opposed it are candidates for re-nomination and election.

Note—The Daily News has the largest paid circulation of any paper, morning or evening, published in the country, and is independent and clean. The above tends to show the recognition which the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is winning.—(Ed.)

COMBINATION OFFER.

The valuable American Prohibition Year Book referred to in another column, in paper cover, and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year will be sent to the same or different addresses for 35 cents.

If you want the Year Book in cloth, the price with THE EMANCIPATOR, with be 50 cents.

The Year Book in paper, the copyright edition of BLACK ROCK in paper, and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year will be sent to any active addresses, if desired, for 50 cents.

Send 75 cents if you want both books in cloth binding.

OUR PLATFORM.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon Leagues stands for a single idea—the abolition of the saloon. We believe that a comprehensive, elastic Local Option law, covering the different governmental units from counties down to city wards, so framed as to lose no ground that we now have and to hold all that we gain, is the most promising means of accomplishing the desired end in this state.

We approve, recognize and will assist in any and all practical efforts to secure good government which are adapted to the needs of particular localities, because good government means the end of saloon domination and loss of political control means the death of the saloon as an institution.

We stand committed to the principle that the majority of the voters of any governmental unit, large or small, have a right to prohibit the sale of liquor within their borders, and that a municipal corporation has no vested right to maintain that which is inherently a nuisance, or to receive revenue therefore, contrary to the will of the people of the county in which it is located; also that a majority vote against the sale of intoxicating liquor should be mandatory and directly operative.

We maintain that county taxation for the support of jails, alms-houses, criminal courts, sheriffs and state's attorneys without allowing the voters of the county, as such, to vote upon the question whether saloons, which are directly responsible for the larger part of such expenses, shall be licensed, is taxation without representation.

We further insist that it is contrary to the spirit of our free institutions that a sober, honest rural population surrounding any city or village which their sons and daughters must constantly visit, upon whose labor and patronage such municipal property depends, shall be left absolutely without remedy or redress against the maintenance in such city or village, for revenue of an institution which corrupts the morals, ruins the bodies and destroys the souls of man and women.

The operation of a law embodying the essential features of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill introduced in the legislature of 1901 will remove many opportunities for political corruption, secure better municipal officers, and as a result of the inevitable agitation, build a substantial temperance sentiment which will drive the saloon from the state and keep it out.

The bill has been officially, actively and bitterly opposed by the League by Protective Associations of the State, beginning with the state convention held in Springfield in September, 1900. Temperance people need no better endorsement of it. Are you with us?

NOTE.—Our bill was not passed at this session of the legislature owing to the fact that temperance people were not sufficiently united. The "Champion of Fair Play," Illinois organ, published at Chicago, says the Anti-Saloon League bill was the most victorious of all introduced at this session, and that its defeat was due to ineffective work on the part of the special Committee of the Illinois Liquor Dealer's Protective Association.

We shall make a few minor changes in the measure, the fruits of our experience, which will give a more elastic but still more sweeping measure, and at the same time remove a few objections without sacrifice of principle, and begin at once to prepare for the campaign of 1901. We are in the fight to win, and shall continue until success crowns our efforts. (The Superintendent).

They Didn't Read It Carefully.

Some people who are opposed to the liquor business have been quite bitter in their opposition to the Anti-Saloon League bill. The objection raised is that no community has a right to vote a curse like the liquor business upon its residents and members. This objection is entirely irrelevant and has nothing to do with the case. The Anti-Saloon League Bill does not provide for voting saloons upon any community. It simply provides that the people of any voting division who are opposed by saloons shall have the right to prohibit them, and not only them, but all sale of intoxicating liquor, by a direct vote. It is not an edifying spectacle to see Christian men of clean lives who claim to be opposed to the liquor business opposing a measure which the saloon interests are fighting desperately because they know that it means a great step towards actual practical prohibition.
LICENSE THE MAIN ISSUE IN THE SMALLER TOWNS.

The question of license was the "paramount issue" in most of the smaller towns of the state at the general municipal election, held on April 16. From the returns obtained at this office it was seen that one hundred and fifty places where the question was raised, voted for license, and about one hundred and twenty-five against.

The actual vote of the ballots resulted in many surprises. Some places which have not had a saloon for from ten to twenty years went for license through the carelessness of temperance people. Some places in which temperance people had given up in despair will remain "dry."

There were a number of places, especially the larger ones, where the direct issue of license was not raised. In many, however, reform was distinctively the issue and fought out upon the platforms and personalities of the candidates for mayor. The vote showed in some instances the advisability, if not necessity, of a Local Option law to settle the question upon its merits apart from distracting issues.

In many places "license" carried after two years of "no license." Occasionally it was on an account of lax enforcement of the law by officials who were bent upon proving that "no license" is a failure. In others a vigorous enforcement campaign resulted in the exposure of the law breaking on the part of prominent people and a consequent division in the ranks which was responsible for the slump.

We have selected at random some instances which seem to be of special interest. Of the local situation or because special work was done under the Anti-Saloon League auspices. A number of interesting comparisons will be noted:

In Freeport, where so much work has been done within the last six months, the result was manifested in a complete overturning in municipal politics and the election by the minority party of a reform mayor.

Galesburg again voted out the saloons and the people have again protested with the utmost vehemence against the disregard of their expressed wishes, and the saloons will do business as before. Notice the quotation in this issue from the official liquor organ of the west.

Mommatoh voted against license again and the returns from some of the smaller places indicate that Warren county will be without a licensed saloon within its borders. In Carroll county, on the other hand, every municipality has license.

Dwight, the home of the Keesey Inebriates, voted against license for the twenty-second consecutive year.

Clay City voted for license for the first time in fifteen years.

Some very close votes are chronicled. Hillsboro went license by two majority, Virginia went dry by three and the Watskego city council is a tie as far as the aldermen are concerned, with a mayor who will cast the deciding vote in favor of saloons.

The western central part of the state has held its own very well. Winchester, after the hardest kind of a fight, voted "dry." Bluff, a railroad point in the same county, did the same. Pittsfield remains in the temperature ranks, though temperature people have almost deserted before the election. Rushville, another thriving western city, voted out its saloons. The temperature majority in Whitehall was eighty-two. Jacksonville did not raise the license issue but won its fight in the primaries and the situation may be inferred from the fact that the Champion of Fair Play (liquor organ) announced that the town had gone "dry."

Paxton voted back the saloons. The "cold storage" business, a gambling fight and local complications give the explanation. Gibson City, a thriving place in the same county, after a year or two on ups and downs defeated the saloons by fifty-six majority.

Princeton, where some excellent work has been done, and even druggists fined for illegal selling, went back to license. Many people have said the saloon is a curse on business, but some citizens thought it too stringent and others expected miracles and were impatient of the law's delays and occasional miscarriages.

Parmer City, which had such a hard hammering and "cold storage" battle, remains dry, while Fairbury, which just organized an Anti-Saloon League last fall, went for license in every ward.

Muncie, where the previously expressed wish of the people had been thwarted by the city council, again voted against saloons. In Giral, where the same state of affairs existed, the people seemed to think it wise to remove from the city council the temptation to disregard the popular will, and voted for saloons.

Among the smaller places may be mentioned Shelby and Mowrings, where the people had the good sense to hold on and give no license a fair chance.

Sterling, among the larger places, had conducted a vigorous law enforcement campaign, and the candidates for mayor stood for reform and a wide-open town, reform. The reform candidate was beaten.

In Virden, where the vote of the people against license had been disregarded, the license people determined to take no chances and colonized reserve forces. Approximately one hundred more votes were cast than there were legal voters in the place. It is needless to say that the election went "wet."

Salem, the headquarters of our southern division, again stood for temperance.

Read our new "ad" concerning Black Rock, in this issue, on page seven.

A Great Book!

Young and Old Will Enjoy

Black Rock

by Ralph Connor,

Should be Read by Every Boy and His Parents.

Black Rock is a clean, wholesome, invigorating story of man's life. It is beneficial and uplifting in its religious tone, and stirs the blood and fires the heart. It is a story of real life written by a manly man. Incidentally it is a temperance story of rare merit.

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Many dainty, pirated reprints have been put upon the market in department stores and other places. To compete with these the publishers of the authorized edition have issued a popular edition.

We offer the complete, authorized, copyrighted edition, printed in a large type on good paper and handsomely and durably bound in cloth, POSTPAID, and THE EMANCIPATOR for one year for 50 cents.

The same book in paper covers, postpaid, and THE EMANCIPATOR for a year will be sent for 35 cents.

Competition Annihilated.

The authorized edition of Black Rock in paper covers has been withdrawn from the trade, and we control it for the Anti-Saloon Leagues of the state.

We will send it in dozen lots, in form to separate addresses, TRANS- PORTATION PREPAID, for 12 cents per copy. This is the greatest book value offered for years, and is of special interest to teachers and temperance workers.

The Emancipator

The Official Paper of a Working Temperance Organization.

Monthly, 25 Cents Per Year.

A Commission of 10 cents on each subscription will be given to parties securing subscriptions in club of ten or more. A chance for Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies to circulate temperance literature and put some money into their treasuries.

A Free Copy for one year will be sent to any person sending in two 25c subscriptions.

Read by thousands of persons in every state, the EMANCIPATOR is the best temperance periodical on the market.

Send money by bank draft or postoffice order or express money order.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Editor.

124 South Sixth St., SPRINGFIELD, Ill.
The League in Favor.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League has made a remarkable gain in public esteem and confidence within the last few months. It has received more favorable advertising and more abuse from liquor interests than ever before. It is now recognized as a factor in the solution of the problem of temperance and good government in this state.

Increased influence means greater responsibilities. If we are to accomplish what the people are now expecting and demanding of us, we must have the financial support of temperance people. There are thousands of men and women in the state who are able and willing to help if our friends and members would suggest that we are worthy. There are others who would become interested if somebody would talk temperance in a sane, practical way. We can never build up a strong, righteous, independent temperance force in politics out of people who have not sufficient interest to try to help in the furtherance of such work.

Combined Saloon Roast and Threat

“The State Liquor Dealers’ Association now has upon its rolls about 150 active subordinate associations. Including those in the cities and smaller towns of the state, the average membership in these locals can hardly be less than 100. That then represents an enrolled army of 15,000 men actively at work for the best interests of the trade they represent, upon the maintenance of which they are dependent for the support of themselves and their families. Each of these 15,000 enrolled liquor merchants is a citizen and a voter, and has in his employ at least two other citizens and voters, thus swelling the army to at least 45,000.

Is it any wonder that politicians and legislators are beginning to apprehend something of the strength and determination of the liquor men, and to hesitate in granting the persistent demands of the radical temperance people?

We sincerely trust that this activity, now so thoroughly aroused, will not be allowed to subside until a local is established in every center of the state which is able to maintain one, and the liquor dealers generally throughout the state become enrolled as active members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers’ Association. The liquor dealers are really the most potent factor in the political affairs of the state. United they can control any state election, and choose legislatures to suit them. If it is the pig-headed policy of the abolitionists and fanatics to force them into politics, let them be prepared to enter with a united front and under a common leadership. Hither-to they have protested, and even yet do protest, against active interference in politics; but if they are to be persistently assailed they are able, and propose to defend themselves. Before the elections of next fall they will have double the enrolled strength they now command, and will be in a position to bring to book many ambitious politicians who now assume to ignore them and pretend to believe that they have no rights deserving of respect. Every citizen and especially every business man of the state has rights. Especially so has the liquor trade which contributes so large, not to say so undue, a proportion of the public revenue.”—(Liquor Trades’ Gazette.)

This is as false as most saloon utterances. The saloon has always been in politics, and has had a monopoly. Now that temperance and law-abiding citizens threaten to invade that field and clean out the Augurian stables, the “rummies” are becoming frightened, and are resorting to slimy bluffs like the above.

Such articles from that source emphasize, however, the need of organization and cooperation on the part of anti-saloon forces.

“Seven police courts are kept busy now in old New York; take run away and two would be sufficient to do the work.” Recently said by Justice Mead of New York.

Read our new “ad” concerning Black Rock, in this issue, on page seven.

Epworth League Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
July 18-21,
VIA

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Tickets on sale July 6 to 13, good to stop over in Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and Montana, both going and returning, but passengers must reach San Francisco not later than July 18.

Final return limit August 31, with stop-over privileges within final limit of tickets. Rates for the round trip from Springfield, Ill.,

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R. M. WILDHAM, P. & T. A.,
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Special Epworth League train will leave Chicago at 6:50 p.m., Bloomington at 10:05 and St. Louis 10:10 p.m., on Tuesday, July 9. These trains will unite en route to Kansas City and run through solid. The route will be the Chicago & Alton to Kansas City, and its through connections beyond.

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Special attention given the business of non-residents, received direct or through local attorneys.

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The Saloon and Its Victims.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

Pictures from Life, Cartoons, Life Models
By M. JOHN A. CALDWELL, Lecturer.

One of the most telling indictments against strong drink that I have ever seen or heard. (Rev. E. B. Borell, D. D.)

Mr. Caldwell illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views and arousing much enthusiasm in the Temperance crusade wherever he goes. (State Register.)

For terms and dates address.

JOHN A. CALDWELL,
Springfield, Illinois.
LOCAL OPTION.

ILLINOIS HAS NO LOCAL OPTION LAW

The People of this State Have not the Right to Determine the Question of "License" or "No-License" by Popular Vote.

Exclusive and Absolute Control of the Licensees is in the Hands of the City Council, the Election of Which is Usually Determined Wholly or in Part by Other Issues or Personal Considerations, and the Council May Impose Impunity Disregard or Deny an Expression of the Public Will.

The impression seems to prevail that Illinois has a local option law and that the people have decided and the power to vote out saloons in case they desire to do so. A number of newspapers, some of them quite influential, have expressed this idea, most of them undoubtedly in good faith and others perhaps as a result of inspiration from those who for pecuniary or political reasons do not desire the present condition of affairs disturbed.

The truth is that Illinois has no local option law. Local option in this state is a farce and instead of having the best laws on the liquor question of any state in America, as has been asserted by an enthusiastic editor, Illinois is hopelessly behind many other states in this work. As a matter of fact, Illinois has no local option law, as the best definition we have seen is the following from the Cyclopaedia of Temperance and Prohibition:

"In its popular acceptance, Local Option is that legislative mode of dealing with the liquor traffic which permits citizens to determine by vote whether the sale or furnishing of liquors shall be allowed in a given locality during a specified period, usually of one or two years. Local Option is of two kinds: (1) A general statute may be enacted by a legislature, with limitations, penalties, etc., made applicable to counties, townships, municipalities or other small districts, which territories may avail themselves, by popular vote, of the provisions of this general law; or (2) A special act may be passed for a given locality with restrictions, penalties, etc., applicable to that territory only."

Webster's International Dictionary gives the following definition of the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within certain districts, as in each county, city or town, whether the sale of alcoholic beverages within the district shall be allowed. While the Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia define Local Option as the determination by vote of the people of a town or other minor political community as to whether or not any license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted: a principle of law established in some of the United States and advocated in others.

It will be seen that the fundamental idea, expressed in all of the definitions is that of control of the license question by popular vote. There is no provision in the laws of Illinois for such vote. Clause 46, under "Powers of the Council" in the "General Act for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages," in force January 1, 1872, gives the city council or village board power to "license, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors," etc., and this power is exclusive and absolute. The Dram Shop Act, which was passed in 1874, merely prescribes the manner in which this power shall be exercised. Other issues usually exert a more or less controlling influence in municipal elections, and the council may with impunity, and frequently does, disregard the result of the popular vote. A vote upon the question "Shall Dram-Shops be licensed?" has no binding force whatever, except so far as the members of the council see fit to be governed by the expression of public sentiment. In some places the council even refuses to allow the question to be placed upon the ballot.

What Saloon Men Say.

Our contention is that Illinois has no local option law in the sense of a popular vote, but no liquor dealers of Illinois care to admit that they are without political power in the cities and towns where they do business. The Chicago Tribune has written that Illinois is well on its way to being "a dry state," and the Republican Register of Springfield, Ill., has not been averse to a few permissive saloons in certain places. But by what authority is the liquor dealer able to influence the mayor and alderman of a city to put a mitre and robe on it with the title of "city council," and by what authority is he able to violate the prohibition laws in certain counties without being held responsible for the use to which his liquor is put? The Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association is now active in trying to have a local option law passed in the state, but it is a far cry from the old days when the "Anti-Saloon League" was the only influence on the liquor question in Illinois.

These editors and many others, must, in the face of the facts, in order to be consistent, join hands with the Anti-Saloon League in its effort to secure the passage of a local option law. THIS IS SIMPLY NOT NOW ASKING THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS TO CLOSE A SINGLE SALOON. IT IS SIMPLY ASKING THAT A LAW BE PASSED WHICH WILL ALLOW THE PEOPLE TO EXERCISE THEIR INHERENT AND LEGAL RIGHT TO CLOSE SALOONS WHICH ARE NOT WANTED BY THE MAJORITY, AND WE SHALL KEEP UP THE GOOD FIGHT UNTIL SUCCESS CROWNS OUR EFFORTS.

SALOON OPINIONS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LOCAL OPTION BILL

The official organ of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of this state calls the Anti-Saloon League bill "the most comprehensive and elastic local option law ever passed in this state." On another occasion it denounced the bill as the "most vicious" of all those introduced at last session.

We quote verbatim from the "Champion of Fair Play," official organ of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, the following explanation from the saloon standpoint of why the Anti-Saloon League bill failed to pass the last legislature.

"With the adjournment of the legislature the liquor dealers of Illinois can breathe more freely, knowing that adverse legislation to the trade has been enacted. While no particular mention of the fact has been made yet the officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association have been closely watching affairs at Springfield and a committee visited the capitol and accomplished most effective work. As in previous sessions all kinds of bills to regulate (7) the liquor trade have been introduced, and as on similar occasions have been allowed to take a long rest in the License Committee room.

"It must be gratifying to the liquor dealers of Illinois to know that they have an organization that quietly and effectively watches their interests and while other states pass vicious bills injuring the trade, Illinois has not been similarly afflicted since the organization of the Liquor Dealers Association twenty years ago."

How do you Like it?

How do our temperance people over the state like the calm assumption on the part of the saloon men that they control the legislature of the state and have done so for the past twenty years? The only bills affecting the liquor business that got out of committee were those that never went to the license committee or else were taken from that committee and given to some other, as for example the Monellus bill in which we were interested.
STATE TRUSTEES MEET.

Annual Meeting Hereafter to be Held in May.


For various reasons which were approved by substantially all the members of the State Board of Trustees the annual meeting which has hereafter been held in June will be held in the League office in Springfield, May 22, and the change will be permanent. Several of the trustees who had approved the change had announced their intention of being present failed to arrive but the active workers of the Board were well represented.

The superintendent’s report was exhaustive and went into all the details of the organization. It shows a number of changes in method and an encouraging condition of affairs. The present management has paid all bills for running expenses which are due, including the large extra expense for agitation of the Local Option bill. A start has been made in the way of building up a permanent constituency and interest is growing to such an extent that friends not only in a few years, are voluntarily sending in substantial contributions. A report of the amount of money sent in and disbursed will be published later as we desire to wait until the report of the auditing committee of the Board is made.

The report also showed a steady growth in Emancipator paid subscriptions and developed the fact that the paper is growing in popularity and influence.

The following officers were elected:

President—Rev. Horace Reed, D. D., Decatur.


Secretary—Rev. Buell B. Rogers, D. D., Springfield.

Treasurer—B. R. Hilyernson, Springfield.


All of them except Rev. F. W. Burnham, who is a new member of the Board, were re-elected.

An entire Board of Trustees was elected for one year, the revised list being found on page 4. Preliminary steps were taken to have members of the Board elected for a stated term and to make such changes in the constitution as will make the Board most efficient and give the best representation geographically and by denominations. The following persons were elected trustees to fill vacancies caused by removal from the state or otherwise:


Changes were made in the constitution of the headquarters committee, which now includes the Springfield members of the Board and the state officers and is given power to act ad interim.

It was the sense of the Board that the agitation for the passage of the Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill, which has met with such general approval and received so many evidences of favor should be continued along the same lines.

SALOON BAROMETER.

Over $50,000 Taken in at Waldorf Astoria Bar.

New York, May 2—The boom in Wall street is reflected each evening by the business in the saloons up town. The Waldorf-Astoria bar was crowded last night and 125 detectives were on the spot. Twenty-five were winners in the stock game yesterday. Receipts in the saloon were more than $5,000—a barometer of Wall street business. Ball games and other saloons have a similar experience of prosperity.

DETECTIVES.

Special Attention Paid to “Bootleggers.”

Now that municipal elections are over and the smoke of the political fray has rolled away, this is the time to make sure of the fruits of victory, and where the saloons have been voted out, punish and break up any attempt at illicit dealing. As stated in these columns heretofore, the Anti-Saloon League does not shackle the law but we believe that a business relation with some experienced and reliable men whom we recommend to those parties desiring such work. While law enforcement work by means of detectives should not be attempted until there is sentiment to back it up it is frequently the only way to bring violators to justice and it lays a good foundation for the subsequent adoption of the “reward” system.

Persons desiring such services should apply at once. Write directly to the superintendents. We do not guarantee convictions and amount to ability beyond recommending experienced and capable men whom we believe to be reliable. In order to secure the best results and for the accommodation of local parties the League office conducts the correspondence and retains general oversight of the work. You not only secure experienced men but the work will be done for about half what the ordinary detective agency would charge. Particulars will be given upon application.

Bootlegging.

These men are experts in catching “bootleggers,” or those persons who peddle whiskey without a federal tax stamp and if parties will send in the names of persons known to be bootlegging but whom it has been impossible to detect, and will offer a suitable contingent reward for the capture and detection of such persons it would be an easy matter for the operatives to work up such cases when incidentally in that part of the state. “Bootlegging” cases, however, are the only cases that will under any circumstances be taken upon such a basis, and these cases will be attended to entirely at the convenience of the detectives.

We Need More of Such Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 5.—Led by 100 white gowned girls, each crowned with an evergreen wreath and marshaled by a dozen soldiers, the three hundred members of the Holy Savior Roman Catholic church marched up the hill to the church and took the pledge of total abstinence.

This marks the culmination of the work of Father J. J. Curran, the pastor, who is president of the Catholic Temperance Union of Scranton diocese. After the girls came the boys of the congregation, in uniform, and all carrying cayes. Then came the men and women, all wearing uniform hats. With songs they marched into the church, and there, beginning with the girls, took the oath. It was administered by Father Curran to groups of 100, all that could stand in the space about the altar. Each and every one of the 1,108 persons swore to neither taste, touch nor serve wine or spirituous liquor during his or her lifetime.

After the oath was taken by all there was a service of prayer and song and a sermon by Father O’Malley.

Basement Dive Keeper Fined.

A month or two ago one Fridrich, keeper of a notorious basement dive in Chicago, was fined $100 and was fined with keeping a disorderly house. This has set a precedent and punishment of others in the future will not be so difficult.
Allaying Thirst in a Dry Town.

Mount Vernon, Ill., May 6.—Mount Vernon having voted saloons out at the recent election, and being now on a dry basis, the methods practiced in supplying the old topers with means of assuaging their thirst are many, and, in some cases, amusing. A show is advertised with a trained monkey and an educated pig as the attractions. The patron pays 25 cents admission and is ushered into the show room, which is allowed to gaze to heart's content on a toy monkey, which as soon as he is turned toward or from the ceiling as a string is tightened or slackened, while the educated pig is a chimp affair, which, as the proprietor explains, "knows enough to keep its mouth shut." Arranged on a shelf near a door are a number of half pint bottles containing pale amber-colored fluid, which has an aroma suggestive of that vegetable extract known as spirit, malt liquor. The visitor, to the show, who, by the way, mustn't take his children along to see the animals, after looking on the chaste and symmetrical figure of the trained monkey and gazing on the pristine beauty of the educated pig until his curiosity in the other direction is satisfied, goes on into the hall, where he stops at bars, and as he edges along to where the bottle display is in evidence, demonstrators of half pint flasks into his pocket while the proprietor is contemplating the wall at the opposite side of the room.

Another and very popular method of allaying thirst is said to be by what is known as the load of hay process. A wagon loaded with loose straw or hay is driven about the streets as though on the way to delivery at some neighboring farm. In the center of the load and sunk below the surface, is anchored a keg with the bung stopper removed and a yard of rubber tubing or a long rye straw inserted. The assistants to the driver, who go along precariously to unload the hay, take a recumbent position on the load, their faces in close proximity to the rubber siphon. After riding a few blocks in this position, they become so exhausted that they have to be supplanted by a fresh crew. Hay-rides, especially after nightfall, become, therefore, becoming very popular with a certain class of the male population.—Globe-Democrat.

The above may be true, and it is not improbable. It is just such palatable evasions and violations of law, however, that will help us to win the victory by making it apparent that "the only solution of the saloon question is no saloon."

On the other hand this dispatch may not be true, which is equally probable, and if this be the case it is simply a fallacy of the maddening of the saloon methods. The alleged evasion of law will be used as an argument for license, and there are plenty of men who are anxious to be deceived by such tactics.

He Turned the Joke.

As a joke the liquor dealers of Abington, Mass., recently nominated the Rev. Windsor H. Wyman for constable, thinking that the proffer of such an honor would make the minister angrier instead of taking offense; however, he enlisted the aid of the church people, canvassed the town thoroughly and rolled up the biggest majority ever given a candidate for office. Now Mr. Wyman says he will make it his business to see that the Sunday and midnight closing laws shall be strictly enforced, and the saloonkeepers realize that they will have to toe the mark. They are not quite sure that the joke is on the clergyman, after all.

Magnitude of the Business.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Peoria, Ill., May 6.—Peoria has again broken the revenue collection records for the world. The total collections Saturday were $205,854.05. Never before once the revenue collections of any point on the face of the planet have been as great, and that exceptional time was under abnormal conditions. In August, 1894, the day before the tax was raised from 90 cents to $1.10 per gallon, the collections here were $257,938.96. The next day they were just $48. But the record for revenue under normal conditions was broken Saturday. During the last four years there have been twenty-six days in this district in which the returns went over the $100,000 mark. The greatest days for business and the amounts were Nov. 26, 1900, $101,261.15, same year, $197,426.74; Oct. 28, $196,703.71; Nov. 30, $195,732.67, and Nov. 27, 1899, $185,793.22.

Mr. Vernon Anti-Saloon League elects J. H. Houlahan as president, Judge E. D. Youngblood of the circuit court this morning rendered a decision which virtually decides the case in favor of the defendant.

The suit was brought to test the legality of the vote on the license question in the late municipal election, and the chief point of contention raised by the plaintiff was that the names of the licensees from various city offices and the proposition on the dram-shop license were printed on the same ballot instead of on separate ones, as provided in the revised election laws of 1899. To this counsel for the defendant demurred, holding that the law referred to was not mandatory and that a failure on the part of the city clerk to provide separate ballots did not invalidate the election so held.

Judge Youngblood sustained the demurrer which virtually settles the question in favor of the defendant.

A Liquor Journal on Impure Beer.

The publicity given the impure beer makers is having its effect, as many former beer drinkers have taken to imported beer and ale or wine and spirits. A former moderate drinker of beer told one of our staff last week that he was in the brewer's supply house the other day, and for a moment he thought he was in a drug store, and now he drinks claret and rye whiskey only. The increase in imported beer sales also tells the tale. Incidentally, the sale of just put on the market by many brewers falls upon a small number of pure beer makers who suffer with the guilty.—Liquor Trade Review.

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Send money by bank draft or postoffice express money order.

Address:
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
A Volunteer Official.
The city of Evanston has a volunteer chief or superintendent of police in the person of Newell C. Knight, a well known business man who has acted as president of the Four Mile Police League of Evanston and believes that the police department can successfully break up illegal liquor selling. We believe there are more of these officers who will come forward and tender their services in behalf of decent municipal government if those people who ought to support them would do so, and refuse to be misled by the slanderers circled by machine politicians.

Our Platform.
The Illinois Anti-Saloon League platform, which was published first in the April number of THE EMANCI-
PATOR and was to a certain extent a copy of the platform in the league circles, has been adopted by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League with such modifications as are necessary to adapt it to local conditions.

The American issue, published at Columbus, Ohio, in commenting upon the matter, says: "We must regard this as just another step toward the realization of a long-cherished dream of the Anti-Saloon Movement."

Considering the fact that the Illinois Anti-Saloon League now has more than 100,000 members and the Ohio Anti-Saloon League has over 100,000 members, it is clear that the movement is gaining ground and is making significant progress in its efforts to rid the state of liquor and its attendant evils.

Pertinent Remarks on the Canteen.
The Illinois State Register of Springfield appeals to the Anti-Saloon League to keep its canteen policy uniform and consistent, and to continue to oppose the sale of liquor at all times. The register notes that the canteen policy has been adopted by the state and has been successful in reducing the sale of liquor in the state.

The register also mentions that the canteen policy has been adopted by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, and that the movement is gaining ground in Ohio as well. It notes that the movement is gaining ground in Ohio as well.

Freepost a Law Abiding City.
In another column, the register notes that the law as it stands now is not effective in preventing the sale of liquor. It recommends that the law be changed so that it is more effective in preventing the sale of liquor. It also recommends that the law be made more uniform throughout the state.

The register concludes by stating that the movement is gaining ground and that the canteen policy is an important part of the movement.

Vol. 2 June, 1901. No. 6

Entered at the Postoffice at Springfield as second-class matter.
To the Press of Illinois.

We are sending this number of THE EMANCIPATOR containing the true story about Local Option in Illinois to every newspaper in the state and we ask in the interests of good government and fair play that you set before your readers the facts in the case.

We will commence in the fall publication, in installments, of the Illinois liquor laws, with annotations, and will send THE EMANCIPATOR containing the same to any editor who requests it or enters us upon his subscription list. We respectfully ask that you make mention of this intended publication in order that we may reach the largest number of citizens with the facts.

The Folly of Perpetual Condemnation.

A paper with a large circulation, devoted to the work of temperance reform, which seems to go up in the general principle of hitting a hundred whenever it sees it, was asked recently by a reader whether the mayor and chief of police of Chicago should not be given credit for aggressive steps against the criminal classes. The reply was that the characteristic style of this journal was to the effect that this was all a part of a big game and that no sensible man would delude himself for a moment by supposing it to be genuine.

We believe that this attitude on the part of avowed reformers is directly responsible for much municipal corruption. What encouragement is there for any decent official to enforce the law and incur the enmity of the lawless element when the sincerity of his motives will be immediately questioned by those who received the benefit of his acts?

This policy of always scolding and never approving would drive anybody except an arch-angel into the ranks of the upholders. We believe that nine-tenths of the officials in this state have better municipal officers than they deserve. The difference between the first few months of an administration and the last few months (where the official is not a candidate for re-election) is due in most cases to the difference and unreasonableness on the part of the respectable element. It is true that there are corrupt officials but the majority of those elected are ordinary men who try to do what will please the largest number. When an official does something that is right he should be commended for it and made to understand that it is popular, and encouraged to do it again. Such common-sense procedure would steadily result in securing more conscientious officials and better government.

Sensible Fourth of July Celebration.

The following resolution originally drawn by Bishop W. F. Mallatten has been adopted by several Methodist conferences:

"Resolved, That since the almost universal custom of celebrating the Fourth of July is neither sensible, rational nor Christian, but rather unwise, not to say barbarous, involving much waste and needless expense, and at the same time endangering property and life, and, also being devoid of any really intelligent, moral, patriotic intu-
THE REWARD PLAN.

Full Details of the Offer Made in Freeport.

On account of the interest in the subject, we will print in full this month the details of the "reward for evidence" plan as outlined at Freeport. In order that the ill-will of lawbreakers toward their friends should not be specially directed at any local citizen, the state superintendent offered the rewards in his own name. It must be borne in mind that Freeport first raised a large sum of money for local work. The superintendent will be glad to give any information which is in the city, may be desired. The original offer was later supplemented by one covering the keeping of slot machines and gambling devices.

The offer was published in all the Freeport papers, and the following is reprinted from the Journal of that city, dated March 22, 1901:

"The Anti-Saloon League proposes to take a hand in the great work of purifying the State. There has been much talk of boudling among officials, gambling running night and day and saloons violating the ordinances. All this is not so common report can be relied upon. For a number of years Freeport has been a "wide-open" town with a vengeance, but nobody seems to have the backbone to come to the front and put a stop to it, so the Anti-Saloon League of the State has taken matters up as the following statement from their attorney will show:

Rewards for Evidence.

Freeport, III., March 22, 1901.—In consideration of the fact that it is a matter of general report that the state laws and city ordinances prohibiting gambling and requisitioning the sale of intoxicating liquors are constantly violated in Freeport, and that it is charged that certain persons whose duty it is to enforce the said laws and ordinances are financially or otherwise interested in permitting or encouraging such violations, and the further fact that a number of citizens of Freeport have placed at my disposal a large sum of money to be expended in suppressing lawlessness, I have determined to inaugurate in Freeport the "Reward for Evidence" plan which has been successfully used in many places, though new in this state.

Where Shall We Spend the Summer Vacation?

is the question that is uppermost in the minds of many people at present. Why not in COLORADO or UTAH, where you can enjoy delightful scenery and invigorating climate? Very low round trip rates will be made in JUNE, JULY and AUGUST. The Long Lines of the UNION PACIFIC, The Overland Route, provides every comfort and convenience. For full information write to J. H. Lothrop, General Agent, 202 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Gaming Houses.

Property Owners Liability.

Under the section of the statute prohibiting gaming houses the person renting property for that purpose is placed on a par with the keeper of the resort, and is punishable in the same way.

Illinois Revised Statutes, Chap. 35, Sec. 127. (Criminal code.)

"Gaming house—Boat for gambling.

Whoever keeps a common gaming house, or any building, hall, room, barn, yard, garden, boat, or float, by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any persons to frequent or to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, at any game, or keeps or suffers to be kept any tables or other apparatus, for the purpose of playing at any game or sport, for money or any other valuable thing, or knowingly rents any such place for such purposes, shall, upon conviction, for the first offense, be fined not less than $100, and for the second offense he shall be fined not less than $500, and be confined in the penitentiary for not less than six months, and the third offense shall be fined not less than $500 and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years nor more than five years."

I hereby offer

Fifty Dollars Reward.

For evidence or information leading to and resulting in the conviction of any person or persons, either as landlord or gamehouse keeper, for the first offense under the section of the statute above quoted, and

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

For evidence or information leading to and resulting in the conviction of any such person or persons for the second offense as above specified, and

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

For evidence or information leading to and resulting in the conviction of any such person or persons for the third offense as above specified.

Information which establishes a successful raid to be made under the provisions of the criminal code for search warrants affords the best basis for the conviction which above. Information as to the use of this process will be cheerfully furnished proper parties.

Losses Recoverable.

Special attention is called to Sections 123 and 123 of the same statute which provides that money lost at gaming may be sued for and recovered by the person losing it, and that if such person does not sue in good faith and with effect within six months, then any person may sue for and recover treble the amount lost, one-half to go to the county and one-half to the person suing, if the premises leased or rented to be used or occupied for gambling purposes are liable for the payment of such judgment.

Unlawful Liquor Selling.

Illinois Revised Statutes, Chap. 35, (Criminal code.)

Section 250—Whoever keeps open any tippling house or place where liquor is sold or given away, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $200.

Section 260—Sunday shall include the time from midnight to midnight. Ill. Rev. Stat., Chap. 43, (Dram shops.)

"Section 6 (in part)—Whoever by himself or his agent or any other person shall sell or give intoxicating liquor to any minor without the written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to any person intoxicated, or who is in the habit of getting intoxicated, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, according to the nature of the offense."

I also offer

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

For evidence or information leading to and resulting in the conviction of any dram-shop keeper under either section above quoted.

Bondsmen and Buildings LIABLE.

Attention is called to the fact that under sections 9 and 10 of the Dram Shop Act every husband, wife, or common-law wife, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, may recover damages from the building or the buildings, or the dram-shop, or the dram-shop keeper, or the person or persons owning or renting the building by which he or she was injured. A building rented to be used or occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquor may be sold to pay any such judgment against the person occupying it.

A prosecution for selling to a minor or drunkard under ten years of age shall result in a fine of $1.00 or $5.00, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Recreant Officials.

There are various grades of officials of which public officials may be

The Most For Your Money

Organized travel parades are all right, if the leader arranges to give you the best there is to be seen for your money, but not otherwise. Before you join a party going to the EFWORTH LEAGUE meeting at SAN FRANCISCO, next July, on which occasion the railways will make rates approximating 1 cent a mile, study carefully the route that is offered you and hunt up another leader or party if it happens that the line selected is not the best to be had for the money. See California, but return via PORTLAND, and see the wonderful cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Helena, Butte, Dubuque, the Superior, and the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Send to Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., 206 Chicago, Matthews, 206 Chicago, Chicago, for an EFWORTH LEAGUE map folder that will show you that to see all these cities and YELLOWSTONE PARK you must use the NORTHERN PACIFIC from Portland eastward.
Excursionists

Visiting Colorado and Points Beyond

will naturally desire to see the grandest scenery en route. This is insured by selecting the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, "The Scenic Line of the World", which traverses the most picturesque scenery to be found on the continent. This is the only road which offers two separate routes through the mountains. Tickets reading via Denver & Rio Grande R. R., may be used either via its main line through the Royal Gorge, Leadville, over Tennessee Pass, through the Canon of the Platte River and Glenspring; or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison, thus enabling the tourist to use one of the above routes going and the other returning. The rate via this route is the same as via all others. To get the full benefit of the trip you should pay your plans in advance, and to enable you to do so attractive illustrated pamphlets will be furnished free upon application to S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Co.

Why Not a Trip to CALIFORNIA

This Summer?

Do you realize that the most attractive SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS in the World are in California and that they are easily and comfortably reached via the Southern Pacific Co.?

July 6th to 13th, Inclusive, EXCEEDINGLY Low Special Rate.

Round Trip Tickets will be sold account of the Fifth International Convention of the Epworth Leagues to be held in SAN FRANCISCO.

These Special Low Rates will be available to all, whether members of the League or not, and tickets can be purchased to go via any of the Southern Pacific Company's Three Routes, Sunset, Ogden or Shasta, returning the same or either of the others.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars, First-Class and Tourist.

For particulars, address
W. G. NEIMYER,
Gen'l Western Agent, 236 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
**THE EMANCIPATOR.**

the event of inability to secure such statement, any positive proof of the facts to be covered by same will be accepted in lieu thereof.

7. Further information may be secured by writing me.


Some Law Enforcement Work.

An examination of the express company's books which was compelled by the federal authorities showed over 200 boxes of whiskey to have been shipped into Pittsfield in about four months to one Haynes whose arrest and commitment to the federal grand jury has been noted in these columns.

A notorious bootlegger of Rantoul who had for years defied local authorities and eluded the vigilance of government officials was recently caught as a result of some clever work on the part of a detective sent out under the direction of this office. The culprit waived examination and was bound over to the federal grand jury and being unable to furnish bond was committed to the jail at Springfield.

Word received from Casey some time ago was to the effect that five men had been fined six months each, or illegal liquor selling and allied offenses.

Epworth League Convention.

San Francisco, July, 1901.

There is no better route to San Francisco than via Kansas City and the Union Pacific, embracing as it does the scenic wonders of Colorado and Utah, perfect train service and equipment. Write to J. H. Lothrop, General Agent, Century Building, St. Louis, for rates and other information, and if you want a quick and pleasant trip be sure your ticket roads over the Union Pacific.

The Royal Arch.

"Royal Archism throughout the United States has become as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. She now lays upon a foundation that can never be shaken, and has a membership that is most extraordinary. Religion has no sway whatever in the secrets of Royal Archism, it bar no liquor man no matter what his religion be, it is only for their welfare and Justice."—National Advocate (Royal Arch). The above was published some time ago. To judge from the clearness and elegance of style the writer must have had a full tank of acid beer or an overload of fifteen cent whiskey. What changes a few months will bring about. How the mighty are fallen. The boasted Royal Arch has been shattered. Most of its members have deserted it and a new organization called the Knights of Fitness which we presume, will go the way of its predecessor.

Sweeping charges of corruption and dishonesty were made against the old organization. The Champion of Fair Play promised some time ago to show up the corruption existing in the anti-Saloon League but the editor has been so busy the past few months in wanning dirty linen in his own camp that we presume he had not had time to keep his promises.

Where Do They Come From?

The saloonkeepers of American are nearly all of un-English extraction. The very fewest of them are those old American families who founded this country. The saloonkeepers of the United States are, as a rule, the riff-raff and scum of Germany. Many of them are criminals, who dare not return to Germany, and who, as a prominent New York liquor journal recently pointed out, would be jailed at once in the Fatherland if they attempted to sell such poison as they do here.

An inspection of the list of the members of the various liquor associations will prove the foreign origin of nearly all of them.

It is not an American institution against which we are directing our energies, but it has been well named the "un-American saloon."—The American Issue.

The average savings deposit for each citizen of Illinois is $6.14; of Ohio, $6.42, and of the prohibition state Maine, $8.70. Bankers should make a note of this.

**Yellowstone National Park.**

Competition of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY say the name YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is one to conjure with, thus unwittingly bearing witness to the wonders of that wonderful Wonderland. Next July the railways will make exceedingly low rates to San Francisco, as for example, $50.00 from most all localities in Illinois, including return via PORTLAND and N. P. R. Go and see for yourself, California. Virginian, Washington, Montana, the cities of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and the Superiors, and last but not least, YELLOWSTON National Park. If you will send to Chas. S. Fose, St. Paul, Minn., or G.A. Mathers, 208 So. Clark St., Chicago, for an EPWORTH LEAGUE MAP folder, you will see the necessity of buying your tickets for return via the N. P. R., as NO OTHER LINE can offer you all these attractions or more than a fraction thereof. We have the only rail line to the Park. One attending the Convention cannot afford to miss the beauty of the trip over the Northern Pacific R.R., between St. Paul, Ore., and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

**VACATION.**

For your summer outing allow us to suggest Colorado, famed the world over for its Magnificent Mountain Scenery and picturesque summer resorts, which are located on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad: "The Scenic Line of the World."

Very low tourist and Circle tour tickets are now on sale via this line to all points of interest. We have ONE CIRCLE TOUR in particular, of 1,000 Miles for $28, which comprises more noted scenery than any similar trip in the world. If you want to know more about Colorado and its wonderful attractions, write for illustrated pamphlets sent free on application to


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**Epworth League Meeting**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

July 18-21,

VIA

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Tickets on sale July 6 to 13, good to stop over in Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and Montana, both going and returning, but passengers must reach San Francisco not later than July 18. Final return limit August 31, with stop-over privileges within final limit of tickets. Rates for the round trip from Springfield, Ill.,

**$48.00.**

For further information regarding route, etc., call or address R. M. WILDMAN, P. & T. A., Springfield, III. Special Epworth League train will leave Chicago at 6:30 p.m., Bloomington at 10:05 and St. Louis 10:10 p.m., on Tuesday, July 9. These trains will unite on route to Kansas City and run through solid. The route will be the Chicago & Alton to Kansas City, and its through connections beyond.