The Emancipator

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY, 1901.

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The Liquor League.

OFFICIAL CONFESSION OF LAWLESSNESS.

Benefits of Membership Explained by the Secretary.

We quote this month verbatim and in full, the following article which has appeared in the "Champion of Plain Talk," the official organ of Chicago, twice within six months. Few temperance people realize how openly and brazenly saloon men talk about violating the laws and thwarting the will of the people. Notice the official confession of law breaking in the fourth paragraph.

According to the secretary the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association exists to protect its members in crime; for law breaking is crime, when expressed in plain English:

What Organization Does for the Liquor Dealer.

"The Liquor Dealers' State Protective Association of Illinois is purely a business man's society organized for the express purpose of protecting the interests of those engaged in the sale of liquor in the state of Illinois. It is now over twenty years old and has accumulated a fund of over ten thousand dollars. It has during that time rendered assistance to thousands of its members who have been unjustly persecuted by temperance factions and has carefully watched the interests of the trade at large by preventing objectionable enactments from becoming law at each session of the legislature at Springfield.

"Still, there are many in the trade who do not belong to their own trade organization and claim that there is no good in belonging to it. These men should learn that without active individual members there would be no local associations. They would have the benefit of its protection when assailed by the detectives of the temperance fanatics.

"The laws of this state governing the liquor business are such that there is not a licensed saloonkeeper in Illinois that does not lay himself liable to prosecution under the law a dozen times each year.

"Had they been one of the unfortunate and been arrested for selling to a minor or a drunkard, they would have been ordered to engage an attorney at an expense of $10, and in all probability have been fined $25 and costs.

"As a member of the association they would have the services of the attorney free, and had a fine been imposed it would have been appealed, and last year the association won every appeal.

"Had they been sued for damages in the Superior Court the attorney's fee, usually amounting to $100, would be paid by them, and if a verdict was obtained against them the state association would then appeal it to the Appellate and Supreme Court of the state, at an average expense of $500.

"Is not this protection worth the price of a round trip each month?

"The association does even more than this. It protects any infringement on the trade by prosecuting druggists, restaurant owners and others who sell liquor without a license to the injury of any of its members.

"The officers and members of the state association will this winter watch the interests of the liquor dealers of Illinois at Springfield, where a new and an improved law will be introduced, each one calculated to impose more restrictions upon the trade. Two years ago there were thirteen such bills, which, for certain reasons, failed to become law, but either one of which, had it become law, would cause the trade to pay out an extra dollar.

"The National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association took up the battle when an effort was made to have the tax on beer reduced from $2 to $1 a barrel by congress. One dollar extra a barrel comes out of the pocket of the saloonkeeper without any adequate return. By looking at your beer book and seeing how many barrels of beer you sold you can tell exactly how much you paid last year on this war tax.

"Then, again, when an effort was made to increase the retail liquor dealers' government tax from $35 to $60, the National Association saved every retail liquor dealers exactly $25 each year.

"To sum up, by the payment of 50 cents a month in a local association the retail liquor dealer secures protection in all courts from the lowest to the highest in case of prosecution under the dram shop act. His interests are closely watched to prevent the passage of unjust measures by the city council or state legislature.

"The trade has been saved an average of $100 a year to each saloonkeeper and $25 a year by the defeat of the proposed increase of the retail dealers' government tax.

"It would be well for men engaged in the trade to remember these facts and give the organization hearty support to this worthy organization. It has been a power of good to the trade in the past and will continue to be in the future. All those engaged in the trade should join hands and aid in the good work and join some local organization, and if there is not one in your city or state write to R. J. Hails, National Secretary, 337 Schiller Building, Chicago, who will gladly give you all information and aid in organizing.

Saloon Bluff Squarely Met.

DIRECT TALK AND COMMON SENSE FROM THE ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.

Timely Words Concerning Saloon Threats of Political Vengeance.

We reproduce below a recent editorial from the Illinois State Journal. It is true that a Springfield ordinance is under discussion, and many Illinois cities have such ordinances and others want them. Some phase of the questions involved confronts nearly every municipality in the state.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The aggressive impudence, not to say insolent lawlessness of the saloon is rapidly becoming the most effective weapon against it. The Journal's article is an early expression of the rapidly growing feeling on the part of business men who are not yet found in temperance ranks, that the saloon may be tolerated as long as is easier than expelling it, but that when it becomes more troublesome some to endure than to destroy, swift and summary action will afford the only relief. The saloon is laying up for itself, against a day of war, a stock of calm defiance on the part of the most conservative men, which, at the opportune moment will relentlessly crush it.

May Cause a Whiskey War.

"Two great forces are arrayed against each other in this city and there appears possibility of a battle royal before the last shall have been heard of over saloon license question. There has been no anticipation of such a situation and it is inexplicable that the saloon proprietors should unite in common cause against the wishes of the moral elements of the community. There were many reasons for anticipating that the down-town saloonkeepers would refrain from participation in the contest over the residence district liquor option ordinance or that, if they should participate, they would be found aiding in the preservation of the district. Selfish considerations seemed to demand the latter course and selfish considerations are supposed to be the strongest characteristics of man. At least, they have never been known to pose as altruists.

"It is evident, however, that the saloon interests have combined to make common cause against the citizens who seek to preserve the peace and quietude
THE EMANCIPATOR.

of their homes, and that instead of fighting a few scattered saloons the pioneers in this movement will have to oppose a united and aggressive alignment of the entire liquor power. The counter petitions presented Monday night in the city council indicate this clearly. With such a united opposition, saloonists can afford to invite such a contest. It might result in revolutionizing the public sentiment toward the saloon. The moral element might gain much, but can lose nothing by such a contest. The saloon interests, however, may suffer heavily before the conclusion. The liquor interests can expect to gain nothing, but they may lose a great deal.

Having committed a judicious and a praiseworthy act in passing an ordinance to restrict the sale of liquor in the residence district, the city council is now considering the request that it declare the entire city a residence district. There could have been but one purpose in passing the ordinance and that was to prevent the sale of liquor in the residence sections. There has been no public action or agitation and the council, apparently, was actuated by goodwill and benevolence. The apparent purpose was to give property owners the right and power to close objectionable saloons. Provision was made to permit the continuation of saloons to which the neighbors make no objection. Nothing could be more fair or more equitable. Of course, the proprietors whose business was to be interfered with were expected to make objection. They would have to move to new locations or new avocations. It was not to be expected, however, that every saloonkeeper in the city would take up the banner and wave on a general crusade or saloon war. That they have not and have given warning of political vengeance to be that the victors would demand upon aldermen who may oppose their demands makes the subject vastly more important than was anticipated at the beginning.

"If this matter is to develop into an open conflict of the city by the saloons and for the saloons, the sooner that fact shall be established the better it will be for the city. The interests of the saloonists are to be the test of all aldermanic tenures of office. It is high time for the citizens of Springfield to be aware of the fact. It is claimed by some of the spokesmen of the liquor interests that the aldermen, or many of them, are afraid to refuse to do their bidding because of the political vengeance it is purposed to inflict. This is a very serious matter. Not only has the city never had a residence district ordinance, but the city has never had a residence district ordinance that is to be seen. The city is not to be seen by the saloonists for political annullations. That is a great law two can play at.

"It is equally the privilege of the citizens of Springfield to declare that they will stand fast and that any man who stands fast in this matter shall be marked for political slaughter; and not only that, but, also, shall be branded for commercial suicide. Not only are the city interests of this city desire to enter upon a contest of that kind, the people will let it be rather tough upon many aldermen to be placed in position between two such forces, but there will be no escape for them if the liquor partisans persist in making the campaign general. If the time has come, the goats separate sheep from the goats, the sooner the differentiation begins the earlier will be witnessed the grand finale. Each man for himself. The Social Journal is inclined to offer a little gratuitous advice to the proprietors of saloons who are not directly concerned in this matter, and that is the repetition of Punch’s famous and oft-quoted word of advice to those about to marry: ‘Don’t.’"

CANTEEN FACTS.

An Unbiased Report.

Many alleged investigations into the canteen situation have been of such a character that fairminded men have discounted the results and conclusions in advance. On the other hand, much of the pro-canteen agitation has looked suspicious upon the basis of it. The spectacle of brewers clamoring for the canteen in the interests of sobriety among the soldiers is enough to bring a smile from a metallic simian. What apostles of intemperance, decency and goddess these perambulating beer tents have become since 1861. Yet, because it is a “liquor question,” there will be plenty of people waiting to be deceived "in a man’s name."

THE EMANCIPATOR has taken the stand that a thing which is wrong in principle cannot be expedient, but we have been guarded in our statement of facts, and are not afraid of the truth. The self-satisfied assurance with which this is, and the other worthy citizen rushes into print with the positive statement that the abolition of the canteen was a mistake, etc., is a little beyond us. The man who says this also says impliedly that he was sagacious enough to foresee a few years ago that the canteen would be abolished and made a careful study of conditions during the existence of the canteen, that an examination of all facts now bearing on the case, supraessed as well as published, and is qualified to draw the city from them, that he knows past the future will bring forth, and that his observations extend to army posts generally, under normal as well as abnormal conditions. If he does not claim this much, then he is talking about something of which he is ignorant, and deserves no more attention than any other wind-bag.

The report of the committee of San Francisco Methodist ministers appointed to investigate the actual conditions at the Presidio, impresses us so eminently fair that we are not disposed to publish the report without comment, except to call especial notice to clause nine. We believe that this report, as published, is more complete than the city closing the canteen in any other city, and believe that this report should be published in most posts:

The Report.

"We, your committee appointed to investigate the truthfulness of the statements published by the Associated Press to the effect that the number of saloons had increased, and drinking and rioting more common since the closing of the post, or canteen at the Presidio, in San Francisco; and that the closing of said canteen has proven detrimental to the morals of the soldiers stationed there, would report as follows:

First—There were sixteen retail liquor saloons just outside the main entrance gates of the Presidio when the canteen was closed.

Second—There have been no new saloons opened outside since the canteen insurrection. The Presidio has been closed for the past twelve months.

Third—There is no but five retail liquor saloons doing business in the foresaid locality and two places where liquor is sold by the quart or more, but not drunk on the premises.

Fourth—The license of those saloon-keepers who are now doing business there will expire not later than the end of June next, and the police commission has notified the proprietors that it is their purpose to refuse any further license to sell liquor in that locality. As fast as the present licenses expire the saloons are being closed.

Fifth—The testimony of the police, watchmen and residents of the city is that there is not now any more drinking or disturbing outside the gates, in the neighborhood of these saloons, than there was when the canteen was opened.

Sixth—The post exchange at the Presidio is still in existence, minus the liquors, and it is conducted by a Christian young man. It is a cleaner, more quiet place and largely visited.

Seventh—The testimony of the police and army officers is that more of the soldiers go down town nights than while the canteen was open; that when they come home from down town they are often intoxicated and are more drunk and boisterous.

Eighth—But it is also a well-known fact that the soldiers went down town nights in great numbers while the canteen was open and it is now that they were often drunk and boisterous.

Ninth—We find that more public notice is given to the drinking and boisterous conduct of the soldiers now than when the canteen was open. Inside, their conduct is hidden from the police and public eye; if a man is drunk and boisterous from drinking in the canteen he was taken away to his quarters and the fact were known only to army officers and his misbehavior outside puts him into the hands of the city police, and the facts through the weekly papers are published to the world.

Tenth—The united testimony of the army officers interviewed is to the effect that closing the canteen was an unwise thing and detrimental to the morals of the soldiers. The testimony of the private soldiers, generally, was that the effect of closing the canteen had been bad. We are not in a position to understand this testimony, neither do we competent to deny it, nor to affirm it.

While believing in our hearts that for the government to go out of the liquor business must exert a salutary moral influence, and believing that attempting to remove the temptation to drink from the soldiers must be beneficial, yet from the conflicting testimony and we cannot at this brief period from the date of closing the canteen, and with our limited opportunity to gather the real facts, given and inferred, and as to what the ultimate result at the Presidio will be; but we submit to you and to the world the above testimony and statements of facts as we now find them."
HON. HIRAM PRICE DEAD.

Was President of the National Anti-Saloon League.

"Hiram Price.—At his residence in the city of Washington, at 1 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, May 30, after an hour's illness, the Hon. Hiram Price, president of the American Anti-Saloon League, in his eighty-eighth year.

"This brief statement records the passing beyond human vision of an illustrious veteran of church and state. His life was an embodiment of the principle expressed in a verse which I have heard oftentimes heard him repeat: "We shape ourselves, the joy or fear Of which this human life is made; And fill our future atmosphere With sunshine or with shade."

"He truly shaped his own life. Compelled as a poor lad in Washington county, Pa., to go to work instead of to school, he was so diligent that his progress was sure and steady. Like Daniel, his faithfulness to high ideals was early tested. He refused to work on Sunday, but he was worth so much the other six days that he was allowed to have his way. His sturdiness and uprightness were soon recognized, when the masons of the Capitol, as on the river front in Davenport, Iowa, in 1844. Twenty-five years later, when a boy in that city, I knew and revered him, as all did, as a Christian Congressman and champion of the temperance cause. He was well known in the west as a mercurial banker and as paymaster of the state troops, and at length enjoyed nation-wide repute as congressman and as Indian commissioner. He was a life-long and ardent temperance advocate and his political career did not cool his zeal. When the liquor men of his district—and there were many—threatened to defeat him if he did not desist from his protestations, he was said, "I hate your business, and if I could destroy it utterly!" and because of his integrity and honesty, they elected him again and again by increasing majorities.

"It is my wish to each of you, that you will pay proper tribute to the memory of Mr. Price as the first honorary executive officer of our American Anti-Saloon League. For the first five years of its history, he was, by his counsels and contributions, helped to wisely plan and guide the work. The members of the executive committee, who have met from time to time at his residence, will never forget the hospitality of his heart and home. He was giving much personal thought and care toward making our annual convention in Washington next November a great success when called to heavenly joys."

"The memory of the beautiful and intellectual life just closed will be cherished and honored most, because he lived out in practical every day trusts and duties the simple but heroic sentiment which he so often expressed in his latest years: "The first thing to be right."—H. H. Russell in the American Issue.

Those Medical Association Resolutions.

The dispatch has been widely sent out from St. Paul than on June 4th the American Medical Association unanimously endorsed the army canteen and urged its re-establishment in the interests of discipline, morality and sanitation.

It has since been squarely and unqualifiedly stated that this action was taken by a small part of the body at a business session when the scientific sections were in session, that not more than ten percent, if so many, of the doctors in attendance upon the convention were present at the time the vote was taken; that was the result of a deliberate and demonstrable plot on the part of a few physicians who are recognized as no credit to the association and that the action is repudiated and deplored by many of the leaders of the association.

We have not seen this sweeping, detailed charge authoritatively denied, and in view of the fact that the original press dispatches contained the expression "Not all of the delegates were present when the vote was taken, but it is understood that they consider the regulated canteen the best system ever devised for the army," we are not willing to believe that this action represents the intelligence and morality of the American Medical Association. Such action is on the face of it contrary to the established practice and custom of reputable physicians because, as expressed in the report of the convention when interviewed about the occurrence, the canteen has not been out of operation a sufficient time to warrant them in expressing an opinion upon the subject.

Pennsylvania has passed a law prohibiting the sale of beer or other liquor to women to be carried home in a bottle or other receptacle. Of forty-nine railroads of this country, thirty forbid the frequenting of saloons under pain of dismissal, and total abstinence on and off duty is required by the rules of twenty; and nineteen railroads have preferred action in promotions. Only two have rules merely against "intemperance."

It is said that at least 200 drunken men have attempted to butcher their families in Canada during the past year.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

No Living Thing in It and No Danger of Being Drowned.

The water of the Great Salt Lake, Utah, is clear and transparent, with a bottom of fine white sand and a margin of incrusted salt. It is the purest and most concentrated brines in the world. Its waters give sustenance to no living thing; there is not even the smallest insect or worm to frighten the most timid bather, and the lake is the most fertile breeding place in the whole of North America or in Europe. No human body can sink in it. Your body will persistently rise up, the water being raised by the fingers above the surface, or you may even sit down in it. Its wonderful buoyancy must be experienced to be realized.

No knowledge of swimming is necessary; one may enter the lake without the slightest fear; all you have to do is to lie down and float. But to swim in it, that is another thing. When your hands are put under the water to take a stroke, your feet, like Banquo's ghost, will not go down. It is impossible to keep more than one end of your body under water at a time. Nearly half a million people bathe in the Great Salt Lake every year; they come from all over the world, and tourists are beginning to realize that Salt Lake City and the magnificent surroundings present the greatest scope of novelty, and is destined to be a leading watering place. The Colorado Graphic.

P. S.—Salt Lake City and Great Salt Lake are best reached via Denver, Manitou, Glenwood and the Rio Grande Western Railroad in connection with either the Denver & Rio Grande or Colorado Midland Railroads. The trip through the mountains is the most scenic in America. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars from Chicago, Omaha and Denver via this route. Tourist rates now in effect. Send 2 cents for copy of "Salt Lake City—The City of the Saints," to Mrs. W. Heintz, General Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City.

Anti-Saloon League Pan-American Bureau.

Information and Location.

1. Comfortable rooms with Reliable Christian Homes can be secured through the League Bureau within easy reach of the Exposition Grounds at reasonable rates.
2. A corps of Uniformed Cadets, wearing the Anti-Saloon League Badge, will meet at Depots and League Headquarters all of our Church and Temperance friends, who by correspondence have secured rooms in advance through our Bureau.
3. The Anti-Saloon League encampment, or village of neat and attractive tents, floating the Anti-Saloon League Banner, will be a unique feature for accommodating those who prefer a cool tent to a hot room.
4. One large tent will furnish a delightful meeting place for social and public occasions.

Persons desiring to make definite arrangements for rooms or tents in advance, will please write promptly, enclosing postage for reply.

309 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ILLINOIS LIQUOR LAWS WITH ANNOTATIONS

Are to be Published in THE EMANIPATOR.

SUBSCRIPTION

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

JOHN F. BRANT,
SUP'T. BUFFALO DISTRICT.
The publication of the details of the Freepost "reward" plan has already aroused considerable interest and has elicited a number of inquiries.

Make Him a Present.
If your pastor does not receive THE EMANCIPATOR, suppose you send us the price of your subscription to be sent to him.

At Piazza Chautauqua.
Monday, August 12th, at Piazza Chautauqua, has been given the Anti-Saloon League. Dr. Horace Reed, the state president, will make an address, a "Round Table," on methods and work will be conducted by the superintendent and Rev. W. Dean White, of the Southern Division, will give his celebrated lecture on the "Saloon Inside Out." Mr. White is also engaged for the Great Springs Assembly.

Tell Your Pastor.
In order to disseminate some general information about existing laws and the benefits to be derived from the enactment of our proposed Local Option bill, we hereby offer any year's free subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR to any parson or regular supply who serves a charge of any denomination in the state of Illinois, who is not now a subscriber and who willing to become one at the rate of 25 cents a year, provided such parson will send with his application the names of all the other pastors of his town and the denominations which they represent.

Much Ado About Nothing.
Some minister has used up a number of lead pencils and a great deal of clean paper in tabulating and publishing the number of saloons, number of arrests, number of convictions, and the percentage of arrests for drunkenness in many leading American cities. He has recently come boldly forth with the statement that there is no relation between the saloon and crime and basing his statement upon his figures, adding as proof the fact that in some places where there are fewer saloons in proportion to the population there is the largest proportion of arrests for drunkenness.

The superintendent expects to leave in the early part of July for San Francisco where he is to make an address at the Church and the Liquor Traffic Convention of the International Epworth League Convention. He will be absent about a month.

Illinois Liquor Laws.
We have had so many requests for the publication of the state of Illinois that we will publish THE EMANCIPATOR, beginning in the early fall, all laws on this state pertaining to the liquor business, with annotations showing the decisions of our courts of last resort.

To San Francisco.
The superintendent expects to leave in the early part of July for San Francisco where he is to make an address at the Church and the Liquor Traffic Convention of the International Epworth League Convention. He will be absent about a month.

The itinerary will be Chicago & Alton to Kansas City Union Pacific to Denver, arriving Thursday morning; a day's stop-over at Denver; the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western to Ogden, making the trip over the mountain scenery in daylight; arrive at Salt Lake City Saturday morning; an excursion to Saltair Beach (Salt Lake) under the direction of the Salt Lake City Leagues on Saturday; Sunday in Salt Lake City; and Southern Pacific to San Francisco. No official route returning has been selected.

Tourists must select the return route before starting because no change can be made after the ticket is bought. Round trip fare from San Francisco is $19.80. For reservations in this car write the superintendent or R. M. Wildman, P. & A. M. Springfield. First come, first served.
NOTICE.

If this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR has expired, or that the year covered by your contribution to the state work music which you were to receive THE EMANCIPATOR free has closed, or that there is a mistake in our records. In either event write us.

The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters to our subscribers. Please send 25 cents before you forget it, and keep us make working union. Will you not renew your original subscription to the work for another year? Use the blank below.

instance where a temperance advocate ever adopted the assassin’s role to silence a saloon advocate. On the other hand, the saloon, which this peace loving parson so ardently defends has been guilty of all kinds of outrages against brave but isolated temperance advocates, ranging from red handed murder down to most brutal assault and battery.

He further says, “No people on earth is so great, so stupendous great in its conception of justice and is capable of such lucidity of thought upon all questions of the time as the American people.” In the exercise of this power so generously ascribed to them, intelligent American people who are not engaged in the liquor business have estimated Mr. Sterger at his true worth and importance, and this is the cause of his complaint.

Dean Farrar, in the New York World, says the chief danger confronting the new century is the dominance of drink.

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 without our having been obliged to spend an amount of money to secure the measure.

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, is.................(four, unless otherwise specified) equal installments, the first payment to be due at once.

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We offer the complete, authorized, copyright edition, printed in large type on good paper and handsomely and durably bound in cloth, POSTPAID, 75¢. 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 bulk or to separate addresses, TRANSPORTATION PREPAID, for 12 cents per copy. This is the greatest book value ever 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 5¢ subscriptions.

Send money by bank draft or postoffice or express money order.

The Wages of Sin Is Death.

Tragedy in Springfield Gambling House.

After the election of John L. Phillips as mayor of Springfield last spring the rumor was current that the public gambling which has disgraced the city must cease. For a time it was stopped, but at the end of the six months the fact that it has opened up again and that a war among the gamblers is now being waged, the inference is that the delay was only pending negotiations for another exclusive privilege.

The "boss" gambler when he visited the Anti-Saloon League for the purpose of buying immunity from raids last fall, stated that the mayor could compel him to close. The recent chief of police said that he could close the gambling establishments if ordered to do so. His resignation was requested shortly after Mayor Phillips assumed the duties of his office.

That wide open gambling was again in progress in Springfield was proven on the evening of June 18, when in a raid on the "protected" gambling house operated by George Frank Ponfunderbarger, an employee of the house, was shot and instantly killed by the constables.

Conflicting stories are told as to the circumstances. The best information that we have been able to obtain after special investigation by a trusted representative, was to the effect that an attempt was being made, or about to be made, to throw the constables bodily down the steps when the victim, who is credited with being over sixty feet and weighing over 240 pounds, was shot.

The mayor of Springfield is responsible for this tragedy. He can deceive nobody but a fool with the statement that it was impossible for him to prevent public gambling, and if he had discharged the sworn duties of his office there would have been no killing.

While the mayor, under our political system, has the most perfect and absolute control over the problems of municipal law-breaking and is consequently proportionately responsible, there are others who might have prevented this tragedy by the performance of their official duties. William E. Shutt, sheriff of the county, is one of them.

The same old statement is published from day to day in the Springfield papers, under the court proceedings that certain persons were convicted or pleaded guilty to indictments charging "gambling and running a gambling house" and fined and sentenced from $75.00 down. This statement is absolutely false as far as running a gambling house is concerned, because the minimum fine for that offense is $100.00. Mr. Shutt is like his predecessors and does not want to punish the GAMING HOUSE KEEPERS, because the second conviction would send them to jail, and the third to the penitentiary, would break up the business and decrease his fees for gambling convictions. It is urged in his behalf that he cannot get evidence, and this in the face of the fact that every Springfield paper a few months ago published an exposure of the attempt of the mayor to buy immunity from raids under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League. This interview contained facts which were sufficient to make a case against the keeper of this notorious gambling resort, yet Mr. Shutt absolutely failed to bring the case before the Sangamon county grand jury, although two or three have met since that date.

Further than this, when the superintendents called on Mr. Shutt shortly after he had been induced into office to talk over the situation, and assured him that the League had no desire to ignore or suppress cities upon the state's attorney's office in the proceeding, he was insolently informed by Mr. Shutt that it made no difference to him whether his office was ignored or not. The fact that Mr. Shutt can catch a gang of eighteen or twenty poor negroes who have been playing "craps" as was done not long ago, is pretty strong evidence that he does not want to do anything with the main gambling establishments except to fine them as much as they will stand for the sake of the fees coming into, and in such a way as not to break up the business.

Starkling Figures.

Nearly one-third of the more than $1,000,000 of Chicago's yearly revenue is derived from saloon licenses. Other facts and figures presented by the Chicago Tribune show that these, and consequently the political influence, of the saloon business in the city, are 3,571 saloons, and are estimated by the city officials to sell liquor to the extent of 173,814,345 gallons of beer a year, and, of course, large quantities of liquor. It is assumed that the saloons, Ngg & M, have an average of $25 a day. Virtually all of them keep open on Sunday, and for a year of 365 days this amounts to $75,115,375 a year as the bar bill of Chi- cago. The wholesale and the retail price of drinks, the saloon keeper figures on 110 to 125 per cent, out of which the cost of running the establishment must be paid.

Some of these expenses are large. Almost all saloons make a specialty of a free-lunch counter. For a saloon doing a business of $30,000 a day the free lunch counter and its attendant may cost the proprietor $200 a month. A good barkeeper will get from $70 to $85 a month, depending upon the place in which he works. Rates for saloons and purposes are always proportionately higher than for other businesses. Ice bills are a considerable tax. The see-saws of a porter are nearly always to be paid out of salary, and if the "saloonkeeper has been known to leave, the brewery company pays him a high rate of interest. In the face of all these expenses, the Tribune reports that with a profit of 110 to 125 cent on the face of drink sales, the saloonkeeper must be sober and keep to business on business principles to succeed.

The Most For Your Money.

Organized travel paries are all right, if the leader arranges to give you the best there is to be seen for your money, but not otherwise. The party going to the EPWORTH LEAGUE meeting at SAN FRANCISCO next week is such an occasion, the railways will take rates approximating 1 cent a mile, study carefully the route that is offered you and hunt up another leader or party if you think that the line selected is not the best to be had for the money. See California, parts of NORTH CALIFORNIA, Oregon, and see the wonderful cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Helena, Butte, Duluth, the Superiors, and also the town of St. Paul. You can send to Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., or C. A. Matthews, 208 Clark St., Chillicothe, Illinois. An EPWORTH LEAGUE map folder that will show you that to see all these cities and YEWSTONE PARK you must use the NORTHERN PACIFIC from Portland eastward.

CHEAP Excursion to UTAH.

While there are tourist rates to Salt Lake City and Ogden and return in effect every day, a special opportunity is afforded to visit the world's greatest sanitary and health resort through a series of cheap excursions to leave Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri river points July 1st to 9th inclusive, and September 10th to 10th inclusive, at a rate of $40.00 from Chicago, $36.00 from St. Louis and $33.00 from Kansas City, St. Joseph, etc. On June 18th to 20th inclusive, and July 9th to August 31st inclusive, a rate of $40.00. Rates of Salt Lake and Ogden will be $44.50 from Chicago, $39.00 from St. Louis and $32.00 from Missoula river stations; proportionate rates from intermediate points and dates and rates are subject to change.

No place in the universe presents such a complement of attractions as Salt Lake City. It is the place of the great Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, the seat of ecclesiastical authority of the Saints and the home of their prophets. It is quaint and curious and picturesque in environment. The summer climate is incomparable. There are cool mountain heights and snow covered by, the greatest of which is Saltair Beach on Great Salt Lake. Here you can float upon the surface of the water almost a mile above sea level. Within the limits of the city are Warm Sul- vers, Spring, parks, drives and beautiful canyons. From the Denver and Rio Grande sty Utah through the trip to Utah by way of Denver and Colorado Springs over the Rio Grande Western Railway is one of cultured and splendid. The scenery is the most magnificent in America. The fare is two cents postage for copy of "Salt Lake City—the City of the Saints," to Geo. W. Heizel, General Passenger Agent Rio Grande Western Railway, Salt Lake City.
E A SOCIAL EVENT.

The following from a liquor paper may interest our readers:

Female Saloonkeepers’ Ball.

"One of the most interesting social events of the season at Milwaukee was the ball given Wednesday evening by ninety widows. That alone would be enough to attract attention to it, but it stood out like an electric light in a fog when it was known that the ninety widows, each and every one, keep saloons in Milwaukee, and all do a good business.

"Mrs. Margaret Greenwald, whose place of business is at 429 Clinton street, and Mrs. Marie M. Lewis, who has a saloon at 14th and Lee streets, are the promoters of a union of the saloon-keeping widows. When the cen-

Excursionists

Visiting Colorado and Points Beyond

will naturally desire to see the grandest scenery on 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 riding 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 Grand River and Glenwood Springs; or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Cun-

nison, 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 say your plans in advance, and to enable you to do no attractive illustrated pamphlets will be furnished free upon application to S. A. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Col.

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 quickly 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 League to be held in SAN FRANCISCO.

These Special Low Rates will be available to all Epworth League 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 Vestibuled Sleeping Cars, First-Class and Tourist. For particulars, address W. C. NEIMYER, Deputy Western Agent, 228 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Nation is but the incarnation of the insane fanaticism that seeks to eradicate the deep-seated human craving for stimulants by a legislative distem which the vast majority even of those who help to frame it do not believe in, nor live up to. It was the sense of the convention that they should take steps to perfect the organization with a view to increasing their political power.

Pan-American Exposition.

The Buffalo Anti-Saloon League is making a vigorous effort to combat all forms of vice growing out of the saloon traffic during the Pan American Exposition. It has met the concert saloon issue, and won out before the city council, forbidding the issuing of any more concert saloon licenses; it has even compelled the Midway exhibitions to modify their performances by conforming to state laws and city ordinances.

The League will be on guard day and night with 100 churchmen, and the best business men and professional men of Buffalo back of them.

The League Bureau of Information and Location is undertaking to direct Exposition visitors to safe and reliable Christian homes. Their office is 208 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMER TOURS
IN
Colorado and Utah.

There are many tours outlined for Colorado, but none are complete without including quick and picturesque Salt Lake City in the itinerary. Excursion tickets are sold by all lines in the East and South to Salt Lake City via either the Denver & Rio Grande or Colorado Midland Railroads, in connection with the Rio Grande Western Railway—a Great Salt Lake Route. Tickets purchased via this route will entitle holders to stop-over privileges at all the prominent resorts in the Rocky Mountains and Utah, as well as special rates for side trips, etc. There will be daily excursions to Salt Lake City during the great summer, as well as extra low rates on special days. Inquiry of Ticket Agent. Send 2c for copies of “Salt Lake City—the City of the Saints”—and “Side Trip Folder” to Geo. W. Heintz, General Passenger Agent, Rio Grande Western Railway, Salt Lake City.

COACHING IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The largest private coaching or wagon transportation outfit in the YelloWstone Park—eight hundred horses and three hundred coaches and surveyors. The hotels of the Park, situated at the most important points, are large and commodious. Three years ago, when the Christian Endeavorers met in San Francisco, TEN THOUSAND of them returned via Portland, Oregon. and the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, and for three weeks the YELLOWSTONE PARK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY moved these delighted tourists at the rate of $0.00 PER DAY, from CINNABAR, the terminus of the N. P. R. Park branch at the northern boundary of the Park, and two hours' ride from the main line at Livingston.

Next July a $5.00 round trip rate will be made from Illinois points to San Francisco for the EPWORTH LEAGUE meeting, including return via Portland, Oregon, and the Northern Pacific to Yellowstone Park and the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Tickets via this route will enable you to see Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena and Butte.

Write Chaik, S. F. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., or C. A. Matthews, 238 Eo. Clark St., Chicago, for an EPWORTH LEAGUE map folder.

B B I"
San Francisco - 1901.

On account of the Fifth International Convention of the Epworth League, at San Francisco in July, the Southern Pacific Company and its connections will sell Exceedingly Low Rate Round Trip Tickets. In fact tickets will be sold from the East for the round trip to San Francisco at rates much less than the normal one-way fare, and further, they can be purchased to read westward via any of the Southern Pacific's three routes, Sunset, Ojito or Shasta, returning via the same or either of the others.

These Low rate Round Trip Tickets will be on sale daily July 8th to 15th inclusive, and will be good for return until August 31st, permitting stopovers at all points of interest enroute, both going and returning.

The Southern Pacific Company and its connections operate through sleeping car lines from various eastern points.

Information relative to the rates, routes and through service will be cheerfully furnished by W. G. Niemeyer, G. W. A., S. P. Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, III.

Epworth League Meeting
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
July 18-21,
VIA
THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Tickets on sale July 6 to 12, 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 on or address

Special Epworth League train will leave Chicago at 6:30 p.m., Bloomington at 10:00 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.

The Epimancipator.

Our official organ, THE EPIIMANCIPATOR, is the only independent, non-partisan temperance paper in Illinois. We believe the world is need of such a paper, and we want to extend its circulation and influence.

THE EPIIMANCIPATOR is sane, free, crisp and new, and under the new policy has received many compliments. It is a small eight page monthly, and contains leading articles, news, foreign, domestic and state, pertinent editorials, notes on Illinois work and problems, and miscellaneous articles.

The subscription price is 25 cents per year, or 15 cents in clubs of ten. From now on, if you are a paid subscriber try to interest a friend. Sample copies may be had.

The Co-operative Idea Applied to Temperance.

The Anti-Saloon League is simply an agency of the people for fighting the saloon. It needs your money, but it also needs your co-operation. You probably have prominent or wealthy friends who are temperance sympathizers, and would help the League if, it were endorsed by somebody whom they know. They may never have heard its work presented.

Can you not afford to bring the Anti-Saloon League to the attention of such persons? It is not clear that if friends would send in money without making us earn it first, we would have time to do more actual work? Send us a carefully selected short list of the names of strong temperance men and women who are able to help financially.

Before you throw this into the waste basket just figure out how soon the temperance cause will succeed if everybody does the same with similar communications.

You could easily get four subscriptions to THE EPIIMANCIPATOR, our official organ, at twenty-five cents each. This would help us to extend our influence and increase the power of the League.

Sensational Object Lesson.

A liquor premier secretly pays to prohibition Kansas as having six distilleries, while high license Nebraska has but one. The report is in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Very true. But our liquor friend will look at page 301 of the report and see that while six distilleries of Kansas consumed 663 barrels of grains and malt, the one distillery of Nebraska consumed 479, 667 barrels of grain and malt. Thus we see that the one distillery of Nebraska used 725 times as much as the six distilleries of Kansas.

Reads Like a Fairy Tale.

Crossing the Rockies on a 43 foot grade, light, easy curves, heavy 80 lb. steel rails, a perfectly ballasted roadbed, over picturesque embankments, through tunnel bored in solid granite, stone and steel bridges, is now an accomplished fact.

A fascinating panorama of marvels of engineering.

To see this railway is a fairy tale to the Union Pacific R. R.

J. H. Lothrop, General Agent.
St. Louis, Mo.
County Organization.

Campaign Opened for the Next Legislative Battle.

The Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill to Be Vigorously Pushed all Along the Line.

The passage of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill depends upon the interest manifested by the people. Aggressive, systematic organization work will be pushed until every county and township in the state has a working Anti-Saloon League.

On June 25th a preliminary meeting was held in Decatur to take steps looking to an organization of Mason county. Although the preparatory plans had been seriously interfered with, a number of delegates were present and plans were laid for a thorough, permanent organization within a few months, and also the holding of a great county convention. Every township is to have its county vice president who will be the connecting link between the county organization and the local League.

Special efforts will be made to bring to the attention of every right thinking citizen the injustice and inequality of the present laws.

Rev. J. W. Robbins, pastor of the Christian church, Harrisstown, was made temporary chairman. The chairman and Rev. J. A. Keener, pastor Presbyterian church, Blue Mound, and Prof. E. A. Gaston, superintendent of city schools and Rev. Thomas Weems, both of Decatur, representing the Baptist and Methodist churches, respectively, were appointed an executive committee to make arrangements. The spirit of quiet aggressive earnestness which characterized the delegates, was especially noticeable.

Rev. David Gay, formerly a presiding elder in the Methodist church, and also for a number of years superintendent of the children’s home movement in Missouri, is devoting his entire time to the county organization work and is meeting with a most cordial reception and the work is being attended with gratifying results. A compact organization of temperance people for the passage of a measure like the Anti-Saloon League local option bill will be a powerful force for use along all lines of good citizenship.

Hyde Park Wins Again

Supreme Court Decision Which Means that the People Will be Protected in their Rights If They Have Courage Enough to Assert them.

The following editorial from the Chicago Record-Herald reviews the situation very fairly. The fight made by Mr. Farwell and the Hyde Park Association is a matter that has attracted national attention. By keeping twelve square miles of territory in the city of Chicago free from saloons this association and its intrepid and level-headed secretary have demonstrated that the people can drive saloons out and keep them out when they really want to do it.

 Hyde Park’s Decisive Victory.

Once more and in a most decisive manner, the supreme court of Illinois has pronounced the Hyde Park prohibition territory inviolable. For more than a decade, or ever since under the annexation act of 1889, the citizens of Hyde Park have had to stand guard with unrelenting vigilance over the guaranty that such an act should not involve the admission of saloons into their prohibition territory.

They have won successive victories over the attempts to sell liquor in Hyde Park by the glass and by the gallon. They have sustained the local option act, where it was applied and the prohibitory act where it was in force. They have drawn a line of legal decisions around twelve square miles of prohibition territory within which no saloon license can be granted, and another around thirty-eight square miles where local option has to be consulted in permitting the legal sale of liquor.

Wherever the question has come before the supreme court, as in 1891, 1896, 1899 and 1901, the laws passed by the Village of Hyde Park to protect it from saloons passed before it was annexed to Chicago have been held binding and operative. They are all clinched and riveted by the decision rendered in the case of Felix J. Reavis, keeper of a meat market and grocery on Cottage Grove in the prohibition district against Mayor Harrison to compel him to issue a license to sell malt liquor in barrels of one gallon or more at a time. Judge Danne granted the writ of mandamus to that effect. But the appellate court reversed his decision, and the supreme court affirms the action of the appellate court.

We trust this ends the efforts of the saloon and brewing interests to break into territory where they are not wanted by a large majority of residents and to get the authorities of Chicago to break faith with the people of Hyde Park, who only consented to annexation on the assurance they they could bring their prohibition or local option privileges with them.

It is worthy of remark that under the protecting aegis of its prohibition and local option laws the population of Hyde Park has grown from 90,006 in 1890 to 212,920 in 1906. If this rate of growth is kept up for another decade the district with have a population of nearly a million in 1910. And there can be no question that the barriers which the saloon men have been trying to break down are being and are contributing to the popularity of the district for residence purposes.

Too great credit cannot be given to the Hyde Park Protective Association and Mr. Farwell for the energy, vigilance and perseverance they have displayed in fighting the battles of the prohibition district to a successful issue, and it is gratifying to know that material assistance has been given to the association by the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and State’s Attorney.

SPRINGFIELD CITY COUNCIL

Recent Action Shows Great Need of Passage of Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill.

The recent spectacle in Springfield offers the best reason yet presented for the passage of the local option bill. A saloon district ordinance had been passed in Springfield, requiring the saloonkeepers who are required to continue in business outside of certain limits to obtain the consent of the property owners representing a majority of the frontage within a radius of two blocks of the location of the proposed dramshop. Immediately after it was passed efforts were made to repeal it. Prominent citizens without regard to party affiliation or temperance views demanded that it should be allowed to stand. Public meetings were held and petitions to the council circulated and signed. The press of the city with one exception insisted that the ordinance provided nothing that did not belong to the people as a body, and of right. Notwithstanding that, at a recent meeting of the council the ordinance was amended so as to shift the burden and compel the property owners who do not want a saloon outside of a certain district to file a protest. In other words, that a license could be issued before the property owners knew that it was even contemplated and that there is no provision for giving notice it will be seen (Continued on page 4, column 3).
The Emancipator.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League at Springfield, Ill.
William H. Anderson, Editor.

Vol. 2
August, 1901.
No. 8

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

The Midland, of Chicago, recently reprinted the Illinois Anti-Saloon League platform and explanatory note, with favorable comment.

Tell Your Pastor.

In order to disseminate some general information about existing laws and the benefits to be derived from the enactment of our proposed Local Option bill, we hereby offer a year's free subscription to THE EMMANIPATOR for any pastor or regular supply who serves a charge of any denomination in the State of Illinois, who is not now a dry man, and who is willing to become one at the rate of 25 cents a year, provided such pastor will send, with his subscription the names of all other pastors of his town and the denominations which they represent.

The editor of the Kansas issue states that a trip o' ten months, embarking over two hundred Kansas towns, leads him to believe that the temperance sentiment in Kansas is greater and more vital than it has ever been. The story that prohibition is weakening in Kansas is sent out by those who wish that was the case. "No one but he who comes in contact with it understands the real depth and strength of prohibition sentiment among the Kansas people. The principle of prohibition has become as firmly implanted in the minds of the best citizens of Kansas as the principle of freedom was established in the days of border ruffianism.

Emancipator's Vacation.

Our readers will probably notice that this number of THE EMMANIPATOR is smaller than usual, being only four pages in place of eight. This is as it comes to us, as we cannot come to a summer vacation and will retain our rating for entrance at periodicals and some of the postoffice. Our friends, however, have no ground for complaint because the subscription price of THE EMMANIPATOR is less than that of most Anti-Saloon League papers of the same size or even smaller, and everything in the paper is not fresh for use. Not a single inch of "boiler-plate" has ever been used in THE EMMANIPATOR.

At the time this number of the paper appears the editor will be on the Pacific Coast taking advantage of his first vacation since entering the work, and for that matter the first one for a number of years before. Lest any of our friends should think that Anti-Saloon League workers have no right to vacations, allow us to suggest that our work will be more effective and also that the primary object of the trip is to present the work of the Anti-Saloon League at the great international gathering of your friends to be held in San Francisco July 18-21.

Newspaper Sanction of Falsehoods.

Some time ago the pro-beer canton press published in the United States a report printed a report, said to have been forwarded to the war department by Col. Van Horne, Commandant at Fort Sheridan, regarding the evil effects of beer in a canteen. The alleged report said there had been an epidemic of desertion, that there had been a saturnalia of drunken ca- reons at Highwood. That the soldiers were selling their uniforms to raise money for drink, and much more to the same effect. This report was said to have been asked for by the war department, and was given with much malice and looked as if it were genuine. Investigation shows that no report was asked for by the War Department, and that the report was made by Col. Van Horne. The Colonel, though not friendly to anti-canteen legislation, declared that the credit to him was an "utter fabrication, the fake of some over-enterprising newspaper man"—that he had not sent to Washington or by the War Department as reported, any report whatever, nor had he been requested to do so by the authorities at any time since the passage of the new law, and that no one had any right to speak for him in regard to the matter, nor use his name in connection with the matter.

The American issue obtains reports week by week of what appears relative to temperance sentiment in the canteen, and the liquor traffic, from over two hundred of the leading newspapers of the country. As long as THE EMMANIPATOR published the statement of the Canteen, the American issue has been made by Col. Van Horne. So far, we have not seen the publication by one of his denial. He has made such a statement. What are we to think of the fakery and recklessness of a secular press conducted on such principles?

Some enterprising newspaper reporter concocted that alleged report, of nothing but his own imagination. Some newspaper paid him for doing so. When it was found fault the report was based on a fabrication, if there had ever been any desire for publishing the truth upon the part of the journal which first printed the same, the fabrication would have been disposed of and the reporter discharged, but nothing of the sort has been done. The journal that published the falsehood is known to be in the hands of one who is known to be an alien, but all other others have become participants in the same crime.

The same cosmopolitanism that the part of the newspaper press in the systematic, willful deception of the public, is seen in other matters also. Some newspaper correspondent fabricated the terrible stories of torture and massacre of missionaries during the Boxer outbreak in China. Every journal which was imposed upon by publishing them, should at once turn them in and hunt out the author of the unspeakable calumny, and its sympathies and feelings of the civilized world. Nothing was ever done, so far as we can learn.

Great part of the secular press seems to exist, not for the purpose of furnishing the public with truthful information, but for imposing upon the unthinking public, national falsehoods, which will sell its papers. Until the public rises in revolt against such系统的 and consistent impostion and demands the punishment of newspaper reporters who palm such falsehood upon the public, the press may be expected to continue its course of falsehood. Reporters would not do such things unless they were unscrupulous, and paid for it.—American Times.
Re-enforcement for Illinois.

Rev. E. G. Saunderson Comes to this State From Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Edward G. Saunderson, who was under contract to come to Illinois and take the Danasburg District about a year ago and was prevented by causes beyond his control, has finally found it possible to accept an invitation to come to Illinois and engage in the general work of the League in this State.

Mr. Saunderson received his college education at Albert College, Belleville, Canada, and for a number of years was successfully engaged in the regular work of the ministry, but saw in the Anti-Saloon League an inviting and promising field for effective work. He comes to us in the maturity of ripened powers but with the vigor and enthusiasm.

sum of youth, making a most happy combination for effective work. He is not only a man of ideas, but he "does things".

Mr. Saunderson was engaged with great success in the work of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League in the Twin City district, embracing St. Paul and Minneapolis. Later, he has been in charge of the Cleveland, Ohio, district and Supt. Baker advises us that his work was highly satisfactory and that they should have been glad to have kept him in that state. He comes to us with nothing but good words concerning his character and ability from all those who have known him.

For the present Mr. Saunderson will devote his attention to the work of the Agitation Department and will assume the title of Superintendent of Agitation. He will begin the performance of his duties about the first of August. We bespeak for him the support and co-operation of all friends of temperance in the state.

Afraid the League Will Make the Saloon Respectable.

A letter received at our office expresses the views of numerous people with whom we have come in contact. The writer is afraid the Anti-Saloon League will make the saloon respectable, hence there should be no law enforcement work. His proposition is that the saloon should be absolutely prohibited. He did not vote at the last spring election because none of the candidates were absolutely pledged against the saloon business.

We yield to no one in hostility to the saloon, but the question occurs to us, how can sufficient votes be gotten to absolutely prohibit the saloon in a community which is not interested enough to even enforce existing laws? For example, it is not sufficient sentiment in a community to compel the closing of saloons on one day in seven, and that the Sabbath, how much more success would attend an attempt in that community to close the saloons on all of the seven days?

The purpose of law enforcement work as done by the Anti-Saloon League is not to "reform the saloon", as our brother thinks, but to try to arouse sentiment among the people to stand for their rights. When this is more than the next step is in order, but we cannot see how it is the part of wisdom to refuse to do what may be accomplished simply because it is not all that we want.

Freak laws and spasms of legislative effort have hindered the cause of reform in all directions. A law is bound to be in advance of some members of a community, but if in advance of the moral sense of the community as a whole, it will either be repealed or disregarded, and efforts to secure the enactment of a law which cannot be enforced are prejudicial to the cause of real reform. The problem confronting temperance workers today is to arouse Christian and other law-abiding citizens to a realization of theiquity of the saloon, and when this realization comes, the question of laws to express the public sentiment will be easily solved.

In brief, in the last analysis that is not law which is not supported by the sanction of the governing power. In

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 without 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 contributors. Payment of the entire amount at once will be acceptable. Subscriptions of one dollar or more per month may be paid to be paid in four quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
Practical Politics.

GREAT VICTORY IN OHIO.

Ohio Anti-Saloon League Forces the Retirement of Caldwell.

The League Protects Its Friends and Metes Out Political Defeat to its Enemies.

As an illustration of the Anti-Saloon League idea as applied to practical politics we point with pride to recent occurrences in the state of Ohio where the Republican party, which is politically supreme in that state, acceded to the reasonable demands made by the Ohio League. Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, who was opposed the last time by the League on account of the fact that he was the representative of liquor interests and who ran 40,000 votes behind his ticket on account of this opposition, was a candidate for renomination. The League early announced its frank hostility to his candidature. Prominent politicians insisted that Caldwell would not be nominated, but that at last moment, because of the application of the League's pressure by those who did not dare run counter to the sentiment expressed by the Anti-Saloon League, Caldwell was withdrawn. He attempts to pose as a martyr to party welfare and that much empty satisfaction his candidature will be heaped upon him by those who understand the facts.

A letter from Supt. Baker says: "We have been able to defeat with two exceptions every prominent opponent to the Clar.-bill. (The Clar. Bill is a local option bill designed to give the State of Ohio the same legal advantage it lost by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League local option bill. "We have been able to defeat our friends without an exception who favored the Clar. Bill, and that, too, in counties with such support as Columbus and Dayton. Almost the entire legislative ticket nominated is friendly to the principles advocated by the League. The most notable victory won by our Ohio brethren was the defeat of Senator Selby, who had been especially and disgustingly obnoxious to temperance interests, and the defeat of the man calling to liquor men from the fact that in his place was nominated ex-Representative W. S. Harris, who was the author of the Harris Local Option Bill five years ago."

A special effort had been made in Franklin County, containing the capital city, to defeat the author of the Clar. local option bill, but he was nominated on the first ballot and led the entire ticket.

If the people of Illinois will support the Illinois League by influence and money as heartily as the people of Ohio support the League of that state, we can and will when as old, be equally powerful in behalf of civic righteousness. The people of Ohio contribute close to $50,000 annually to carry on the work in that state, and the League to put more men into the field and increase its efficiency.

The following quotation from the Columbus Citizen shows what the representative press, outside of those subsidized by the liquor interests, has to say about the situation in that state.

What They Say.

"Lieutenant Governor Caldwell has been turned down. His failure to secure renomination for lieutenant governor and his position in the way was solely and directly due to the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League."

"All day Monday the Caldwell situation continued to plague the leaders. The temperance people stood firm. Superintendent Baker of the Anti-Saloon League was on the ground and declared that if the party forced the nomination of Caldwell the temperance people of the state would take it as a direct affront and would act accordingly.

"For hours efforts were made to compel Cox to assume the responsibility of re- ing Caldwell, but the Cincinnati boss could not see it that way. Efforts were made to induce Caldwell to withdraw his name, but he refused."

"After supper Monday evening a conference was held at the Ohio Home, at which it was decided that Caldwell should not be nominated. Cox protested, but in the end Caldwell was told that he was endangering the ticket."

"When this situation was reached Cox consented, and as a balm to the feelings of Caldwell, to the announcement that "Hamilton county withdraws the name of Lieutenant Governor Caldwell and substitutes the name of Senator Carl J. Nipper of Cincinnati for Lieutenant Governor."

"Cox did not fail of his own accord. He was pushed by Dils, Hana and the other leaders after coaxing proved of no avail.

"This will end the fight of the Anti-Saloon League against the state ticket. Senator Carl Nipper is not an advocate of the Clar. bill and two years ago he voted against it, but he was not a bitter opponent and was not active in working against the bill. He voted against it because the people of Cincinnati, whom he represented, were supposed to be opposed to it."

"The nomination of Senator Nipper will be satisfactory to the Anti-Saloon League and ought to be no great harm if either the state ticket or Senator Foraker, not this will not mean that individual will be opposed to the Clar. bill, but will be fought by the League."

"Senator Foraker is said to have taken an active hand in the retirement of Caldwell after he arrived on the ground and found the sentiment against the Cincinnati candidate."

"As Lieutenant Governor Caldwell prostituted his office by openly lobbying agin the Clar. bill and when he aroused the ire of the League, when the bill was sent over to the senate from the house by having the document put into his pocket and carrying it around for three days before he gave it to the senate, in many other respects he forgot his official position in his real work to the people of the state and the League had laid plans which promised his defeat."

Rev. Baker Satisfied.

Speaking of the result late last night, Superintendent Baker of the Anti-Saloon League said that the League had won a great victory and he was feeling very good. He declared that the League was satisfied with the nomination of Carl Nipper because, while Nipper was against the League last session, he is regarded by all men who know him as a very fair man in all matters. "Senator Nipper is worth more than the Clar. bill ever was," said Rev. Baker.

The retirement of Caldwell is a bitter blow to the saloon men of the state. While Nipper is a liberal, he does not stand for saloons as does Caldwell. Caldwell was fought on his personal characteristics, but because he was regarded as the personal representative and attorney of the leaders of the state and the defeat of Caldwell, or rather his forced retirement, is simply a blow at their power and a recognition of the Anti-Saloon League crown.

"Joe Miller, on Sunday evening, discussing the situation, declared that the party leaders of the Republican party were rattled and that they were stampeding to the temperance crowd. Joe was sore. He said that the Republican leaders would keep on until they made Baker a great leader in this state."

He Couldn't Afford It.

The other day a Lincoln man went to the family grocery and bought two pounds of that frightfully cheap coffee which is composed of roasted peas, walnut shells and tan bark; the grocer asked him why he didn't pay a little more and get a good coffee that would be a delight to his family and he replied that he couldn't afford it. It is a slight to economize in his living expenses, as his family was very frequent and widespread. Then he went out and purchased a bowl of whisky that cost him fifteen cents; he also bought a ten cent cigar, and set it down to it. In the course of an hour he hiked in a couple of nickels for beer, and invested in another cigar. When dinner time approached he felt the need of an appetizer, and he went to a boose emporium and threw in a large flagon of red ink. Then he repaired to his happy home and swallowed a lot of the abominable coffee, congratulating himself while drinking it upon his successful efforts to cut down expenses. There are many men who are consistent in the same way.—Exchange.

Austins, Texas, licenses sixteen saloons at $1,800 apiece, and allows them no screens, chairs, tables, or music.

(Continued from page 1).

that the ordinance was, to say the least, badly disgraced. We fail to see what more the people can object when they allow saloon interests to elect officials. If they have favors from public officials we must give them. Such incidents emphasize clearly the need of getting the liquor question entirely out of the politics and settling it by itself upon its merits. The passage of the Anti-Saloon League bill, however, has been amended slightly to remove some objections and make the bill and the petition of the citizens of Springfield and other places to create anti-saloon districts under the state law and therein of right, free from interference on the part of any city officials.

The Springfield city council has given to the citizens of Springfield the best reason yet adduced why they should enthusiastically favor the Anti-Saloon League local option bill.
A Forward Step.

A State Office Established in Chicago.

Rev. E. G. Sauderson, Assistant State Superintendent, in charge.

A Recognition of Need of Closer Union of Temperance Forces in State and City for Mutual Benefit, Protection and Advancement.

All Lines of League Activity to be Vigorously Pushed; Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill to receive Special Attention.

Recognizing the fact that the saloon question in Illinois can only be solved by bringing to bear upon it the calm judgment and aroused conscience of the people of the state as a whole, persuading that the passage of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill, which is designed to secure to the people the privilege of exercising directly and effectively their inherent right to control the liquor traffic, can only be accomplished by a united effort in both country and city, it is believed that the Christian and law-abiding citizens of the state are ready for such a step, we have opened a State office in Chicago.

As announced in the August EMANCIPATOR, Rev. E. G. Sauderson, whose active cooperation in the work we have been fortunate enough to secure, has assumed charge of the agitation department of the state work, under the title of Superintendent of Agitation. In process of the development of plans long in contemplation, Mr. Sauderson has been made Assistant State Superintendent, and put in charge of the Chicago office.

The opening of a Chicago headquarter with the assistant state superintendent in charge marks but the wider unfolding of our plans to unite the churches in one practical, sustained effort to destroy the saloon, and also the bringing of the great city of Chicago and the rest of the state into closer relations, for mutual benefit, in the great work.

The legislative headquarters will remain in Springfield, the capital, under the immediate supervision of the State Superintendent. The general work of law enforcement will, for the present, at least, be directed from the Springfield office. Mr. Sauderson, from the Chicago headquarters, will have general charge of the work of agitation, with supervision of district superintendents throughout the state, and will give personal attention, after the expiration of the term of Dr. F. W. Cross as superintendent of the Chicago district, to the work in Chicago and vicinity.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is one of thirty-eight state and territorial leagues which affiliate with and constitute the American Anti-Saloon League.

FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

The idea that one man, or a few men engaged in the active work, constitute the Anti-Saloon League and are the only ones concerned in its success, is out of date. Pastors and laymen are beginning to comprehend what efficient and successful workers have long been insisting, viz.: that the League is not so much an organization of individuals as a federation of organizations. Its sole object is to unify saloon opponents and turn the opposition to practical account. We have recently defined the Illinois Anti-Saloon League as “A union of moral forces for practical work against the saloon.” The plan of work, as outlined by the three departments of Agitation, Legislation and Law Enforcement, has already created and strengthened a rigorous public sentiment; second, to crystallize the sentiment into law; and, third, to enforce the law.

We desire to call attention to the logical sequence above. It is important that our plans be wise, but it is more important that we do the best we can now. Carlyle says: “Do the duty which lies nearest thee—when thou sayest ‘second’ thy second duty will already have become clearer.” Our first duty is to arouse the church to a realization of the integrity of the liquor traffic and her responsibility in the premises. This accomplished, the question of ultimate organization will take care of itself. The accomplishment of it is the province of our first, or Agitation department. When sentiment is created it should be made permanent in the form of statutory enactment, but a campaign to secure the passage of a measure like our local option bill is a most effective means of agitation because it offers encouragement in the way of tangible results. The real value of the Law Enforcement work lies in demonstrating that mere regulation of that which is wrong can never be satisfactory, and that the saloon cannot occupy tenable ground within the pale of law.

The enforcement of laws like the restrictive features of the Dram Shop act and the Sunday closing statute is important and valuable if the proper function and relative worth of such work are clearly in mind, but the saloon causes will go down in defeat only after a broader and deeper movement of which such enforcement activity is merely a part.

We are not only seeking to aid individual communities in their efforts to curb the lawlessness of the saloon, pending the growth of public opinion strong enough to outlaw it as an institution, but in the name of the Lord whom we serve, for the integrity of our churches and the safety of our homes, we purpose to develop a strong state-wide movement which will inspire, encourage and enable Christian citizens to assume control of governmental agencies and administer them for the glory of God and the uplifting of men.

We confidently appeal to pastors, church organizations and individual laymen to become actively and effectually identified with the movement. We appreciate the fact that to secure your support and cooperation our plans and methods are wise and practical; second, that the management is trusted and confided to us; third, that we are here to stay. The first point we are content to submit to your own judgment. We will gladly afford all reasonable facilities to enable any friend of the work to satisfy his mind on the second. And the third we are proving daily.

Chicago residence districts can never obtain absolute direct control of the sale of liquor except by a law passed by the legislature of the state. Small cities cannot escape the thralldom of whiskey councils elected upon various issues, and the farmers can never put an end to the tyranny of taxation to pay for ages caused by the saloon without being allowed a voice in deciding the question whether or not shall be licensed, without the aid of some Chicago members of the legislature in drafting and enacting a proper bill. We are one. Our interests are one. The problems confronting us are different only in degree and cannot be solved except by united action. Let us work as one.

Are They Outlaws?

"Every wholesale and retail liquor dealer in this country is regarded, by a large class of people, as an outlaw.—The South West (liquor organ)."

It is not surprising that the number of people who consider the saloon an outlaw is steadily increasing. The EMANCIPATOR published a recent number an official statement, signed by the secretary of the Illinois Retail Liqour Dealers Protective Association, to the effect that there is not a saloonkeeper doing any considerable business in the state of Illinois who does not lay himself open to the law a hundred times every day. As this statement was made as an inducement to join the said organization the information naturally follows that these saloon organizations are formed for mutual protection in outlawry.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

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OFFICIAL DEGENERATES.
A recent number of the Kansas issue is devoted to official perfidy. Several libel suits are threatened as a result of the plain language of a recent editorial, which has made a number of the corrupt officials tremble in their boots. It is true that a man cannot be convicted of perfidy on the account of violation of his oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. However, a man who swears that he will support the constitution of the United States and of the state in which he lives, and will enforce the laws of his commonwealth, when he declares that the law is a mockery, and bears it on his body and soul, is beneath the contempt of decent men. The only starting thing about the situation is that the reputable members of the community are not sufficiently wise and practical in their day and generation to keep such fellows in private life, or to relegate them there when they have been found out.

THE EMANCIPATOR.

Important Announcement.

We expect to print in the October number the revised form of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill as it will be presented to the next legislature. This will be followed by the publication of the present laws, with decisions of the higher Courts.

Send in your subscription now.

Mrs. Nation may be an anarchist but we desire to call attention to the fact that it was saloon anarchists of law and saloon anarchy which inspired Mrs. Nation’s unusual procedure.

We are anxious to receive subscriptions to the EMANCIPATOR, but do not imagine you have paid the sum of 25c. for this paper that you have made a large contribution. We are perfectly willing to circulate the EMANCIPATOR at cost, but we do it with the hope and belief that people will realize that the suppression of the saloon is their work.

The EMANCIPATOR for the next Year.

The August number of the EMANCIPATOR is only four pages. We regret that this is so, but have been so busy doing things that there has been less than the usual limited time for telling about them. Beginning with the next number we shall print eight pages as heretofore.

We are grateful to our friends for the many favors shown the EMANCIPATOR during the past season and we intend that it shall take no backward. Our plans involve the printing of a large number of matters which are of interest to temperance workers throughout the state. We will be glad to have our friends send us information or temperance items. Whenever the work and the financial situation will justify it we shall turn the EMANCIPATOR into a weekly.

The States Attorney and the Gambling Situation.

The various complications in Springfield gambling circles with arrests and counter-arrests have reached the point where many of the citizens are beginning to understand that the easiest way to solve the question is to close the whole business. Attempts to do so—ring a final, forceful realization of the fact that the way to start would be by electing the right kind of officials.

After the killing of a man in the "protected establishment" of the boss gambler the EMANCIPATOR took the position that while the mayor of Springfield was responsible, State’s Attorney Shutt might have prevented it by any ordinary attempt to discharge the duties of his office. Since a gambler was killed in a Springfield saloon the state attorney has no right under the law to decide whether gambling houses shall be open or closed.

It is his duty to prosecute those who conduct gambling establishments. This is a proper order, even if a cheap bluff made to delude respectable citizens, or for some other purpose, or else it is conclusive evidence that the state’s attorney has no business to try a case involving the suppression of the saloon—his work.

A Word of Greeting.

If God leads us (and He will if we follow), the churches of Illinois will by united and earnest action accomplish much against the saloon—the arch enemy of the home and the nation.

The saloon is making it practically impossible for many of our boys to be honest and our girls to be pure. Jesus took the children in His arms and said "Of such is the Kingdom"; but the saloon destroys the sanctity of the home, makes fatherhood a mockery and often motherhood a curse, and forces childhood into debauchery and crime.

Listen! Do not you hear our God calling His church, now that she has the power, to go out and destroy the enemy? "Be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet, while God is marching on!"

E. G. SAUNDERS.
The Function of the Anti-Saloon League.

The true function of the Anti-Saloon League is to federate the Christian churches, for the special purpose of destroying the saloon. Differences of opinion exist as to what shall be the final form of organization to accomplish the legal destruction of the saloon. With that question we have now small concern. The first problem is to arouse and unite the churches.

How shall this be done? By a movement within the churches themselves, locally under the pastors, at all stages fully directed and controlled as a church movement, always appealing to the people as a moral issue, and reaching into political action only because of the necessity to make effective our moral convictions.

Systematic agitation is the first consideration. The convictions and instincts of the church are against the saloon, but there is a lack of knowledge. There is need of aroused interest. Even those who are now semi-helpless would be aroused to desperation to find a way to destroy the saloon. If the appalling picture of the ravages of rum were paraded. If the church could see the saloon as it is, she would not tolerate it.

The church must learn to act as a unit. There is no proposition on which the question is more thoroughly united than on this, "the saloon must go". If we can have a movement of the church such that the church has confidence in it as being in itself the unity of action desired will be attained.

There are those who fear that the element of financial profit involved will make the united saloon interests invincible against an attack based upon principle and righteousness. It is true that the saloon's wealth gives it a great immediate advantage, but when the issue is clearly drawn, and the people are stirred, church members and adherents who are unalterably opposed to the traffic will be found to greatly outnumber saloon advocates.

The immediate business of this modern movement in the church is to awaken interest, give information, and bring the people to realize the importance of the nation to bear on one point. God in His providence has given some good results already, and will take care of the final plans and issue, if we follow where He leads. The enforcement of repressive laws has its proper place as sentiment makes it possible. The passage of better laws, and particularly the election of truly men for public office must receive increasing attention, but the first thing is the federation and education of the church forces against the saloon.

E. G. B.

A Visit to Kansas.

The superintendent recently had the privilege of visiting the headquarters of the Kansas State Temperance Union. In that state they are making preparations for a general revival of good conduct, including the pledge-signing features.

We saw from personal observation during several days spent in different cities in the state that in some localities the prohibitory law is ignored, but that in others it is so well enforced and the sentiment is so strong that whatever drinking there may be is done secretly.

Conversation with well informed conservative business men leads us to the conclusion that the crusade of Mrs. Menelau has been of great benefit to the state in calling attention to the law enforcement of law and in arousing the people to a realization of the fact that the future prosperity and solvency of the state depends upon strengthening public sentiment and uniting the moral forces to such an extent that only trustworthy local executive officers are elected.

Planes for Agitation.

Assuming that it is the church's business to oppose the saloon, and that, as Beecher said, "When the church votes as a unit the saloon will go", how shall the churches be led to unity of action?

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League, which has a right to exist only as it is a federation of the churches, offers the plan and the agency.

The plan includes an annual Anti-Saloon field day in every church, with an address under our direction by a specialist on the great theme (and incidentally a card free will offering for the expenses), and the continuance of the agitation by the pastors in their community, with our assistance.

The lower the tone of public sentiment on the saloon question in any community the greater need that the pastors and temperature leaders wisely agitate the question.

Practical suggestions will be given in any case of inquiry as to best known methods for systematic agitation.

Literature will be supplied, speakers provided and other assistance rendered up to the limit of the resources at our command.

We confidently appeal to every opponent of the saloon to aid in this state-wide campaign.

We believe that the securing of a wisely constructed local option bill to be the thing nearest within reach. What can we do to serve you? When can we make a date with you?

Address the Superintendent of Agitation.

Cold Comfort.

The esteemed Champion of Pair Play of Chicago takes great comfort in the fact that at the convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters at Detroit there were only 121 votes in favor of a constitutional amendment disqualifying liquor dealers from membership and $6 against the amendment and that the Illinois dealers are still able to remain in the order because a two-thirds vote could not be gotten against them.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The responsibility for destroying the saloon in this state rests upon the Christian people of Illinois. The Anti-Saloon League is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the money which is furnished to pay expenses. If you contribute voluntarily the full amount can be used in actual work. Compelling us to collect all funds involves a loss of valuable time, and the waste of money which is needed for other purposes.

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 equal installments, the first payment to be due at once.

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"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 quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
NOTES.

Rev. David Gay has been doing effective work in Montrier and Montgomery counties.

The proposed publication of the Illinois liquor laws, with annotations, which will begin some time this fall, is arousing interest and bringing the EMANCIPATOR subscribers.

"An occasional sermon on temperance and the doldrum exaltation" is too much, that saloons are allowed to carry on their dreadful work is a back number in temperance reform."—Anti-Saloon Herald (184).

Dr. Horace Reed, our state president, and Mr. White, of the southern division, with his stereotype, represented the State League and entertained the people at the Pasa Chautauqua on Monday, August 12th.

The crusade against treating is being vigorously pushed in the east. The spokesman is Hon. Thomas B. Muenau in the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic organization, is spreading throughout the order.

The cordiality with which our new assistant state superintendent has been received in Chicago and vicinity is gratifying evidence that the mission of the Anti-Saloon League and the scope of its work are being more thoroughly understood and appreciated.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, August 20th and 21st, the superintendent addressed large and enthusiastic audiences at the special Temperance Day services at the camp meetings at Lena and Franklin Grove. Temperance sentiment in that end of the state is getting ready to crystallize into something solid.

Our offer to pastors to send the EMANCIPATOR gratis, if they do not want one year free to every pastor who sends in the name and addresses of each pastor in his city will be kept open a little while longer. A Chicago pastor who will send us the names and addresses of the members of his Preachers' Meeting or the pastors of his denomination will receive the paper.

The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer says of our new assistant state superintendent with reference to his effort in Cleveland: "Mr. Saunderston came to Cleveland from Minneapolis last December and since his connection with the local force has succeeded in a marked degree in the work assigned to him. He acted here in connection with Wayne B. Wheeler, taking care of the agitation work while Mr. White guarded for the enforcement of the law".

We are constantly in receipt of inquiries about law enforcement work. Such matters always receive prompt and careful attention. We desire to say again that the Anti-Saloon League detectives, who do so much to assist our friends, are not to be thanked, but instead to be thanked and assisted. We do not guarantee that evidence will be secured, but convictions will result from it, for these matters are dependent upon circum-

stances beyond our control. We do agree to use our utmost endeavors to enable local organizations to secure honest service at reasonable rates, with the assurance that the evidence will be produced in court when wanted.

The state's attorney of one of the largest counties in the state recently secured the services of two detectives for the purpose of obtaining evidence of violations of liquor and gambling laws in the various towns throughout his county. Ask your own state's attorney why he does not do something of the kind.

Exchange Beer For Loot.

Evanston "blini pig" keepers and drivers of beer wagons have taken on a side line and are now doing a profitable business in country produce. The police say the hogs, sacks of oats, harness and all kinds of garden truck are now hauled by them into Chicago every night after their beer is delivered and disposed of at good profits. The articles are received in exchange for beer when the patrons lack the money, and the police claim that the entire lot is plunder that has been stolen.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Collisions.

"What would we like to know is, if the brewers only brew pure beer as they say they do, why is it they are opposed to a pure beer law."—Liquor Trades Review.

A great many other people would like to have the same conundrum answered.

"There are many admirable things about Booster J. Washington, one of which is that he has never said that he was a white man. —Columbus Standard.

And one of the many admirable traits of present day society is that it never accepts a saloonkeeper as a gentleman.

"You do not have to drink anything but milk and water if you do not want to. To pass a law for 'temperance liberty.'—South West (liquor organ).

And you ought not to be compelled to pay for the idle, fornication, paper and crime of those who drink whisky. That is personal justice.

"In accomplishing your day's work, you have simply to take one step at a time. To take that one step wisely is the thing. If you are climbing mountains, make your jumps small and you need not think about the mountain. If you are climbing a mountain, look down may make you dizzy; to look too far ahead may make you tired and discouraged."—Barrels and Bottles.

In order to take that one step wisely it strikes us as a good idea to take it (2) of the "collisions." It is not necessary to come up to one of the great ideals. The thing is to try and build a thing every good thing we say of any human being." Good as far as it goes!"—The Cornerstone.

How it would rejoice us to see the Cornerstone, and other official organs of the party, give just due, fair, square, warm-hearted recognition to something of a temperance sort out of their own organization, even though it does not come up to the highest ideals. What is the use of tying a string to every good thing we say of any human being? Good as far as it goes!"

"Strange it is to us that milk adulteration with poisonous chemicals is not followed by lynching when it is discovered. A man who puts one of these powerful preservatives in his milk literally murders dozens of babies as deliberately, and more cruelly, than if he cut their throats. Burning at the stake is too good for such a man."—The South West (liquor organ).

What about the makers of strychnine whisky? What about the manufacturers of arsenic beer? Are they having the "temperance" of the language of the state ministry in going into such hysteric over the murder of a few babies? It is almost as bad as the "temperance cranks" over the murder of 600,000 men per year by the liquor traffic.

American Issue.

The American Anti-saloon League will hold its national convention at Washington, D. C., about the first of December. Preparations are being made for a large attendance from all over the country.

Twenty-five cents pays for a year's subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR.
Local Option the Issue.

Revised Form of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Bill.

Outline by Sections, with Explanation, Comment and Suggestions Concerning Scope and Effect.

Certain Sections rewritten, new provisions added, and objections removed, making most fair, simple and comprehensive Local Option Law yet proposed in Illinois.

We herewith submit to the people of Illinois the revised form of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill. We have embodied in it all the desirable features suggested so far as the same could be included without marminating its symmetry or sacrificing its simplicity. We have carelessly considered all objections urged against the original draft, and so far as was consistent with the object of the measure, have removed the ground for the same. We have endeavored to avoid provisions of doubtful meaning and questionable utility, and to eliminate the possibility of inconsistency with itself and other laws, with the attendant confusion.

This bill, the passage of which shall be the main object of our work for some time to come, is a logical and complete application of the Local Option idea. If enacted, it will not, of its own force, close a single saloon, but it will enable the people to control the liquor traffic by a direct vote.

The general structure of the measure has not been altered, though sections have been added and there are many changes in phraseology. The provision enabling blocks or portions of wards to become "Anti-Saloon Territories" is new, as is also the section suggesting the form of petition and the method of establishing its genuineness. The special section providing the manner of reverting a vote was made necessary by the changed wording, and the extension of the Act to reach the whiskey "drum-mer" involved the insertion of a section defining unlawful selling. The sections prescribing the method of enforcing the penalty, enumerating the matters which need not be proved, and providing that places selling in violation of the Act shall be declared nuisances, have been inserted to make the measure more effective.

We do not claim that the bill as submitted is perfect, but we offer it as the most fair, simple and comprehensive law of the kind yet proposed in this state. We invite suggestions and criticisms, especially from the lawyers of the state. We shall continue our labor to secure its passage until this bill, or a similar one, becomes the law of the State of Illinois. When this shall be finally accomplished depends upon the earnestness of the people. Our efforts in this behalf are at forth for the benefit of the citizens of the state at large, and we hope and expect, as they grasp the situation, to receive their indorsement and support.

Outline of Bill.

Section 1.—Unlawful to license dram-shops within "Anti-Saloon Territory".

Section 2.—Manner of creating "Anti-Saloon Territory" from counties down to city blocks.

Section 3.—Form of petition. Prima facie evidence of genuineness.

Section 4.—Notice of submission of proposition to create "Anti-Saloon Territory".

Section 5.—Printing proposition on official ballots.

Section 6.—Record of result of vote. Manner of petition, directed to the county clerk, containing signatures of legal voters of such county in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast in such county at the last regular county election therein, to submit to the voters of such county the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" There shall be submitted at such election in the manner hereinafter provided, to the voters of such county, the proposition following, to-wit: "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" and if at such election the majority of the voters voting upon said proposition in such county shall vote in favor of the creation of "Anti-Saloon Territory", the whole of such county so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

(b)—Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk of any county in this State, at least sixty days before any regular county election in such county, of a written petition signed by the legal voters of such county in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast in such county at the last regular county election therein, to submit to the voters of such county the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" there shall be submitted at such election in the manner hereinafter provided, to the voters of such county, the proposition following, to-wit: "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" and if at such election the majority of the voters voting upon said proposition in such county shall vote in favor of the creation of "Anti-Saloon Territory", the whole of such county so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

Section 11.—Manner of enforcing fine or imprisonment. Suit before justice of the peace.

Section 12.—Facts not necessary to be proved. Who are competent witnesses.

Section 13.—All places where liquor is sold in violation of the Act declared nuisances.

Section 14.—Penalty for neglect of duty by clerk.

Section 15.—Applies to board of election commissioners in cities.

Section 16.—Does not affect "Prohibition Districts".
incorporated town, village or city, respectively, of a petition, directed to all the town, village or city, containing the signatures of legal voters thereof, respectively, in number not less than one-fourth of the total vote cast in such town, village or city, on the question of incorporating a town, village or city, respectively, at the last regular town, village or city election therein, to submit to the voters of such town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, at the last regular town, village or city election therein, to submit to the voters of such town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?", there shall be submitted at such election, in the manner herein provided, to the voters of such town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

(c)—Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any county in this state which has not become "Anti-Saloon Territory" in the manner herein provided, at least sixty days before any regular city election to be held in such city, a petition, directed to said clerk, containing the signatures of legal voters of any ward in such city, in number not less than one-fourth the total vote cast at the last regular city election in such city, to submit to the voters of such ward the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?", there shall be submitted at such election, in the manner herein provided, to the voters of such ward in the proposition following, to-wit: "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?"; and if at such election a majority of the voters voting upon said proposition in such ward shall vote in favor of the creation of "Anti-Saloon Territory", the whole of such ward so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

Section 4.—The clerk of any county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city with the said petition herein provided for shall be filed prior to any election herein specified, shall cause notice to be given of the submission at such election of the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" to the voters of such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, or of any ward of such city, in the manner now provided by law for giving notice of elections in counties, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, villages and cities, respectively, in accordance with the submission of the said proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" to the voters of such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, or of any ward of such city, shall likewise be published in such manner provided by law for the publication of the list of nominations to be voted for at general election, that the failure of such clerk to cause such notice to be given, or the failure of the proper public to publish notice of the submission of the said proposition as above provided, shall not affect the validity or binding force of the vote upon said proposition.

Section 5.—The officer with whom any such petition shall be filed as provided herein, shall cause said proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" to be put upon all the ballots in the proposition at which the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" shall be submitted, under the provisions of this Act, in the counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward, respectively, in the following manner, to-wit:

Section 6.—The clerk of any county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, respectively, of a petition, directed to the said clerk, containing the signatures of legal voters of any ward in such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward, respectively, the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?", there shall be submitted at such election, in the manner herein provided, to the voters of such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward, respectively, so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

(c)—Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city, at least sixty days prior to any regular city election to be held in such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

Section 7.—Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, or city, at least sixty days prior to any regular city election to be held in such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, so voting, shall, within the meaning of this Act, become and be designated "Anti-Saloon Territory".

Section 8.—The clerk of any county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, respectively, of a petition, directed to said clerk, containing the signatures of legal voters of any ward in such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward which has become "Anti-Saloon Territory" in the manner herein provided for shall be filed prior to any election herein specified, shall cause notice to be given of the submission at such election of the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" to the voters of such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, or of any ward of such city, in the manner now provided by law for giving notice of elections in counties, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, villages and cities, respectively, in accordance with the submission of the said proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" to the voters of such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village or city, or of any ward of such city, shall likewise be published in such manner provided by law for the publication of the list of nominations to be voted for at general election, that the failure of such clerk to cause such notice to be given, or the failure of the proper public to publish notice of the submission of the said proposition as above provided, shall not affect the validity or binding force of the vote upon said proposition.

Section 9.—The officer with whom any such petition shall be filed as provided herein, shall cause said proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" to be put upon all the ballots in the proposition at which the proposition "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" shall be submitted, under the provisions of this Act, in the counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward, respectively, in the following manner, to-wit:
THE EMANCIPATOR.

"Anti-saloon Territory", such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward, respectively, shall cease to be "Anti-Saloon Territory", and all general laws of the State of Illinois concerning the regulation or licensing of dram-shop and the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be in force in such county, town in counties under township organization, incorporated town, village, city or ward, respectively, to the exclusion of any other laws, until the judgment and costs are fully paid.

Sections 12. In all elections under this Act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall be unnecessary to state the kind of liquor sold; or to describe the place where sold; nor to show the testimony of the principal, to convict for the acts of an agent or servant; and in all cases the persons to whom intoxicating liquor shall be sold in violation of this Act, shall be competent witnesses.

Section 13. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this Act, shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars ($50), and imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, and it shall be a part of the judgment, upon the conviction of the keeper of such place, that he or she be shut up forever, the said keeper and his co-keeper in the same and every place hereinafter in the county, city, town or village, in the discretion of the court. Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of medicines, for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes by druggists who have been granted permits therefor in the manner provided by law, nor to the sale of intoxicating liquors in accordance with the terms of an unexpired dram-shop license, regularly issued, in good faith, according to law.

Section 10.—The giving away or delivery of any of the liquors mentioned in this Act in violation of the purpose of evading the provisions of this Act, or the making of orders or the making of agreements, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than ten hundred dollars ($500), and imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days 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 medicines, for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes by druggists who have been granted permits therefor in the manner provided by law, nor to the sale of intoxicating liquors in accordance with the terms of an unexpired dram-shop license, regularly issued, in good faith, according to law.

Section 11.—Any fine or imprisonment incurred in this Act may be enforced by indictment in any court of record having criminal jurisdiction, or the fine above may be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois; and in case of conviction the offender shall pay all costs of the suit, to be taxed against him, and the amount of the fine recovered under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid into the treasury of the State of Illinois.

Section 16.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner affect any municipality, town, city, or territory within this state, where the sale of intoxicating liquors is now or may hereafter be prohibited by law.

Explanation, Comment and Suggestion Concerning the Scope and Effect of the Bill.

General Propositions.
It is not a prohibiting law, and will not, of its own force, close a single saloon, but by making a popular vote mandatory and directly operative, it will allow the people to exercise their inherent right to close their saloons.

It does not restrict any exercise of the power of city councils to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It takes the liquor question out of politics and allows it to be dealt with on its merits, apart from political prejudice.

It is not complicated or cumbersome, and necessitates no extra election expense, and imposes no additional duties on the officers.

It is framed with a view to holding all the ground that we now have. It interferes with the operation of the bram-shoot Act only by interfering with the issuance of licenses within "Anti-Saloon Territory".

It will make it possible for "no-license towns" to have a fair trial, in the state of cowardly or hostile city councils.

It is a fair, logical, and complete application of the principle last the people have a right to directly control matters which directly concern them.

The elimination of the "saloon fight" from local politics will make it possible to secure the services of more thoroughly representative men as municipal officers.

A report of the last House judiciary committee said that this bill, if passed, would "raise the devil". He griped the idea with commendable celerity. When the devil has settled down upon and taken possession of a community anything that will raise him has some personal meaning. However, the fact, if it be a fact, that the passage of a measure designed to allow the people to exercise control of the liquor traffic will perhaps result in a given spot voting upon the question at ward, municipal, town and county elections until affairs have assumed their normal level, is the best evidence that present laws deprive the people of this right, and is a conclusive argument for the passage of the measure.

Analysis by Sections.
Section 1.—It will make it impossible for aldermen to license saloons in defiance of the expressed will of the people.
Section 2.—The county option feature makes it possible for the farmer to put an end to the present taxation without as much profit. See the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Platform.
Section 3.—Residence districts may protect themselves against saloons by the creation of "Anti-Saloon (Continued on page 2)"
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Subscribe FOR THE EMANCIPATOR.

Everything which increases the circulation of THE EMANCIPATOR makes possible a wider dissemination of information about our Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill, and hastens its passage.

Send in your own subscription and that of your friends. Price twenty-five cents a year; fifteen cents in clubs of ten.

What the Other Side says.

Saloon opinions of our Local Option bill are interesting and suggestive. The official organ of the Retail Liquor Dealers Protective Association of Illinois called the billintroductory in the last legislature "the most comprehensive and drastic local option law ever proposed in this state" and on another occasion denounced it as the "most vicious" of all introduced at the last session. Saloon friends have said in substance that the passage of this bill means seventy-five "dry" counties in the state of Illinois and "dry spots" in all the rest of the state. The "Champion of Fair Play," official organ of the retail liquor trade of the west some months ago used the following language after speeching the effective work of the legislative committee of the Illinois Association:

"It must be given to the liquor dealers of Illinois to know that they have an effective 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 Dealer's Association twenty years ago."

How to Help Pass the League Bill.

Whether the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill becomes a law at the next session of the legislature depends entirely upon the people of the state. It will be passed if the people desire it. It is not passed the inevitable conclusion is that the people have not become in earnest about it.

We make a few suggestions as to how to assist in this work. In the first place, tell the bill with explanations and master copy. Then talk about it. Tell your friends about it. Discuss its various features. Secure copies from our office and put them into the hands of your friends. Encourage or to have it mentioned in your local newspaper. Go out of your way if need be to use your influence and that of various religious and other organizations officially endorsed it. Then when any man asks your support. In his campaign for the nomination for member of the state legislature, ask him squarely and in favor of this bill. If he says he does not know anything about it send to the office and get a copy and put it into his hands and when he has been in his hands and make your support conditions, upon his promise to vote for the measure. Induce your friends to do the same thing. In short use political common sense. These things will result in making the measure an actual, vital, state-wide issue, and the bill is so fair and just in its provisions that it will become a live issue and it will become a live issue as soon as the people take a live interest in it and no sooner.

The Value of Agitation.

Several towns in Ohio have recently shown what good results can be secured by wise, patient agitation or education.

The first impulse of a people who have been oppressed by the saloon and who get the idea of possible relief by means of the aid of some outside agency is to rush into law enforcement. Often the results are disastrous. Conservative people hold aloof. Premature efforts fail. Despair settles deeper and deeper.

But the patrons begin a wise agitation. Nothing very startling is said at any time. But a great many true things are said in the course of the months. Almost unconsciously the sentiment grows. It is healthy and strong.

Soon, though it may seem long, after months or even years, some way the people are very much of the mind that they have had enough of the saloon and they find a way to rid themselves of it.

Lebanon, O., after three years, drove the saloon out. Xenia, after several months did the same. The same is true of other towns. Oberlin has kept them out for many years by the same means.

Sentiment, sentiment. Let us make sentiment.

E. G. S.

The Old Town Meeting.

At the old New England town meeting everybody had his say, and then everybody voted, AND THE MAJORITY RULED. Somewhere in the evolution of things the old town meeting has been lost, and now we elect some fellow to do the talking and voting. We have, and unfortunately, at times VOTES FOR THE OTHER FELLOW! And why? Because the other fellow is more insistent upon representation than we are. In other words, it is more necessary to "square" himself with the other fellow than with us. He will "kick", while we will be good and let it go.

Now a great many people are beginning to think that it would be a good plan to restore the town meeting. At least so far as voting direct on important local matters is concerned, particularly, the Saloon Question. In fact some are of the mind that it would be a good plan to revive the town meeting and let it and the saloon fight out the question of saloons in America. England once tried to down the town meeting, and got "picketed". Suppose we try it on the saloon.

Local option is the town meeting answer to the saloon problem. It raises the question, "Who is this town, this country, the brewers or the homes and churches?" It proposes direct government of and for by the people. Are you for it? Who's boss, the saloon or the town meeting?
Our Platform.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League stands for the one 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 leave 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. The good government means the end of saloon domination and loss of political control means the death of the saloon and 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 in which it is located; also that a majority vote against the sale of intoxicating liquor should be mandatory and not permissive.

We oppose the county taxation for the support of jails, almshouses, criminal courts, sheriff and state's attorneys, which allows 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 naked to the ravages of rum by the corrupt politician. But, if allowed to work along without either of them, we can try the experiment, and if it proves disasters we can bring back the saloon, and the corrupt politician will soon appear.

We assert that it is possible, entirely feasible for the citizens who believe in home protection against the ravages of rum to elect men at the state legislature in a majority of the districts in this state who will recognize the right of the people to a local option bill.

NOTICE.

If this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR has expired, or that the year covered by your contribution to the state work during which you were to receive THE EMANCIPATOR has closed, or that there is a mistake in our records. In either event write us.

The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters to our subscribers. Please send 25 cents before you forget it, and help make THE EMANCIPATOR a working paper. Will you not renew your original subscription to the work for another year? Use the blank below.

Illinois Has no Local Option Law.

Certain parties have sought to forestall agitation for the passage of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Law by public statements that Illinois has, at present, an effective local option law. This contention was taken up and answered clearly and exhaustively in the June EMANCIPATOR. The term "local option" involves the idea of direct control by the people of a particular district. In Illinois there is no provision for a direct vote by the people, and the city council, which is frequently elected upon other issues, has absolute control of the question. As we have stated before and are prepared to prove even by the admissions of the saloon men themselves, there is no local option law in the state of Illinois.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses. Every cent of voluntary contributions goes into actual work, but our loss of time and the expense of collection must come out of funds which we are compelled to raise.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omn-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.

Date _______________________

Name _______________________

County _______________________

Street Address _______________________

City_________________________

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the annual 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.
Local Option the Issue
(Continued from page 3).

The smaller unit may frequently impose a restriction, but may never remove one laid down by the larger.

The issue upon this point, if made, must be directly upon the desirability of county option, for the right of the people of an entire county to prohibit the granting of dram-shop licenses precludes a vote upon the question by a portion of the county, until the county as a whole has removed the prohibition.

Section 3.—The formalities required to establish the genuineness of the signatures will impose no hardship upon temperance workers, who, any honest, but will be a safeguard after "Anti-Saloon Territory." Sections 4, 5 & 6.—The provisions are plain, and require no explanation.

Section 7.—When a given political division has become "Anti-Saloon Territory," it can cease to be such only by a vote of the identical division which created it.

Section 8.—A county vote prevents the proposition being submitted at a county election held within two years, but is no bar to its submission at a city election held at any time within any city of the county which has not become "Anti-Saloon Territory." Conversely, while the city vote bars the submission of the question of another city election within two years, it will not interfere with a county vote at any time in the county in which such city is located.

A county vote in favor of the proposition will make "Anti-Saloon Territory" out of a city which has previously, as such, voted against imposing restrictions on the licensing power, because it is the positive act of the larger unit, and governs. On the other hand a county vote against the proposition will not in any way affect a city which has previously become "Anti-Saloon Territory," because such a vote is purely negative, and the county confers or takes away rights, and changes nothing.

Section 9.—Will do away with the "saloon house" nuisance in towns which vote against the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Section 10.—Will break up the business of the whiskey "drammer," draws the line more closely upon the various shifts and expedients, and will tend to depress all classes of the traffic except bona fide transactions which are still protected by the state and commerce law, and the law governing carriers.

Sections 11 to 15, inclusive, need no explanation.

Section 16.—It protects those who have already solved the question for themselves in the enjoyment of their rights.

Some act as though we would be the ones favored if they discharged their duties as citizens.

Our Own Work.

Assistant State Superintendent Sonderson spent two Sundays in September at Rochelle and Harvey, respectively.

A recent Sunday was spent at Carrolton, the county seat of Green county. A fair amount of interest was manifested, and our treatment was most cordial.

Rev. David Gay, who has been doing special work, expects to enter some other line of activity. Mr. Gay has done some faithful work along organization lines.

On September 1st, the superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Gay, occupied the pulpit in Taylorville, a meeting being addressed by the superintendent.

As a result of detective work a Danville party who sold liquor without a government stamp recently waived examination and was bound over to the federal grand jury.

On September 3rd, the superintendent had the privilege of making the Citizens address at the State Missionary Convention of the Christian church, which was held in Springfield. Much interest was manifested in the work of the League.

On September 2d at Taylorville the initial meeting was held for the purpose of effecting an Anti-Saloon League organization in Christian county. The attendance was small, but all present were in earnest. The following officers were elected:

President, S. M. Sheldon, Sharpburg.
Secretary, R. A. Blake, Edinburgh.
Treasurer, J. W. Chambers, Morrisville.

A vice president was elected from each township represented, and the county officers were instructed to take steps looking towards the election of vice presidents from the other townships.

Bushnell Wins "Hop Ale" Case in Appellate Court.

The encouraging news comes from Bushnell that their celebrated "hop ale" case, which was taken to the appellate court, has been decided in favor of the city. We are advised by letter that the effect of the decision is to sustain the right of a city council to declare the selling of hop ale and similar weak forms or imitations of beer a nuisance. It is an important victory for the friends of temperance throughout the state as there is little probability of a reversal in the supreme court. Hop ale and similar compounds have been used as a screen under which to sell a regular article of liquor, and have afforded many of the most vexatious problems to be solved by temperance workers. The city administration of Bushnell, supported by the Anti-Saloon League people of that place are entitled to the thanks of temperance people over the entire state for venturing to pass such an ordinance and then defending it. As soon as it is possible to get a copy of the opinion in the case we shall pub-
lish as much of the same as may be of interest together with the ordinance in question. The Bushnell Anti-Saloon League had a charter and especially its last credit, for the substantial fight which has been made against heavy odds.

A Narrow Escape.

The superintendent has always believed and contended that the statement, "If you let it alone it will not hurt you," is false. Now he knows that it is. On the evening of the last week of September a young man with a police court record and a reputation for "painting the town red," so negligently handled his buggy, according to his own statement, that it demolished his buggy, got away from him, and plunging down the main street of Carlinville jumped squarely into the vehicle occupied by the writer, striking him and the ground in a stunned condition. The injuries received were painful, accompanied by a severe shock to the nervous system. Escape from death under the circumstances was little short of miraculous.

The Charleston League Awake.

The city of Charleston did not hold a street fair this year. The Anti-Saloon League had served notice that if the fair was held it should make it a point to see that the laws were strictly enforced. The saloon keepers and gamblers who had subscribed a large portion of the funds to carry on the street fair concluded that it would not be profitable under such restrictions. The public press, in giving an account of the matter, stated that the Anti-Saloon League had the circuit judge and the sheriff on its side. From an intimate personal acquaintance with the situation at Charleston the superintendent is able to say that the circuit judge and the sheriff at that place discharge the duties of their respective offices without fear or favor.

A Type of the Anti-Saloon League Man.

In the notes from the southern division will be found some reference to an attempt on the part of the Salem whiskey men to steal from the anti-saloon element the fruits of a hard-earned victory. It speaks volumes for the influence of Hon. Thomas B. Marshall, our state second vice president, in his home city, of which he has until recently been the mayor, that the saloon crowd waited until he was cleared out upon the Pacific coast before attempting this disreputable piece of business. Their wholesale failure is shown by the fact that they set the election at a date within the time when the action was decided upon, so that it would be impossible for him to reach home before the election. The superintendent happened to know that nothing but this fact kept Mr. Marshall from coming clear from California to have a hand in the fight, and as it was, the telegraph wire carried his suggestions to his Salem friends.

Deceit and law and order carried the day in spite of the trick.

In this connection we might say that Mr. Marshall, as state president of the Illinois Epworth League, was a most creditable official representative of his state at the great International Convention at San Francisco. In personal charge of the Illinois state headquarters, he was a friend in need and a valuable assistant to every representative from this state who desired accommodation.

First Impressions.

The great city, and the great country! Peculiar conditions and problems. And yet the prevailing impression is that with the same elements here as elsewhere, after all the problem is much the same. The people seem to believe that having the same God, the same devil, the same church and the same saloon, we are not so different from other cities and states. The laymen I have met are a courageous, progressive folk of men, and most of them are anxious for an aggressive campaign against the saloon. Some recent events that have come to our public press, have contributed to the stirring up of increased opposition to the traffic.

Over against the alleged corruption in certain parts of the city there is the fact that in large tracts of territory no saloon exists, and never has had a legal existence. Instance the territory within the scope of the operations of the Hyde Park Protective Association, of which Mr. A. C. H. Nash is the most efficient secretary,—an organization to which the whole state is indebted for the strong fight that has made, and the favorable decisions it has secured from the courts of last resort.

The Anti-Saloon League idea of federating existing organizations in common effort against a common foe is everywhere well received. Men of experience, whose judgment is valuable, indeed, say that with a united front large things can be done in Chicago. The fight for the local option idea meets with favor in city and county. The people of Chicago realize they are interested deeply in it. In many countries the situation is strong enough to adopt the law if there was opportunity, and the same is true in parts of the city, outside of the territory now under local prohibition. While it will take time to secure the conditions that will lead the friends of temperance to act together in full accord, setting aside partisan differences, yet that time can be brought nearer by wise educational and agitation work.

There is growing interest in the proposition that in counties where one party is dominant, another so, and a nomination means an election, that the temperance wing of the party where the saloon is situated, ought to have a controlling part in the council of the party. The idea is taking root that only a subservient loyalty has kept this wing of the party from exoriating an influence proportionate to its size. The principle of majority rule is as applicable to parties as to the counties.

The Emancipator.

Southern Division News.

(W. Dean White, Supt.)

Wayne City has recently organized a healthy league, and they have gone right after the whisky and rum with a vengeance. We may have some interesting news from that place in our next.

Mt. Vernon is enjoying a season of rest after the long and eventful warfare of last year. A recent campaign, upon a recent visit, to learn there is less boose peddled in its precincts than for years past.

Murphysboro citizens, enraged at the that these boys and workingmen by the moonlight, have found a place in the thirty-seven saloons of the town, walked upon the mayor and asked the mayor what machine nuisance be atoned. The whole slot machine business was abolished a half year ago and people can't get most anything they want in this country of our—if they want it bad enough.

A Willistown Justice (?) recently dismissed a number of cases against some "persecuted" gamblers and saloon keepers on the ground they had been unfairly dealt with. The city marshal, in company with two other men, went up to the midnight rendezvous of a saloon and gambling house and arrested the whole gang. The officer was severely rebuked for neglecting to impress with private matters and "eavesdropping." The prisoners were dismissed.

Miss Berry, of Carlyle, a young school teacher, has been waging war on the saloonists of that town. She has herself secured evidence, sworn out warrants, appeared against them in the courts, and has made it generally interesting for them. But the court usually dismisses the case, or else, in sporting jargon, fines the rascal a dollar and a half whole and a horse and buggy for her officiousness. But the plucky girl was not to be outdone. Going over to a neighboring town, where there was a saloon that urgently needed to be closed, she brought with her a warrant, and proceeded to turn the hose on the only saloon keeper the town afforded. Ana every count was—a case—and the case $10 and costs. This soon proved too much for the beer-vender and he wisely ducked and made for cover. He sold out and left town.

Ava and our League loses one of their best workers. We regret to record the death of the Rev. J. J. Tatum, who transfers his pastorate to Indiana. His whole head has been making it dry and for the lawbreakers of Ava, and the eyes of the saloon keepers he has has filled with uneasy tears. A year ago, because Tatum was somewhat a vigorous toucher saloon violations, when the old marshal of the town had resigned he was put in. The next day Tatum put Tatum in to fill the unexpired time—just for a joke. Tatum bowed to this his head under the weight of this new dignity, "so unworthy beloved," but took the job. And then there were troublous times. The path that led to the city in the cold, lock-up grew wider, and the tread of many feet, the creaking hinges of the rusty old door had to be greased in order that the neighbors might rest
at night and the saloon keepers grew gray with many cares. And the roar that came from those cellars or from the belltower low was not to be compared with anything less than the bellowings of the bulls of Bashan as this "reverend" man of God led them into the jaws of justice by squads and companies.

Of course, Tatum didn't get to keep his saloons longer than the ensuing election, but he had lots of fun—and likewise gave the folk a demonstration of just what the law is mighty and mean-spirited if you can get some man with the backbone to enforce it.

Salern and Kalamundy old themselves gallantly last spring in casting a nice majority vote against the saloon. The Kalamundy officials promptly repudiated the vote of the people and licensed saloons. The Salern officials thought to follow suit. And for a moment after the election the old-time drunks settled around the back alleys and street corners—waiting for the new mayor to olden whiskey to mention saloons. But "Hizloner" was prostrated for awhile with an acute attack of fearfulness, and said nothing about the desired license. At this his constituency wailed and tore their hair, until finally a petition, encrusted with signatures of Salernians, was submitted to his honor, praying for a special election to be ordered. Hizloner seemed well pleased with the prayer, and accordingly convened the council in extra session, where it was decided to call an election to determine the local iniquitous. For in those days, to them, seemed propitious. The leaders of the anti-license party were out in towns and some of them thousands of miles away. And what could be more like them than to call an election to take place within three days of the mayor's proclamation, and before the temperance people could properly don their war paint! It seemed very much as though their day had come.

The people entered a plea for more time in which to get ready for the vote without avail. They mentioned the law, by which special elections must be published ninety days before, but what cared he for such legalities? We reminded him of his anti-license promises to the people, but his memory was poor. Besides, that was before he knew his job. He was asked to wait until our people could get back to town, but that was exactly what he didn't want.

And so the election "came off" to the utter chagrin and vanquishment of the saloonists. And for the fourth time in ascension Salern rebuked the idea that it takes saloons and saloon bums to run a town. We are still dry.

The W. C. T. U. of Centralia, have recently turned loose the dogs of war, much to the fun and merriment of the saloonists. We are so furious that it took money to settle the bills. Several convictions, following the saloon raids, were piled up against them. And there was war indeed. They swore, did those saloon-keepers, and then rose up in their wrath. They were the long-time landlords of the town and the Sabbath town in that neck of the woods, and that didn't propose to be dictated to by a lot of pioussome women. But convictions followed still. When forthwith the saloonists got to the city council and asked for protection from those troublesome women and the law! And how well they did it, we would appear from the following press dispatch:

Centralia, Illinois.

"At the meeting of the city council Tuesday evening a remarkable piece of legislation was passed. For several weeks the Woman's Christian Temperance union has been waging war against the saloons doing business on Sunday, and has caused a number of them to be fined from one to three times each. The lowest fine under the city ordinance was $1. The saloon men obtained control of a majority of the city council and passed an ordinance changing the penalty for keeping saloons open on Sunday. The minimum fine is only $1 and the maximum fine $3. The same ordinance makes the penalty for Sunday Boys so high that the same ordinance which prohibited saloons from keeping open at all on Sunday was repealed. A number of citizens in the council chamber when the ordinances were read, expressed their disapproval by hissing. The passing of these ordinances will not cause the prosecution to be made under the state law instead of the city ordinance, and as the prosecution is made before any justice of the peace in Marion county some interesting developments are expected."

Growth of Local Option.

Constitutional prohibition is limited to few states, of which Maine, which adopted its first prohibition law in 1851, Vermont, which established prohibition in 1853, and Kansas, which adopted prohibition in 1881, are the three that have more in which qualified prohibition exists in certain counties. There are 66 counties in Alabama, and in 56 of them prohibition is established under the existing license system, adopted in 1889, which provides for local option by popular vote. In Arkansas, 50 out of 75 counties, in Florida, 71 out of 100; in Georgia every one of the 147 counties, except those containing the four larger cities of the state, are under prohibition. In Iowa, there is prohibition in 71 of the 95 counties, in Kentucky in 59 of the 119, in Mississippi in 71 of the 75 counties, in Missouri in 84 of the 115, in North Carolina in 76 of the 90, in Tennessee in 60 out of 96, in Texas in 120 out of 248, in Virginia in 40 of 45 counties.

In the southern states generally the basis of political division is the county, and for the most part the counties in northern states which has adopted the principle of prohibition by counties. Elsewhere, the division is either by the city or the township. In many New England townships prohibition has been established locally and is as much in force as if it were a part of the whole state had adopted it as a feature of the constitution.

There is very little local or constitutional prohibition in the Pacific states outside of California, but in the north west, Minnesota which adopted a prohibition law some years ago for a brief time, has several hundred prohibition towns.

South Carolina is the only state which has adopted the dispensionary system, under which the state assumes a monopoly of the sale of liquor.—Wine and Spirit News.

We believe the above is substantially correct, though, as in the case of Georgia, and perhaps a few other states, the figures may be too large.

Miscellaneous.

For the license period ending August 31st, 5,657 licenses to sell liquor were issued in the city of Chicago.

Judge Hughes, of the Mattoon city court, discharged a juror who had that morning been fined in the police court for drunkenness, and after giving him a lecture told him to go to his home.

On September 16 eight men of Evanston pleaded guilty to the charge of being inmates of a place where intoxicants were sold. This is the first conviction under the new ordinance prohibiting men from buying intoxicants in any building in Evanston.

The beer business of the state capital is flourishing. It is stated that one St. Louis brewery did $200,000 worth of business in Springfield last year, and that a Milwaukee company recently shipped twenty-five car loads of beer in one month to the city and disposed of them all. This, too, in spite of the fact that Springfield itself has a large and prosperous brewing establishment.

In Chicago recently six joint keepers were arrested and 60,000 gallons of wine captured in one locality. The state police keepers were arrested and all the wine, no government tax. The licensing of saloons by no means does away with the joint business. Fully one-third of the liquor selling places of Chicago have never paid the license, yet we are told that licensing breaks up the joint business.

A Kokomo, Indiana, man recently went to a picnic with a wagon load of half pint bottles filled with some liquid. He carried samples and told the people he had a fine article of "tea". His load was soon disposed of, but the purchasers, many of whom had bought several bottles, discovered to their disgust that it really was tea and not whiskey. The offender was acquitted of the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, the magistrate holding that the goods were true to name, and that the sale of "tea" was in the wink, and winkying was not an indictable offense.

The liquor dealers of Portland, Maine, attempted to make prosecutions brought against them by Sheriff Pearson a joke. Sheriff Pearson was holding a jug of water, presented as an indictment so as to prolong the trial into the summer vacation time. The liquor dealers undertook to demonstrate to him that the prohibition law can be used for the discontinuance of law breakers, as well as the delay of those who are seeking justice, and has shown a disposition to impose the maximum fines in every case of conviction. It is understood that he will not place full silt sentence in every appeal case. The saloon keepers have gotten scared and have stopped their dilatory practices.
RE-ORGANIZATION COMPLETE

Chicago District League Goes Out of Existence.

Contract With Dr. Parkhurst not Renewed.—Re-action of Anti-Saloon League to Citizens’ League.

A united State League is an Accomplished Fact.—Rev. E. G. Saunderson, Assistant State Superintendent, in Personal Charge of Work in Chicago and Vicinity.

Since assuming control of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League on Nov. 13, 1900, the superintendent has persistently labored to re-organize the work to the extent of adopting and putting into operation the methods employed by those state Leagues which are oldest and most successful. The fact that the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Platform has been adopted, in substance, by the Ohio League, with due credit given, tends to show the degree of success which has attended our efforts, and after almost a year’s unremitting toil it gives us great pleasure to be able to report that every phase of our work has at last been placed upon a basis which commends itself to temperance men of sound judgment.

One of the most difficult problems to be solved by early Anti-Saloon League workers, who were without precedents, was to determine the status of assistants and their relation to the state League. Men were given charge of certain territory and made responsible for the promotion of Anti-Saloon League doctrine within its limits. Necessarily they were independent within their districts, and the state organization was in fact nothing but a collection of district leagues. This plan was tried in Illinois, and the result has not been satisfactory.

November lst witnessed the expiration of a three-year contract which was made just after the State League was organized, and gave Rev. M. M. Parkhurst charge of twelve northern counties with the title of Superintendent of the Chicago District Anti-Saloon League. The contract will not be renewed, and with its expiration the "Chicago District" ceased to exist. Cook county is now a part of the State League in fact as well as in name. As stated in last month’s EMANCIPATOR, which contained full outline of our conception of the scope of the work, Rev. E. G. Saunderson, assistant state superintendent, will have personal charge of the work in Chicago and vicinity.

What Dr. Parkhurst Says About the League.

Dr. Parkhurst says, in substance, that the general work of the Anti-Saloon League, under his direction, has not been a success in Chicago, and as he has been in sole charge of the work from the beginning, we do not feel disposed to question the accuracy of his statement, especially since a careful personal examination of the situation. The old idea of district organization is perhaps partly responsible. The Doctor admits, however, that the work of the Citizens’ League, an incorporated local organization formed to prosecute saloon-keepers for selling liquor to minors and drunkards, and of which he has entire control, is doing successful work.

We think that the fact that people who had already contributed to help Dr. Parkhurst carry on the Chicago district sent money to Springfield to be used in pushing our Local Option bill, indicates that the Doctor under-estimates the good sense of residents of the Illinois metropolis when he says they do not care for the legislative work of the Anti-Saloon League. We might also mention the fact that the Doctor himself applied to our legislative department for assistance in securing from the last legislature an amendment to the Dram-Shop Act making the "delivery" of liquor to minors a punishable offense, which would make the work of the Citizens’ League more effective. The bill introduced by Mr. Montelius, which embodied the desired amendment, was read in this office, and passed the lower house of the legislature.

Relations Between Anti-Saloon League and Citizens’ League.

Dr. Parkhurst will continue to direct the affairs of the Chicago Citizens’ League, and we trust that it may prosper under his management. The Anti-Saloon League endorses the work of the Citizens’ League because it is a part of the same work which our Law Enforcement Department is doing all over the state. It does some work which we cannot do, and reaches some people who hold aloof from us. It is not a temperance or moral movement. It does not oppose the saloon as an institution, but aims to punish the saloon-keeper for violating the laws, and we were not surprised to learn from Dr. Parkhurst that many business men and officials who will not oppose the saloon are cordial supporters of the Citizens’ League. A wide field of great usefulness opens up before the Doctor in his work among those who are not temperance people, and we believe the Citizens’ League will be supported in proportion to its merits. We shall not try to enter its chosen field, or in any way interfere with its laudable efforts to bring saloon-keeping outlaws to justice.

Our Purpose.

On the other hand, however, and in a different field, we believe the Anti-Saloon League aims to be the greatest force for anti-saloon work in the state with the least expense to the taxpayer.

(Continued on Page 2.)

A WORKER’S NUMBER

Practical Plans and Suggestions.

Partial List of Important Articles in this Issue.

Liquor dealers’ meetings. Interesting extracts from official report of proceedings of state and national conventions.

Good Anti-Saloon League doctrine. Practical work in South Carolina, Ohio and Illinois.

Editorial. "The Penalty of Political Indifference", tracing the late President’s death to saloon control of politics.

Strong resolutions of Illinois Annual Convention of M. E. church, denouncing the League and the Local Option Bill.

The working of the Saloon-keepers’ Protective Associations, outlined by Geo. W. Graham, late of the Citizens’ League of Chicago.

A strong lecture of our Local Option Bill pointed out by Mr. Saunderson.

The importance of the annual Anti-Saloon Sunday.

Methods.

Agitation work which can and must be done by local parties.

How to carry on a campaign for the Local Option Bill.

Plain directions for those who desire to enforce the Prohibition laws.
REORGANIZATION COMPLETE.
(Continued from Page 1.)

the Illinois Anti-Saloon League in an effort to secure the passage by the next General Assembly of the League Local Option Bill or, in other words, the names of the committee with their postoffice addresses to be sent by the pastor to William H. Anderson, state superintendent, Alton, Ill.

Bishop Warren gave the superintendent a little of the conference time for the presentation of our work and at the conclusion of his remarks the Bishop, in a few cordial words gave a strong endorsement of Anti-Saloon League methods and urged the pastors of the Conference to make its work a success.

Organized Saloon Methods Exposed.

The following statement of the plans of operation of the Liquor Dealers’ Protective Association furnished by Mr. Geo. W. Graham, has been until the first of last month the very efficient legal agent of the Citizens’ League of Chicago. Mr. Graham is informed that the liquor men have created a reserve fund of $15,000 from which to draw for the defense of accused saloons.

Add to this the statement recently made by the Champion of Fair Play, the state’s organ of the trade, to the effect that every saloon-keeper violates the law continually, and you have the case pretty well made that the Liquor Dealers’ Protective Association is a body of men banded together to protect themselves in lawlessness. Mr. Graham’s statement follows:

Liquor Dealers’ Protective Associations

In Cook county there are thirteen liquor dealers’ protective associations. The principal one is known as the “State Organization.” Its officers consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms and attorney. This organization assumes charge of all prosecutions brought by the city, county, or city, or by different societies, damage suits and other matters that come into the courts of record against liquor dealers. This organization is supported by subordinate organizations, each with officers the same as the state organization. The subordinate organizations are spread around throughout the county in different sections and assume charge of all cases for violations of the Dram-Shop Act against their members in the justic courts. The fees for the attorney for the case of a saloon-keeper in a prosecution for violation of the Dram-Shop Act in a justice court is five dollars. Two of the members of the subordinate organizations are six dollars a year, and each organization makes a quarterly report to the state organization. Ten per cent of the members of the subordinate organization are six dollars a year, and after the annual reports of the organization is sent to the state organization.

Each member is supposed to pay $100, and every fine imposed with costs, is paid by the organization, so that the member pays no further expense, except his dues and his fine, if imposed at trial court. In Chicago and Cook county, there are from 3,500 to 4,000 members.

The state organization pays all fines and costs assessed and damages and judgments obtained in the courts of record, and pays all attorney’s fees.

Geo. W. Graham.

Illustrated Lectures.

The state offices of the Anti-Saloon League are prepared to furnish lectures, lantern slides, and other literature on the subject of temperance, practically at cost, or at very low rates to societies desiring to use them in courses of instruction, or for purposes of agitation. Where the lecture is given primarily by us we will put it in for a collection for expenses, no charge being made for the lecture itself. Where church societies desire to use the lecture to raise money for local purposes a low fee, covering the cost, will be charged.

Assistant State Superintendent Saunders is preparing a special lantern lecture on The Nesting-place of Alimony. The Saloon Exposed. The lecture will be ready in a few days, and will be especially strong. He will exhibit pictures of several saloons prominently associated with anarchists, and strong evidences of the anarchistic leadings of the saloon business.

PARTIES desiring this lecture will do well to correspond with the Chicago office at once.

N O T E S.

The Anti-Saloon League have little influence so long as pastors and people consider that to be OUR movement and not THEIRS. When they grasp the idea that it is merely an agency and that its success means the triumph of temperance in this state, it will commence to be a controlling factor for righteousness in state politics.

We are pleased to be able to mention the fact that even though the city administration of Springfield has not given to all sense of decency the State Board of Agriculture permitted neither liquor selling nor gambling of any kind upon the Fair grounds during the State Fair. Mr. Marshall, our state second vice president, is a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

At Carlinville on September 22d was given an illustration that can be done locally to help the Anti-Saloon League and build temperance sentiment. The Sunday school unhesitatingly turned to the Anti-Saloon League. A feature of the program was that the Bible was left in the hands of the young men and the action was made up by a number of young men upon practical, timely topics.

The Springfield gambling houses which were closed for some weeks opened just before the State Fair. Forty thousand dollars was the amount mentioned which the promoters expected to clear during Fair week. The superintendents of the fair, who had been buying at the sale of 500,000, put an end to the gambling houses. The mayor of Springfield, a friend of the Governor and the mayor of the city had just told us that he had had a lot of trouble and that the mayor of the city had just told us that he had had a lot of trouble and that he had been able to get no orders. According to the Springield papers, however, an outsider who was not in the "combine" was summarily arrested and locked up.
The twenty-second annual convention of the Liquor Dealers Protective Association of Illinois was held at Rockford September 17-18. The following extracts from the president's report are of interest to every friend of our local option bill, while the report of the resolutions committee is a general one in which the state's interest is shown.

President's Report.

"My first duty as your president was to make suitable provisions to have our Association fairly represented during the meeting of the State Legislature at Springfield. I appointed a committee consisting of ex-President John F. Gattman, ex-President A. H. Birdwell, H. N. Mallison, and T. J. Murray of Springfield. It would not be wise for me to relate to you in detail the work of this committee, but it may be stated that they were most efficient in the interest of the Association and were able to secure the attendance of a large number of our members."

The Anti-Saloon League bill was not referred to the LICENSE COMMITTEE. The bill was not referred to the LICENSE COMMITTEE. The bill was not referred to the LICENSE COMMITTEE.

"The resolution passed in 1874. When the State of Illinois ask these fellows to open clean-shops? They do not want to engage in the business upon the conditions imposed, it is their privilege to stay away.

"The resolution passed in 1874. When the State of Illinois ask these fellows to open clean-shops? They do not want to engage in the business upon the conditions imposed, it is their privilege to stay away. Instead of that they are trying to break down the law after promising to comply with their conditions. Like other anarchists, they want the protection of law, but want to be left free to repeal its obligations."

"We have the assurance, however, that while it was impossible to obtain relief from the state law, there is no further legislation was passed to further embarrass the trade.

"Let me remind you that while other State Legislatures are constantly saddling the trade with the most villainous laws, we in Illinois have been fortunate enough to be quietly left alone for the past twenty years."

"How do the people of the Bloomington and Ottawa districts like the idea that their members are representing the state liquor dealers' association? Note the statement in the first paragraph that it would not be wise to detail the work done by the legislative committee. Why not?

- "The policy of this organization to watch all prospective legislation and to kill the same before it has a chance to do us any harm."

- "I would strongly recommend that we take another step in this direction to give them more room to work and to unite the trade in unorganized districts. This can only be done by increasing our charter fee. Our organization has stood for over twenty years as the leading and most active head of the liquor trade in Illinois, and during all that time it has successfully stood guard as its watch dog, not only in preventing additional oppressive legislation, but has spent nearly $100,000 in the defense of its members."

In opposition to the will of the people and defeating the ends of justice is bad, but to boast of it is worse. Would it not pay to spend some money to defeat these schemes?"

The Resolutions.

"Your Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following report:

"This organization arose in an enactment in 1872 by the Illinois Legislature of the most unjust and oppressive law entitled 'The Dram Shop Act.' This law, in some of its features makes a man illegal, notwithstanding all efforts which he may make to comply with its requirements, without matter how honest and sincere. It was passed in carrying out its provisions."

"The Dram-Shops Act was passed in 1874. When did the State of Illinois ask these fellows to open clean-shops? They do not want to engage in the business upon the conditions imposed, it is their privilege to stay away. Instead of that they are trying to break down the law after promising to comply with their conditions. Like other anarchists, they want the protection of law, but want to be left free to repeal its obligations."

"But it would seem that temperance advocates and organizations are less interested in the reformation of individuals than in following up and persecuting men engaged in the saloon business. In other words, they would rather keep the saloon-keeper to be indicted and punished for unknowingly selling to a habitual drunkard than to attempt a reasonable way to accomplish the reformation of the individual. This being the condition of affairs, and the fight still stretching out before us, it is proper that we, as an organization, set forth our views, our claims and our convictions in our view the business in which we are engaged is as legitimate as any other commercial business. The men engaged in it rank as high as any other equal number of men engaged in any line of business—in fact, the percentage of bad men in their ranks is less than the percentage of insincere and unmanly persons in almost any other class and no men are more honorable in their dealings, faithful to their obligations, or more charitable than are our saloon-keepers. No fathers more thoroughly rejoice in the scholarship of their children and the prospect of their children's future.
ONE WAY TO HELP.
A temperance WORKER can at least afford to pay twenty-five cents for The Emancipator.
If you are a worker you can at least secure some Emancipator subscriptions so that we can tell your friends what you are doing.

there would be no need for an Anti-Saloon League.

Plans for practical work have been made especially prominent in this issue and we trust that every pastor will read this number of the paper carefully from one end to the other.

The special feature about the Anti-Saloon League is that it does not confine itself to saloon, but to every local condition, and sounds a hopeful note and suggests a method of correcting abuses.

The purpose of the Anti-Saloon League is not so much to convince people of the evils of strong drink as to unite and make members of various temperance organizations so that they can accomplish something against the saloon.

The article in this issue entitled "Good Anti-Saloon League Doctrine" is worth a careful reading. After you have read it, hand it to some strong partisan or to a friend who is a temperance sympathizer but does not know what to do.

We call special attention to the extracts from the official reports of the proceedings of the state and national Retail Liquor Dealers' Associations, published on another page. Intelligent temperance workers are interested in what the saloonists are doing and thinking.

Pastors frequently discourage a temperance movement, which requires financial support for fear money will be taken out of the town which otherwise would go through the regular church channels. These pastors stand in their own light. Giving is largely a matter of habit and the more one gives the more he is likely to give. An aggressive temperance church is a missionary church, a missionary church is a giving church, a giving church is a live church, and a live church provides for its pastor and all phases of church work.

The Penalty of Political Indifference.

Anarchy is frequently engendered in the saloon, and thrives in saloon atmospheres, but we incline to the opinion that it is secondary rather than a primary outgrowth of the liquor traffic.

Without attempting a definition, we may say that anarchy is the nega-
tivity to established government. Sur-
prise has been expressed that an at-
tack should be made upon the govern-
ment of the United States. EXCUSE there can be none, for such an attack tends to defeat the very end sought. There is no tyranny more far-flung than that of the lawless, and the severity of the harshest ruler who ever abused his power cannot compare with the cruelty of a mob. Yet we believe that a REA-
SON for an assault upon the sovereign-
ty of this nation is not hard to find. The anarchist has perhaps fled from a European country to escape governmental tyranny—or to avoid punishment for a crime. If not, he has associated with those who have. He finds that the government of the country—his city, his state—whatever—is the government of the people. He recognizes that many of the office holders are, if anything, better than himself, and that they administer public affairs for the public's benefit. Is he altogether wrong when he concludes that in practice, at least, there is little improvement over Continental conditions? In what respect is the despotism of a city "boss" like Richard Crocker or "Johnny" Powers, who in defiance of law, by the employment of bribes and blackmail, grow rich with the money which should be spent for the benefit of the people, more desirable than the domination of an old-world monarch whose authority is founded upon the law of the land? Is the unscrupulous officiousness of European police, who at worst are obeying orders, more galling than a Tyranny of a Tammany Hall policy, which shields law-breakers for cash and wrecks personal vengeance upon the innocent? Is it strange that he retains the idea that government is the enemy of the individual, to crush or prey upon him at will? It is true that our national officials have, as a rule, been men of the highest character, but he cannot understand this, because he reasons that they have been elected by the same men who elect municipal officials. What is more natural then, than that a man mentally deficient and morally degenerate should attempt to strike down the representative of our national power?

The death of our late president is the legitimate outcome of conditions which we have tolerated without remonstrance. We not only elect representa-
tives in this country, but we have allowed the saloon crowd to represent us in electing representatives, and they elect the kind they want. MEN WHO ARE PERSONALLY INDIFFERENT TO POLITICAL OFFICE ARE SOWING THE WIND, AND WILL REAP THE WHIRLWIND OF PUB-
LIC DISASTER. For the suppression and eradication of anarchy, the safety of the nation, and the perpetuation of liberty, the moral forces represented by the church must assume control of governmental affairs and administer them in the fear of God, for the good of man.
No single factor has contributed so much to bringing about the present political ascendency of the moral element in the state of Ohio as the Anti-Saloon Sunday. For seven years in some parts of the state, on or about a certain date the representatives of the league work, as specialists in this department, have appeared before the churches, have delivered their addresses, and taken the freewill offerings of the people for the maintenance of the work.

For the inception of the movement there were far-seers men both in the parsonate and laity who saw the possibilities for good of such works, steadily and surely to work toward the day when countenance has been enjoyed and the work done the results appear in the development of healthy public sentiment.

This Sunday service in which the solution of the temperance problem is to be found, is the foundation of the movement. Other things are added; and the whole made to conform to the one great purpose.

With the systematic agitation carried on by the pastors during the year, with the aid of the League leader, we desire to lay upon the conscience of the pastors especially the idea of grand possibilities to be realized in this way. Even if it takes many years we must go through the work of developing the sentiment that will outlaw the saloon.

This agitation must, in order to accomplish what is desired, be thoroughly and thoroughly with the church and must be kindly. It is not necessary to be litter and vituperative in order to be free from the charge of compromise.

To what has been said before in this paper we desire in this special number to reiterate these points as to the value of Anti-Saloon Sunday.

E.G.S.

A Strong Point in Our Local Option Bill.

The question on which the people are asked to vote in the bill is "Ephraim Anti-Saloon Territory be Created?" The whole health and fitness of this will appear after a moment's thought.

The fundamental idea in all laws concerning the saloon is that the unlimited trade in intoxicants is dangerous, being against public health and morals. In the exercise of its police power the state may prohibit the sale of liquor to the extent that seems necessary to the public good. This principle is directly recognized in Illinois statute law, where power is given city councils and village boards to license, regulate and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Let it be borne in mind therefore that the PRINCIPLE OF PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS CLEARLY RECOGNIZED IN THE LAWS OF THIS STATE. The proposition to create "Anti-Saloon Territory" does not introduce a new way of treating the liquor traffic. The new thing proposed is to provide for direct legislative action on the part of the voters.

Even the law providing for license recognizes the principle of prohibition. EVERY MAN IN ILLINOIS WHO HAS NOT TAKEN OUT A LICENSE ACCORDING TO LAW IS PROHIBITED FROM SELLING LIQUOR. The permission to sell contained in the license is the exception to the rule.

Again, the form of the question proposed makes it clear that the voter who votes "yes" exercises his right under the law to accomplish a positive enactment. He votes "yes" and simply expresses his purpose not to take advantage of the provisions of the law. If a majority vote "yes" a positive enactment takes place, and binds all concerned. If a majority in a county vote "no", there is a negative enactment accomplished, and the voters in a smaller division are at liberty to decide for themselves that they will make operative the law creating "Anti-Saloon Territory".

This putting of the question is one of great merit and force. E.G.S.

With our next issue we will commence publication of the liquor laws in force in Illinois, though it is quite possible that the first installment will be a brief statement of the United States statutes covering the question of what is called a government license, together with the law upon the original package question as applicable to the State of Illinois. If you are a temperance worker and not a mere temperance talker you are certainly interested in this. Will you not help us disseminate information by sending in some subscribers to THE EMANCIPATOR?

The League aims to federate organizations instead of multiplying agencies.

The sole purpose of the League is to unite all saloon opponents for work against the saloon.

E.G.S.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses. Every cent of voluntary contributions goes into actual work, but our loss of time and the expense of collection must come out of funds which we are compelled to raise.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of... and... dollars ($... ... ... ... ... ) 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.

Date...

Name...

Street Address...

County...

Town...

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the entire amount at once will be acceptable. 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.
WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

Three Pages of Methods and Suggestions.

Agitation Work Which Can Be Done by Local Parties.

What is there for the pastor and church so situated that they may not have any pressing local opportunity to make a legislative effort? In two or three towns in the northern part of Ohio there were pastors who thought the temperance sentiment so low in town that it would first be necessary to send in and "do something" before the people would take an active interest in any "something" they meant law enforcement. It was pointed out that it was impossible to do law enforcement work successfully where sentiment was too low to demand activity on the part of public officials.

What then could be done? The question was asked of these men: "Are you doing anything systematically to make the condition of affairs known?" The good offices of the state home were offered them in the matter, and they were urged to go at this matter systematically.

Let it be borne in mind that where there is likely to be opposition to one's plans, he does well, if dealing with an unscrupulous foe, to keep his plans to himself. Therefore formal organization is not the first step in dealing with such conditions.

In these columns mention has been made of a success that attended the systematic agitation by the pastors of Lebanon and Xenia in conjunction with the state league in Ohio. Because the story is suggestive to this Lebanon experience is here outlined:

How It Was Done.

Perhaps three years ago six pastors agreed in confidence to work together in systematic agitation. They began with the regular Anti-Saloon Field day, when three League speakers were in six of the churches. Two months later they held a strong union meeting in the opera house, with a stranger as the speaker, one of the pastors having exchanged with him for the day. This plan was the one they followed mainly, for more than two years and a half. In the course of time they yielded to the demand of a rising interest, and held more frequent meetings every month. After a time a local committee was appointed to take up legislative matters, and there was a purpose to exceed the success of a prohibitory ordinance. This was finally accomplished last February.

All these meetings were managed by the pastors. They were church meetings. Annually the regular speakers of the League were in the churches. The League was pledged in many ways, in literature, extra speeches, etc. Lebanon is a town of over 20,000.

The following suggestions are outlined for pastors who are so situated.

that the first and perhaps only thing in the agitation work is, in addition to the annual field day of the League, not more than eight weeks ought to be allowed to elapse without something on this great theme.

As already suggested, keep organization in the background at first. Let the pastors come to an understanding. Add further organization only as necessary. Let the churches hold the meeting, rather than the committee.

The plan of having the addresses given by strangers is good. The new voice, the opportunity for advertising, the strong putting of the truth by an outsider who is impersonal, and who does not remain to be attacked personally, these and other reasons are in favor of the plan.

In addition, however, some of these may be tried: A temperance concert, program by the young people; address' to women on phases of the evil as seen and felt by the home; exchange of pulpits, and simultaneous addresses, afternoon or night.

Let it be borne in mind that the state office is ready to aid in all this. If you write in now, or as soon as you have decided to plan for the things any local conditions may call for. We desire to keep in close touch with each local community and render all the aid in our power.

Avoid sensationalism. Let your agitation commend itself to the thoughtful and conservative.

Do not attack the church. The church is the source of all the activity against evil anywhere.

Be absolutely free from bitterness and reproach. Reproaches never mustered an army, and never made a friend.

Give the people facts. Consider the saloon in all its phases. Answer the absurdity that it aids business. Show how it interferes with free government. Examine its record as a foe of the home. Compute how great a hindrance it is to the work of the church. Show how much stronger in numbers the foes of the saloon are than those who want to have it. Have a revival in pledge signing, especially in the Sunday school.

Get a physician to give an address on the physical results from drinking; and a lawyer to expound its legal status, and the processes necessary to its removal.

Preparing for the Battle.

The autumn religious meetings and anniversaries and assemblies are over, and pastors and churches are making out their plans of campaign for the coming season. This is well. Plans are important.

What place has the temperance question in the plan? If there were nothing definite before us we might not wonder that the general proposition should be lost sight of in the multitude of pressing local and denominational claims.

There is a growing longing on the part of many of the people for a closer approach to each other by the different bodies of Christians. There is no subject of a practical nature upon which we are so united in sentiment as this, "the saloon must go." There is no work in which we can so heartily join as to see it go. The possibilities are here. No men have studied the problem more, or to more purpose than the manufacturers of intoxicants. They say that if the local option bill were in force seventy-five counties in the state would go dry, and there would be dry spots in all the rest.

Here, then, is a practical question. What can your church do in aid of securing the passage of such a bill?

In order to pass it must be supported by a majority of the members of the legislature of some kind of men are likely to be in the field in your senatorial district? Are the temperance people in the majority in the majority? Can you ask this question properly before the people? You can not aid in educating and arousing the people on this issue.

Now suppose that the Anti-Saloon League is going to pass that bill apart from the churches let him get rid of the notion at once. THE LEAGUE IS A FEDERATION OF THE CHURCH AND REFORM FORCES. Brethren, this is your business. We are your servants for Jesus' sake. We will help you get together.

What then, do you propose to do locally, jointly with other local churches, in your county, and in the state? What will you do to aid us in reaching the whole state with this great agitation?

We offer to aid every church that will aid us, so that this question shall be kept before the people. Not more than two months ought to be allowed to elapse without something. We are ready to aid in securing special speakers and furnishing suitable literature, stereopticon, lectures, etc., etc.

We will and will aid in the placing of this question in any community from the standpoint of that community, whether the thing to be done is to build up sentiment, enforce laws, or elect men of moral fitness to office.

Will any pastor or layman write either office asking for the aid that may suit the local need? And will every pastor and church make plans to join in the great state-wide campaign for local option?

We desire to reach every church we may with our annual field day, and then to follow that up with systematic educational work, and active organization up to the limit of the power of the people. Where sentiment is low we wish to aid the pastors in raising it higher by wise agitation. We do nothing without you. You can win much sooner than many think if united with many others of the same noble purpose. Make your plans for a place and part in the great campaign that must precede the great victory God has in store for us.

E. G. S.

Pointers in Practical Politics.

If the initiated would learn practical politics let him ask one of experience, who will give inside facts, how certain results were wrought out; certain nominations made, or elections carried. He will get a better idea from concrete examples than from generalizations. It is suggested, for instance, that the saloons have great political power in certain quarters. Ask the man who knows what the political conditions were at a given election was, how many votes the saloon controlled, whether they voted politically for one candidate, and whether the church vote was as well united.

Find out the boundaries of your own precinct, the numbers of voters in it, and who they are.

Get a voter's list, and see how many
THE EMANCIPATOR.

you know, and find out whether they were out at the last primary.
Find out the general character of the people who were at the primaries, and the character of the stay-at-homes and their proportion.
A canvass of the candidates who have appeared lately and see if you can find men of the right sort who are willing to accept office, if properly supported.
Investigate if it is true that the saloon has been busy furnishing available candidates to both the political parties. In this connection estimate possible results if good men were put forward and held as earnestly.
Ascertain if it is true that the saloon has been retaining its ascendency by putting forward men of such moral fiber that the saloon "can do business with them."

Investigate the truth of the following propositions:
1. Usually the successful candidate for political position is on the ticket of the leading political parties.
2. Not once in a hundred times is a man elected whose name is not printed on a ballot. Hence if elected, he is first nominated.
3. Nominations to important offices are striven for as earnestly within the party as election is before the whole body of voters.
4. In many instances a nomination means an election; hence is really more important than the election, as it determines the issue.
5. Factions or wings of parties make the control of the party, and the political issues are determined by the whole body of voters, and selfish minor parties.
6. The institutions of so-called free government are always on trial; and nothing except the intelligent, disciplined, and political duty by the patriotic citizen will make them the success they ought to be. In case of outward danger, patriotism easily comes forward; times like the present test the patriotism, and still the more earnest and devoted recognize the real danger and meet it. Verum sapienti.

E. G. S.

GOOD ANTI-SALOON DOCTRINE.

Preached and Practiced by the Prohibitionists of South Carolina.

The Democratic party is in an overwhelming majority in South Carolina. This makes it the party to which the temperance people of that state naturally look as the chief agency through which advanced temperance legislation is to come. The dispensary system has been tried and declared to be found wanting. The Prohibitionists are now working for the entire suppression of the beverage liquor traffic in the state. They are marching in the Democratic primaries for the nomination of candidates for the legislature who will vote in favor of the state policy.

The address of the prohibitionists, issued by the state conference held at Columbia, contains about as good Antisaloon League doctrine, proposed to be carried out in the Saloon League lines, as we have read for many a day. If our late National Anti-Saloon League Convention held in Chicago has been called upon to devise a program for South Carolina temperance work, it could not have been done better. The opening paragraphs of the address are as follows:

The Address.

"The prohibitionists of South Carolina, in appealing to the Democratic voters to join them in suppressing the liquor traffic in this state, deem it proper and right that they should clearly and unequivocally state their position with reference to the business conducted in the name of the commonwealth, which they maintain makes all its citizens responsible in a measure for the continuance of this traffic, which we believe to be a crime against humanity, and a means of degradation to the people.

"In the first place, we have chosen to make this cause the one in the Democratic primary because we are members of this political organization, which is in virtual control of all the affairs of the state.

"We have the right to raise this issue within the party lines because the machinery of the state government has been used to construct and operate a system or liquor selling, which has for its chief object the constant increase of the consumption of liquors by the citizens of the state, mainly with the view of making money out of the business in which it is engaged. We would violate conscience and prove recreant to duty as good citizens if we did not protest against this ingenious method of obtaining money through the sensual indulgence and debauchery of our citizenship, and we are making an earnest and persistent effort to carry out the principles of the dispensary system, which, if followed, will secure for the state, its social, domestic, moral, religious and political elevation of the whole people.

"After a long and impressive setting forth of the evils which have been connected with the liquor traffic under the dispensary system, the conclusion of the address is in part as follows:

"The contest we are entering upon is not child's play. The prohibition Democracy of South Carolina is not responsible that this issue has to be made on the political hustings. To do this effectually we are compelled to make this issue at the Democratic primary and hence to representatives of our principles are to contend for them before the people, and seek to obtain control of the executive and legislative departments of the state government. This is no unworthy aim or object, and we proclaim these purposes, which are not hid in a corner, to our political brethren, demanding the right to make this issue at the primary polls, and insisting that fairness and justice require the recognition of representatives inside the party lines, where every other issue is settled for the maintenance of good government in this state. We deny that any class of Democrats have peculiar and special privileges accorded to them under the constitution and laws of the party, and we will maintain our right to be heard on the hustings and to cast a free, untrammelled ballot at the polls."

In a Republican State

It will be noted that the contention of these prohibition Democrats that they have a right to the recognition within the party lines is precisely what the prohibition Republicans are saying for themselves in Ohio. In the Anti-Saloon League Republicans could adopt the very words of these South Carolina Democrats and with our change of the name, have a fit putting of their demands upon the party managers. We therefore ask our Republican brethren to stand demanding the right to make the issue at the primary polls, and insisting that fairness and justice require the recognition of our representatives within the party lines. We deny that any class of Republicans (meaning the saloon class) have peculiar and special privileges accorded to them under the constitution and laws of the party, and we insist our right to be heard on the hustings, and to cast a free, untrammelled ballot at the polls.

The temperance Republicans were in a large majority in the Ohio legislature—37 majority in both House and Senate. They were in a majority for the Clark bill in both the House and Senate, and those Republicans who voted against the Clark bill allied themselves with the Democrats and did not represent the party. We are not to be defeated by calling us allies of the Democratic party.—American Issue.

The Illinois Idea.

It has been demonstrated that no one party is assured of control of this state. The policy of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is to induce temperance Democrats and Republicans to use active forces for righteousness within the ranks of their respective parties. As soon as temperance advocates become politically active in demanding their rights, party leaders will recognize the fact that they must be reckoned with. My purpose is to show temperance men that if united they can hold the balance of power. If the Republicans had the power in this state, their members could compel it to accord them fair treatment under penalty of losing their support, while temperance Democrats could force such a movement in sufficient numbers to overcome the Republican saloonists who are alienated. If the Republican party should refuse to recognize the temperance element (usually the majority in the party if united) the saloon opponents can secure concessions from the Democrats in return for votes enough to put the Democratic party into power.

If the democratic party should be in power—the situation would be exactly reversed, and temperance Democrats, with the assistance of temperance Republicans, would control the situation.

The idea that the two old parties are "saloon parties" is a mischievous error. Each party desires to win and padres to the saloon because it wants the saloon vote. When temperance men meet and use the word "temperance vote" more important than the "saloon vote" these same parties will decline against the saloon. Our purpose is novel only in its simplicity.—Editor EMANCIPATOR.

Most anarchists are saloon frequenters. Most anarchist meetings are held in or about saloons.
How to Work the Legislative Department.

The legislative department of the state League has centered its entire activities upon our local option bill. The departments of Agitation, Legislation, and Law Enforcement are so closely related that there is no clear line of distinction. General agitation work will redound to the benefit of the bill and efforts to secure the passage of the bill are essential to the agitation work.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the passage of this bill we will outline some of the general suggestions: Master its provisions thoroughly. Talk about it to your friends and post copies of it. Get your newspapers to publish it in full or at least to mention it. Ask your pastor to endorse it from the pulpit. Do everything which will get it discussed. Abuse and antagonism will help far more than indifference.

Induce the friends you can do likewise, in proper cases, to make your support of a man conditional upon his promising to vote for the measure. When he is elected remind him of his promises.

After the bill is introduced write him again and indicate prominent men of his own party, especially, if possible, members of the convention which nominated him, to write and urge him to your support. This procedure will make the issue an affair of the state, and when that is done its speedy passage is assured.

LAW ENFORCEMENT WORK.

Practical Suggestions from the Superintendent and General Attorney.

Perhaps the largest part of our correspondence since coming into the work of the Anti-Saloon League, originated in the political department. It has been without reference to any phase of law enforcement work, and we venture to make a few suggestions based upon our experience in directing and assisting in law enforcement campaigns.

This work must be done through local agents established for the purpose. The state League has no extra-legal power.

Such work should never be attempted until there is sufficient sentiment to carry it through. A timid half-hearted attempt invites failure. Officials are but human and will grant favors to those from whom they have received some service. If we desire to control officials after they are elected we must elect them.

Law enforcement work, therefore, should begin in the caucuses, conventions, or primaries of the respective parties and should be kept up all the polls.

It is practically impossible to compel an unthinking official to enforce laws against those by whose suffrage he received his office.

Temperance people make the mistake of continually scolding. An official is condemned if he makes a false step, but it is considered a matter of course if he does the right thing. We should make a point to express our appreciation of the faithful discharge of official duties. The saloonists are always on hand demanding what they want and threatening punishment if they are disappointed. It is necessary to do so in such a way as to take an evidence of indifference.

If your city ordinances are being disregarded or if the state law is being violated in your locality go to the proper official, the mayor, city attorney or state's attorney, as the case may be, and state the facts fully and the reasons for your belief. If you have been active in discharging your obligations as a citizen the official will know you and your words will carry weight. Common sense would dictate that men of the party selecting the officials should be most active in this kind of a movement.

The presence of a few of the other party will indicate that he can expect enough support from that source to offset saloonists of his own political faith who may be alienated.

Do not expect an official to secure convictions or punish liquor sellers merely because you have been told in a general way that they are violating the law. It is true that a conscientious official will take proper steps without prodding, but it frequently happens that the most honest men are not able to secure evidence that will convict.

If the official manifests a sincere willingness to prosecute when he is furnished with evidence, then get it for him. Secure it locally if possible. If local parties admit knowledge of violations have them make such statements before a number of reputable men, but preferably secure an affidavit. Local witnesses are probably broken and experience lapses of memory when put upon the stand and a party who will not make an affidavit in such cases is hardly safe to rely upon. Federal attorneys require an affidavit before proceeding against violators of the internal revenue laws.

If it is absolutely impossible to secure evidence locally then detectives must be employed. This is legal and has been sustained in our supreme court. Their evidence is admissible and is governed by the same rules which determine the admissibility of other witnesses. We can assist you when it comes to this point. We do not employ detectives in any case nor pay them. We simply recommend reliable men to parties who desire their services and exercise general oversight of the work. The result is that honest service is secured at about half what it would ordinarily cost.

We do not guarantee that evidence will be gotten nor that convictions will be secured upon it after it is obtained. Local parties, by indiscretion and occasionally by sheer chance, have spoiled many law enforcement campaigns and we cannot take such risks. We prefer not to have anything to do with a case unless it is distinctly understood that we are in no way to blame for a failure to secure evidence or convictions.

One person is enough to know when detectives are in town. Money should be raised in advance as many persons will contribute if there is a prospect of work, but not after it has been done.

Employ a good attorney. A local attorney is preferred for other things being equal, because he knows the men who rocks and understand local conditions. An outside attorney, on the other hand, is frequently more fearless and less disposed to compromise. The employment of both a local and an outside attorney is preferable if agreeable and convenient, because the resident lawyer can throw the blame for vigorous prosecution upon the outside attorney naturally on his side and desires to make the best showing.

Whenever the people support the work sufficiently we will have an attorney who will assist in the trial of cases without charge other than his expenses. At the present time we cheerfully give all assistance which we can in the office in the way of advice and suggestion. Do not hesitate to write to us for desired information.

When your cases come up for trial you will have a number of good citizens present to give an air of respectability to the occasion. Make arrangements for your fair trial. Indicate to one or two of your churches to be present at the trial. It will be a novel and enjoyable experience for them and will crowd the galleries.

If anything goes wrong in the trial and the rights of the people are being neglected the people are then enabled to see the wrong and it makes a trial more quickly than anything else that can be done.

If you are relying upon local witnesses to take occasion to brace them up before the trial you have a number of good citizens commend their stand and assure them of support. This frequently results in reclaiming these men who would otherwise go to the saloon.

It is well to have the atmosphere impregnated with the idea that any local witness who does not tell the truth will be paid for perjury before he gets out of the court room. If the opportunity offers, start perjury proceedings provided you can prove the offense. The conviction of perjury in a liquor case will strengthen the recollections and stiffen the backbone of an entire county, and he worth a hundred dollars to the temperance cause in advertising.

In short, do not inaugurate the work until you are in earnest, do not begin until you are ready, omit nothing which can be honorably done to insure success, and if perchance you should become tired show the American spirit and never intimate that you know it. The saloon structure, which is the most fragrant and disregard for the law, is based upon the knowledge and idea that temperance people soon get tired.

The more enforcement of law is un-satisfactory business and it attempted and carried on in the way suggested it will be the means of building sentiment which will eventually make special efforts on the part of private citizens unnecessary.

An earnest attempt to rigorously enforce laws that are unsatisfactory will be the best means of creating a sentiment which will result in the enactment of others which are adequate, and the sentiment will make the enforcement of the new laws a comparatively easy matter.

Time to be Scared.

"I warn the slumbering, deluded millions who are marching in the ranks of the enemy that there are snags and sniffs and a thousand other things that will happen to them. They will find their enemies to be in the midst of them and the small, weak voice of the people whose rising wrath will presently search them as with an avalanche and hurl them from their seats of power."—Exchange.
A CALL TO ACTION

Capital City Pastors look to League for Leadership.

Full Text of Resolutions. Quotations From Liquor Sources. Practical Politics.

Important Meeting of Headquarters Committee. Counties Visited. Next four months may decide the question for next Legislature.

Cordial Response from Ford-County.

On November 18, the Springfield Ministerial Association adopted the following resolutions. This is a turning point in the history of the League in this state, the vital fact being that the pastors of the capital city, following the recommendations of the various religious conventions held in the fall, have cordially adopted the League as their own movement and are looking to it for leadership in the fight for local option to break the hold of the organized liquor power.

Read these resolutions. They have a clear and unmistakable ring to them and manifest a thorough comprehension of the proper function of the state League and its work:

A CALL TO ACTION.

Resolved, by the members of the Springfield Ministerial Association that WE ENDORSE THE ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE, its platform, and especially its anti-partisan work to secure the passage of the Comprehensive Local Option Bill, which will establish the principle of popular control of the saloon by mandatory direct vote.

That from personal acquaintance we recommend William H. Anderson, its superintendent and general attorney, as the pastor of the state as a man of sound judgment and worthy of the confidence of Christian people everywhere.

That we concur with the superintendent in his conception of the League as a mere agency, having no existence apart from its constituent bodies, and able to accomplish results only in proportion to the means furnished and co-operation extended; and that we agree with him that its work is a part of the legitimate work of the churches, desiring of their cordial support as a practical effort to make the moral forces of all for the accomplishment of tangible results.

That the work of these churches is a practical effort to make the moral forces of all for the accomplishment of tangible results.

That we urge Christian people to aid in giving the widest possible circulation to "The Emancipator," the official organ of the League, as a most effective means of disseminating knowledge of League methods.

That we pledge ourselves to an earnest and sustained effort to demonstrate to our several congregations the merits and needs of the League, and hereby CALL UPON THE PASTORS OF THE STATE irrespective of denomination or party, not only to admit League representatives to their pulpits but to unite with us in impressing upon the people of the state that the League is an agent but not a substitute; that it can do nothing unless they are in and back of it, that its success means the advancement of the cause of temperance and civic righteousness, that $15,000 given in Illinois is wisely invested; that if support is freely given, its employees can depend on all their time, effort, and energy and BE MORE EFFECTIVE; that organization will enable us to successfully cope with the organized saloon; and that the direct and indirect benefits which will come from the passage of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill are of sufficient importance to demand at once a state-wide for ward movement of Christian people in its behalf, beginning with immediate preparations to secure the nomination and election by the different parties of senators and representatives who will vote for it.

That we send copies of these resolutions to the Ministerial Associations of the state and also, for publication, to the Springfield papers and to our respective denominational journals.

(Signed):

E. H. SHUEY, President.
Nov. 18, 1901.
O. C. CLARK, Secretary.

We endorse the above resolution:

(Signed):

A. M. Hall, First Congregational church;

J. Elwood Lynn, Central Christian church;

D. F. Howe, First M. E. church;

J. M. Francis, Grace Lutheran church.

Buchel B. Rogers, Central Baptist church.
Thos. D. Logan, First Presbyterian church.
D. G. Bradford, Portuguese Presbyterian church.
O. C. Clark, Plymouth Congregational church.
W. F. Irwin, Second Presbyterian church.
Henry Schutz, German Methodist church.
James E. Rogers, Third Presbyterian church.
A. P. Stover, Kumlal M. E. church.
R. H. Shuey, United Brethren church.

Can the Bill be Passed?

What the next legislature will do with the local option question depends upon what temperance people do before the legislature is nominated and elected. The saloon men are afraid of local option. They say it means seventy-five "dry" counties in the state and "dry" spots in the rest of them; in other words, that before long all counties excepting those having large cities will go "dry." They denounce it as the most vicious measure ever proposed in this state. They are now engaged in pledging prospective candidates against the bill in an effort to prevent a fair hearing. Read their official utterances at their convention held before the last election.

They oppose Local Option.

"We have been most successful in the past, but our enemy never sleeps, and they are now ready and have made their boats that they will have a local option bill."

* * * This bill if permitted to be (Continued on Page 5.)

OTHER IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Generals Miles and Nugent on the Autumn Campaign...


List of legislative districts according to last apportionment.

Suggestions on how to respond to the call of the Springfield pastors.

Mr. Sawander on "The Pastors’ Power.

Interesting account of national meeting of saloon-keepers.

Editorial review of the past year.

Christmas offer on "Black Rock".

Remarkable saloon fight at Carlisle.

Popular movements for local reform in larger cities of the state.

Chicago winerooms to be placed under ban.

Pertinent facts about the State League.

Waves and Means.

Our special legislative fund.
come a law, would be the means of causing untold anxiety and possibly great loss of business and property to many of your members.

Use every effort to see that liberal-minded men, no matter of what political faction they are elected to the legislature."

The Headquarters Committee, on November 20, a number of the other members of the Legislative Association were present on account of the importance of the meeting, took the following action.

You will note that our instructions are to ascertain where the people will take up this work. We are not able to accomplish anything except in the way of leading, guiding and assisting the moral forces of each district in proportion to the means given to do that work.

The Committee Speaks.

WHEREAS, the LIQUOR INTERESTS of the state are determined to FORESTALL an unprecendented CONSIDERATION of the LOCAL OPTION question by the next session of the state legislature by making it an issue in the pre-nomination campaign; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois counties of the state by formal charters, and particularly the Springfield Mineral Association, by resolutions adopted November last, are LOOKING to the ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FOR LEADERSHIP in the fight for the enforcement of the law on the premises; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Headquarters Committee of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, an executive committee of the State Board of Trustees, with power to act in the matter of the various annual meetings, that we hereby call upon all church leaders, pastors and laymen, and the friends of the home, of decency and good government, to RALLY at ONCE to this work.

Resolved, that we instruct our representatives to personally VISIT during the next ninety days, fifty of the larger COUNTY SEATS to ascertain if the church people have taken vigorous hold of the problem; and by the best means at their command TEST the general WILL and DESIRE of the people in the state TO PUSH this ISSUE now.

Resolved, that we earnestly URGE upon temperature people that sufficient FUNDS be contributed first, for this preliminary campaign, and if the work goes on, for the continued prosecution of the same.

(Signed) W. A. SMITH, Chairman.
E. B. ROGERS, Secretary.
APPROVED: HORACE REED, President State Board of Trustees.

Counties Visited.

Mr. Sauderson has already visited at least one point in the counties of Whiteside, DeKalb, Cook, Kane, DuPage, Lake, Will, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, Kendall, Carroll, Winnebago, and Stephenson, and before this issue is settled, we expect to visit all the other counties, except a few in the northern part of the state. The people of the counties are being visited by representatives of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League who are doing the work.

In a number of these counties addresses were made to delegations of women throughout the entire state, where we find but one opinion, namely that the bill is a good thing and ought to be passed, and that the people realize that they constitute the League and must do the work, and the pastors throw the entire force of their influence behind the movement its success is assured.

The next four months will tell the story.

Whether a comprehensive local option bill will be passed at the next session of the legislature will be determined in the next four months. If pastors and temperance people are indifferent, its enactment will be impossible, as the saloon men will have control of the party organizations and select their delegates to the various conventions. If there is a cordial response we will go into the legislature with a fighting chance. If there is a earliness among the people we cannot be beaten.

Some Responses.

The following action of the Paxton (Ford County) Mineral Association will give an idea of the progress made in the Paxton district. A call for a meeting of the local option organization was made just one week earlier, demonstrates the readiness with which the people are willing to take hold of something that promises success. As at this writing it has only been a few days since reports of the Springfield action were sent out by the secretary of that Association to the larger towns, we presume there will be many responses before this issue of the paper is mailed.

The Resolutions.

Paxton Mineral Association in regular session.

November 25, 1901.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposition of the Springfield Mineral Association that we join earnestly in a state-wide campaign for the local option bill.

That we commend this matter most heartily to the pastors and churches in Ford county, and suggest, to make effective the campaign, that earnest effort be made to unite the temperance forces to this end.

That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Springfield Mineral Association, to the Anti-Saloon League, Headquarters, and to the county press.

E. P. OLSON, WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

An illustration of how objections to the work of the League fade away as people begin to understand it is found in the following action of the pastors of Paxton taken the first time that the true conception of the League was explained to them.

Paxton, Ill., Nov. 25, 1901.

Resolved, We, the Paxton Mineral Association, most heartily endorse the Rev. E. G. Sauderson, assistant superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, and request to be informed what he has by his frank language largely eroded from our minds previously existing antagonisms against the League.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.
NATIONAL MEETING.

Retail Liquor Dealers of the Country have Interesting Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the "National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States of America" was held at Niagara Falls, Sept. 27. The following extracts from the address of President John F. Weiss are of interest:

President's Report.

"While the last year has not been as productive in results as we wished for, yet the officers have done their utmost to carry out the instructions of our last convention. Our efforts were mainly directed towards securing a reduction of the war tax on beer, to defeat the anti-canteneer measure, and bring about the abolition of one and one-half packages of beer per month from hard drinking and with the concentrated efforts of the allied liquor interests we secured a reduction of the war tax on beer to the extent of twenty-five cents per barrel. Up to the present time the retailers have not, as yet shared in this reduction, and from present indications will probably have to be satisfied with the moral victory gained, until such time as they will be able to bring about a further reduction. Congress having granted this reduction as the result of the liquor interests concluded that something had to be done to appease the temperance element, and in view of this fact passed the anti-canteneer measure in spite of the protests of some of the ablest officers in the army and some of our most influential ministers."

"While the enactment of this measure has brought financial gain to many of us, Congress is situated near the army posts—OUR ASSOCIATION OPPOSED THE MEASURE FROM A MORAL STANDPOINT, AND, IT MUST BE QUALIFYING TO THE MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOCIATION to know that their predictions have been verified and in less than six months after the enactment of this measure we find ministers, soldiers and prominent army officials clamoring for the repeal of this law, and let it said to the credit of Secretary Root, who was opposed to the enactment of this measure, he is now gathering reports to strengthen his opinion in order to recommend to the next congress the repeal of this law."

"We reformers these poor maligned fellows are! Secretary Root must be proud of their praise.

"In reviewing the actions of the last Congress we can arrive at but one conclusion, and that is, that the Congres, did not act to promote justice, but worked for political advantage only. IT THEREFORE, WE WHOLESALER ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO EXERCISE BETTER CARE AND GREATER JUDGMENT IN THE SELECTION OF THEIR CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS IN THE FUTURE, but this cannot be accomplished until all of the allied interests unite and present a solid front; so long as the brewers support certain men and keep the retailers in ignorance as to their choice, and the retailers vote versa, we will never be able to accomplish favorable legislation."

"THIR Congressmen indeed! This is only another statement of their methods. It demonstrates, too, that they are not omnipotent. Of course the congressmen worked for political advantage. They always do. It is for us to demonstrate that it is for their political advantage to have temperance people fairly. In the last congress temperance organizations got together upon the Anti-Saloon League basis of a united, omniform-partisan, inter-denominational effort, and applied the practical methods of which the saloon has before been a monopoly. According to their own testimony the result has disconcerted them."

The Secretary's Reference to the Late President McKinley.

"If the following exhibition of impudent, brazen, shameless hypocrisy taken from the report of the national secretary does not arouse the indignation of decent people we are sadly mistaken. Speaking of McKinley the secretary said:

"He was an ideal husband and a consistent Methodist of the old John Wesley school. He was a man of strong convictions, so much so that he refused to bow the head to Beal, the idol of prohibition, recently erected by the church of his father—much to the disappointment of the false prophets who now control the organization, who fully expected that when their co-religionists was elevated to the highest position in the gift of the American people that he would be their servant and tool, they turned in their tyrannical rage and denounced him, as one of old was denounced, as a friend of publicans and sinners."

"He was held up to scorn as the owner of properties which he was a saloon. He was denounced for approving of the arnry canteen, the removal of which has proved so beneficial to the good and welfare of the military reservations. He was censured for extending the hospitality, which the representatives of all civilized countries extend to their guests; he was condemned for drinking a toast at a banquet, but this is a good and generous Christian temperance man was censured, condemned and villainized by his co-religionists because he loved his country and would not bow to their false god of Prohibition."

"Would not have referred to this subject, but to draw your attention to the fact that the people who have been so raid in their denunciation of President McKinley, not only during his official career, but even when in the shadow or death, are the same who have raised a real warfare against us. Anarchy in whatever form it shows itself must be stamped out, and if this be done I believe then our noble profession will be not die in vain."

"Is it not enough that saloon-nurtured anarchy should kill the man elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, without the keepers of these anarchist factories adding insult to injury by attempting to smite his memory by claiming him as one of their own kind? When McKinley lived we did not hesitate, on proper occasion, in calm and dispassionate language, to express our opinion that a different course would have better served the ends of righteousness and good government, yet we recognized the sterling worth of his character and never questioned his sincere desire to do the best thing, and we desire to record a vigorous and indignant protest at the nauseating slander of these saloonists over the man for whose death their business is responsible."

What a shudder of plausibility against anarchy convulses the whiskey-soaked frames of these angels of light whenever anybody mentions temperance in their hearing! How they single out Mrs. Nation for abuse! Grant, for the sake of argument, that they are correct in calling her an anachronism, what was it but saloon anarchy which was responsible for her?"

The Minority Representation System.

There are fifty-one legislative districts in the state of Illinois. One senator is elected from each district. Who is not satisfactory to the people of the district secures a nomination it is possible to oppose him directly, and if the support of the right kind is strong enough, to defeat him.

Three members of the lower house are elected from each district and in order to secure representation to the minority party each voter may cast three votes for representative, as: for one candidate, one and one-half each for two, or one each for three. The minority party nominates two candidates, the support of one and one-half votes on a straight ticket. The minority party nominates one candidate, he receives three votes on a straight ticket.

This system makes it practical; imperative to nominate the right kind of a man in the minority convention, as the nominee can hardly or beaten unless unmeritorious circumstances by a few independent candidates.

On the other hand there is great necessity of nominating the right kind of a man in the majority convention, because while one of them may be defeated by inducing the minority party to nominate two and throwing to them the support of the independent element of the majority party, it is practically impossible to defeat both of them.

The Proposed Remedy.

The bill proposed by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League would allow the people, entire counties, to vote on the saloon question if they desire it, and would stop taxation of farmers without representation; it would eliminate the "saloon fight" from the local politics of small cities and villages; and would enable all residence districts of larger cities to rid themselves of objectionable saloons and prevent further encroachments. Send stamp to Springfield office for copy.
The Work of the Past Year and the Problems of the Future.

One year ago the writer, after a year in the office as attorney, was given charge of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League or State Superintendence.

The new superintendent faced many perplexing problems demanding solution. Dissatisfaction with and lack of faith in the League and in saloons were general. What we desired to do, however, that our predecessors did hard work for the cause of temperance, and that in many cases there was now no ground for complaint. We believe that the people of Illinois have had full value for every dollar paid to the League (many of the towns which made the most noise were those which paid the smallest percentage of their pledges). The agitation work which was done directly and indirectly was worth all the cost. The very fact that people previously indifferent became anxious for something to be done, even though they were unfair in their imputations of blame, is evidence of an advance in public sentiment.

Still we are compelled to admit that a more promising form of work might have been done, and much of the dissatisfaction avoided.

The early leaders seemed to consider the League a device of temporism. It was a means of tails of the society, the benefits of which were found solely in whatever might be accomplished directly by its special representatives, and which could of itself undertake to bring about certain reforms, notably in the enforcement of law. Representations and promises accordingly were made in good faith by the superintendents and, pursuant to his orders, by those under his authority. Attempts were made in many instances to carry out these promises and do things which were impossible where local parties were not cordially co-operating, and could not have been done by an outside organization under the most favorable circumstances for less than ten times the amount contributed. For total or partial failure the State League was always blamed, and it was to blame for even implicitly promising the impracticable, while the different communities were frequently to blame for expecting the impossible, or for an indifference which would prevent success in any event. The plan of district organization then in operation made district superintendents, leaving the administration of the State League to their mercy. It seemed very clear to us that such a conception of the work offered no hope of ultimate success and promised no prospect of future usefulness. We became convinced that the true conception of the League was that of a federation of forces having no power beyond the united power of its constituent bodies. The movement, frankly confessing inability to accomplish results except in proportion as they support it, and that in order to get the people to hold to it as their own, we must clearly define an issue in state-wide scope, outline a policy, formulate practical plans, and promulgate a platform, upon which sensible conservative men can stand.

At the recent meeting of the Headquarters Committee we were able to report that our platform has been adopted by the League. The oldest and most successful is the country, that our local option bill has met with such favor that in view of the utterances of various prominent religious bodies, it is far to say that the churches look to the League for leadership in the great battle for local option, that our work is now in line with the policy of the states where it is most successful; that on November first the work of re-organization was completed.

We desire now to say frankly to the people of Illinois that the proper function of the State League is to promote those interests which are state-wide in scope, and the passage of a local option bill is the first thing to be done, but that if you expect us to accomplish results in the way of arousing the people to the point of electing legislators who will vote for local option, you must pay the expenses. The question is not how little you can give us, or escape, but how much you can afford to give us. It is OURS, not Ours. Help extended the League is not a personal favor to us. IF THE THINGS FOR WHICH WE WORK ARE OF DIRECT AND VITAL IMPORTANCE TO YOU, WE HAVE NO CLAIM UPON YOUR CONSIDERATION. The question before you is not what the League has done for you, because it can do nothing unless you furnish means, nor whether you will help the League, but whether you will HELP YOURSELF, BY WORKING, through the League as an instrumentality, to pass a local option bill which will break the backbone of the organized liquor power, and establish the right of the people to control the saloon question.

H O W T O R E S P O N D.

We make the following suggestions for complying with the request of the Springfield Ministerial Association for general co-operation.

What we ask of the Pastors.

1. Read and thoroughly master the local option bill.
2. Secure appropriate responsive action by a meeting of your pastors, and advise movement of the same.
3. SECURE PUBLICATION IN ALL LOCAL PAPERS OF OFFICIAL REPORT OF SUCH ACTION.
4. Read a report of your own action to your own congregation, and publicly endorse the League as an agency, ACT LIKE YOU BELIEVE IN IT.
5. Send official reports of your action to the pastors of every town in your county.
6. Write personal letters to pastors of your own denomination in the county, urging co-operation.
7. Agree with us for an Anti-Saloon Sunday in your town, and prepare your people to attend it, and support it.
8. Give us the names of influential temperance people and help us to interest them in spreading the work.
9. Get your people to read THE EMANCIPATOR, our official organ.
10. In short, convince your people that the only way to pass a local option bill is to educate and elect legislators who favor it and are not afraid to vote for it.

Something for Laymen to do.

1. Call the attention of your pastor to the above.
2. CONVENE A FRIEND OF THE MERITS OF THE BILL.
3. Contribute something to be spent in an effort to raise the people to demand their rights.
4. Induce a friend to do the same.
5. Read THE EMANCIPATOR regularly.
6. Make your support of legislative candidates for nomination and election conditional upon their promise to vote for local option.
ONE WAY TO HELP.

A temperance WORKER can at least afford to pay twenty-five cents for The Emancipator.

If you are a worker you can at least secure some Emancipator subscriptions so that we can tell your friends what to do to secure local option.

Generals Miles and Daggett have carried condemnation into the ranks of the canteen advocates. Read in another column what they have to say. Read also in the account of the National Liquor Dealers' meeting what is said about the election of congressmen.

Notice our Black Rock "ad." You cannot secure better Christmas presents at a low price than a number of copies of this book. We especially recommend Black Rock for Sunday school presents. Better give the boys something that will sow seeds of antagonism to the drink habit rather than something which will spill their appetite for the Christmas dinner. The paper bound book in hundred lots at 10c. is wonderful value.

The publication of the laws of Illinois, which was commenced in the last number, by Mr. Sauderson's introductory article "A Strong Point in our Local Option Law," is continued this month by a statement concerning the so-called "government license" and the internal revenue regulations affecting the sale of liquor.

Moved Our Headquarters.

On the 1st of November we moved our headquarters from the Y. M. C. A. Building to Rooms 232-235, Odd Fellows Building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends.

The Odd Fellows Building is strictly an office building, one of the very finest in the city, most conveniently located on the corner of Pearl and Monroe streets. Our office is as before, on the ground floor, with a court house and the capitol and is identically the same distance from each one of them as before.

Special Fund Growing.

We have received the following responses to our request for a special fund to be used in the next ninety days in reaching the leaders in the various counties on the question of immediate action for the passage of a local option bill.

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<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Donation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carbondale</td>
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<td>Edwardsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pekin</td>
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<td>Springfield</td>
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C. W. Gallick, Champaign
Geo. B. Griffin, Charleston
R. H. Uhrich, Jr., Springfield

This is not a bad response for one week's time. Can you not help find somebody who will give $25.00 or $25.00, or two who will give $10.00, or five who give $5.00 each?

A copy of our LOCAL OPTION Bill can be secured by sending a stamp to Springfield.

Ways and Means.

It must be plain that without money we can do nothing. If money comes freely, we have more time to do actual work. If this is your work you ought either to do it, or pay the expense of having it done. Rural and sparsely settled communities can frequently send good men to the legislature. We need means to help them and proclaim the TEMPERANCE GOSPEL OF SELF-HELP. Ohio furnishes her Anti-Saloon League with $20,000 per year. As a result, out of 67 legislators, who voted against the Clark bill at the last session only 16 were re-elected, and nearly all new members are favorable. Must Illinois citizenship submit meekly to the insolence of the Liquor League and lose what rights we now have?

We must find hundreds or even thousands of men and women who will give $5 and $10 a year to carry on this work. Are you one? Help us find the others. Later, when well established, small contributions from everybody will be sufficient—now, in starting right, we need sums of $25, $50, and $100.

Dollars are useful enough, if there are enough. TRADE ONE FOR OUR AUTOPHGRAPH RECEIPT.

NOTICE.

If this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR has expired, or that the year covered by your contribution to the state work during which you were to receive THE EMANCIPATOR free has closed, or that there is a mistake in our records. In either event write us.

The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters to our subscribers. Please send 25 cents before you forget it, and help as much as you can.

PROBLEMS OF INDIVIDUAL LOCALITIES.

The State League, or a central organization, cannot pass laws. For they are enacted by a legislature for the members of which the people of the state vote in their respective districts. It cannot enforce laws. For officers are elected by the people in the several counties and municipalities. The State League can, if funds are furnished for that purpose, help in getting localities in creating a sentiment which will result in the election of men who will fairly represent them in the enactment and execution of laws.

The State League, however, can be of most assistance to particular localities by discharging its proper functions and uniting the moral forces of all communities for the accomplishment of objects state-wide in scope, e.g., the passage of a local option bill.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses. Every cent of voluntary contributions goes into actual work, but our loss of time and the expense of collection must come out of funds which we are compelled to raise.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of...

Date...
County...
Town...

"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.
THE EMMANICIPATOR.

Illinois Items.

Something Doing in Springfield.

It is apparent that public sentiment in Springfield has been making some headway. In obedience to the most tremendous demand, the mayor has issued an order closing the gambling rooms. Of course, this has been done before, but it is to propose to keep the law and we will aim for honesty of purpose until the contrary is proved.

Paid up and Quit.

We have received word from Chapin, through the President of the Board of Trustees, that the party detected in the sale of liquor in that no-licence town has, by the efforts of a detective recommended from this office, has paid all the expenses of the prosecution and entered the Decatur post office again violate the law, upon which the civil suit in the circuit court for the penalties was dismissed.

The Alton Federation.

The young peoples' religious societies of Alton recently formed a Christian Federation for the purpose of bringing about a closer fellowship, a more dynamic and constructive Christian character, and incidentally to become a positive force for civic righteousness. By invitation, we recently addressed a public meeting upon the lines suggested. Much interest was manifested in the local option bill offering a rallying point. The conditions in Alton are such as to bring the citizens into the spirit of the organization, rapidly to the front, and the pastors, backed by their people, have begun an aggressive local movement to secure the endorsement of the laws. We may be able to report further results in our next issue.

An Unseen Power.

The city of Decatur has recently awakened to a realizing sense of the enormity of the transgressions of its municipal gambling. A quiet organization aimed at embracing one thousand of the citizens has been formed, with an executive committee of five. Three first-class attorneys have been employed. The superintendent was invited to a censure which was received. The organization was delighted with the earnestness of purpose manifested, together with the sound business judgments of those who seem to control the work. A number of gambling places were successfully raided and the expert testimony of the gambling law生態化 has been present. The mayor is convinced that the city has been broken up. Ignorance as to the make-up of the general committee and the force they had to fight has caused some confusion in the ranks of the lawless.

Wine-rooms Must Go.

The city administration of Chicago has declared war on the wine-rooms. The Anti-Saloon League, however, is ready and plans are laid for initiating a movement for the passage of a suitable ordinance. Mr. Sauderson, our assistant superintendent, has had special experience in this line of work, having himself, as superintendent of the Twin City District of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, led the movement which resulted in an ordinance closing three hundred winerooms in the city of Minneapolis.

Mayor Harrison was immediately assured of the Anti-Saloon League co-operation in this laudable movement and the religious and moral forces of Chicago have quite generally expressed their approval and promised aid.

We are advised that the license committee has drafted a sweeping ordinance and we trust that the Chicago pastors will unqualifiedly urge cordial support of the ordinance, and effective work among the congregation of each elder to secure sufficient votes to pass it.

Remarkable Saloon Fight at Carbondale.

At the request of Mr. Sam T. Brush, representing the citizens of Carbondale, we visited that place, in the early part of November, for a law enforcement conference.

The situation at Carbondale is unique. Last spring by hard work enough aldermen were elected on the temperance ticket to give the mayor-elect, also a temperance man, an opportunity to cast a deciding vote against the saloons. It was definitely understood that a special election on the question should be called and that the council would act by its result. After going into office the council did not display the celerity expected in moving against the existing saloons, but an election was called in September, resulting in a decided majority for no-license.

The saloons-keepers endeavored to secure licenses for a whole year from the first of May, giving them an extra six months to comply with the law. Mr. Brush insisted that the existing saloon ordinance should be repealed and the licenses thereby revoked. It was declared by leading lawyers that this could not be done, the question hinges upon whether a license is a contract or a mere permit, revocable at will, but it was demonstrated that Mr. Brush was right, and the council by further persuasion repealed the ordinance. Here a number of matters which we have no space to mention in detail, but in which some prominence has been given in the saloon keepers securing an injunction against the re-payment of the unearned portion of their license money. The saloon keepers threatened to continue in business anyhow, regardless of the fact that they had no valid licenses. The reply of the temperance element, led by Mr. Brush, was the circulation of a paper to raise $500 for the prosecution. This paper was handed by a subscription of $500. Our plan explanation of the "reward plan," as inaugurated in Freeport aroused much interest.

At this writing a settlement has not been reached, the saloon keepers having opened their doors and the temperance people desiring to comply with the formality of a legal tender of the unearned money before proceeding to prosecute.

The Temperance Leader.

We desire especially to introduce Mr. Brush to the Anti-Saloon League workers of the State as a type of successful temperance business man. Recently we spoke of Hon. Thomas S. Marshall of Salem and in the near future shall have something to say about Mr. C. W. Gulick, the leader of the Anti-Saloon League movement in Champaign county.

Mr. Brush is president of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Co., and as a large employer of labor says that he is opposed to the saloon from a moral standpoint. He has been a steady supporter of the State League, has induced his friends to do likewise, subscribes for a large number of EMANICIPATORS for general circulation, recently purchased a big bunch of buck Big, circulating temperance literature in his own vicinity, and although he lives just outside of the corporate limits, has led the fight in that city and has contributed largely of his own means. In addition to all this he offers, as mentioned in another column, to help raise a special legislative fund. Can you not help us discover somebody just like him? One such man who is for temperance from principle, for local option because it is right and just, and who is absolutely fearless, in each county, can redeem this state from the dominion of the saloon power.

Government Licenses.

Brief Statement of Internal Revenue Laws Affecting the Sale of Liquor.

The "government license," so called, is not a license at all, a tax stamp. The idea will be gotten by remembering the fact that government laws and the question are not passed for the purpose of regulating the traffic like state laws, but solely as a question of internal revenue. The various taxes are:

Retail liquor dealer's, $25.00.
Wholesale liquor dealer's, $100.00.
Retail dealer in malt liquors, $25.00.
Wholesale dealer in malt liquors, $50.00.

Five gallons is the dividing line between retail and wholesale dealers. A liquor dealer is one who deals in foreign or domestic distilled spirits and wines. A dealer in malt liquors is one who deals only in malt liquors, not in spirits or wines.

The present of conducting the business of a wholesale or retail liquor dealer without the stamp tax is a fine of more than $100.00, or more than $500.00; for conducting the business of dealer in malt liquors a fine of not less than $10.00 or more than $50.00.

Under the decisions, however, a "dealer in malt liquors" is a "liquor dealer" as a rule $50.00 is the recognized minimum fine for either class of offenses.

The United States Statutes provide that the tax stamps shall be payable in the place of business. If there is a failure by reason of negligence the penalty is 50 per cent of the price of the stamp. If the failure is willful the penalty is double and the rule is that if a man is selling liquor in a "dry" town and withholding his stamp in order to avoid suspicion he will be punished for it.

The United States Statutes especially provide that none of these tax stamps shall authorize anyone for the violation by the holder of the laws in force in any state. In other words, unless it is paid, it is illegal, and those paying the government tax, but the government stamp does not justify him in disobeying any local law.

Read the account of the National Liquor Dealers' meeting. It is interesting.
The Pastor's Power.

A certain Methodist bishop, addressing a class of candidates for the ministry, said that when a Methodist minister fails to gain and to be understood as an enemy of the saloon had arrived. By this he did not mean a battle of wits, but a conflict which should be bitter, intolerant or foolish. Is it not strange to some people there is no better form of license and foolishness in dealing with the saloon?

Whatever embarrassment may have sprung up in any community in dealing with this problem because of partisan prejudice may be avoided by treating the ministerial platform of the Anti-Saloon movement. Everyone, even the saloonists themselves, expect to find the churches opposed to the saloon. If therefore the pastor, on the ground that it is part of the church's work to oppose the saloon, for high moral reasons, we in the church and outside world of agitation or education no one will have just reason to criticize him. Many of the leaders are the natural leaders of the people in moral reform. The facts are, and they have a right to be, it is properly a throne of power, and the pastor has a right to make it mean all it may for practical Christendom.

It must not be because a few decreed friends of temperance have beat the church and falsely accused her of faithlessness on the temperance question that therefore the pulpit shall be silent, and the great cause of temperance reform languish. One attaches altogether too much importance to these criticisms if he lets them swerve him from the course he otherwise would have taken. Our course is straight before us, and all we need do is to follow it.

Let the pastors bear in mind the fact that if 50 of them, each in a county seat will endeavor to secure the cooperation of his fellow pastors in the town in awakening their people on the great Local Option movement it means such an unswerving as will secure the passage of the bill; and that in turn means the delivering of whole counties from saloons.

There is sufficient latent hatred of the saloon in Illinois to drive it out of 75 per cent of the towns. It needs to be made active. This can be done without a single word from any man that any Church can authorize any person to do is where they have the ear of the people.

If there could be the interest at once awakened among the pastors which this work warrants, there would be such call for our aid as would require us not to be in the field all the time, and use a dozen extra speakers for months to come. And if added to the pastors would do what they could the next legislature would pass the bill.

Do not fear arousing the saloon opposition by an open fight that is aroused now. The saloon men must understand that the most vicious ever introduced in the history of the state. They will do all they can to prevent the desire of the people from being realizable. licensed temperance men serve notice on candidates now that they must deal with this problem. Let the pastors arouse their people in this great matter.

E. G. S.

Be sure to read the resolutions adopted by the Methodist Women's Association of Paxton, the county seat of Ford County. These brethren are ready for business.

Last Legislative Apportionment.

The following list of Senatorial Districts according to the last apportionment has been abridged to save space. The change of every street mentioned is, of course, intended. The word "part" in every instance should be preceded in giving the boundary lines "thence running" along the street mentioned is to be understood in every case. "Counties" is understood unless otherwise specified.

The last apportionment was published in the Emancipator for April. Any interested person can secure a copy in the same while they last, for five cents each. The April number also contained the list of members of the last legislature with their politics.

1st—First and Second wards, Chicago.
2nd—Part Eleventh ward n. 16th st., part Twelfth ward n. 16th st. and e. of California av., and Twentieth ward, Chicago.
3rd—Third ward, part Fourth ward e. of Halsted st., part Fifth ward bounded as follows: 21/2 block, third st. and Union av., s. on Union av. to 35th st., e. to Parrell av., n. to 33rd st., and w. of line of beg., and part Sixth ward n. of center line of 43rd st., Chicago.
4th—Twenty-ninth and Thirty-seventh wards, part Third ward n. of 57th pl. and e. of right of way of C., R. I. & Ry. Co., Chicago.
5th—Sixth ward e. part included in Third Dist., Seventh ward ex. part s. of center line of 63rd st. and e. of Cottage Grove av., Chicago.
6th—Twentieth ward, part Twenty-fifth ward n. of Devon av., part twenty-third ward w. of Halsted st. and Twenty-sixth ward, Chicago, and part town of Evanston outside Chicago and parts town of Niles and New Trier within city of Evanston.
8th—Lake, McKinley and Boone.
9th—Part Fourth ward w. of Halsted st. and Fifth ward e. of 26th st., and part included in Fourth Dist., Third, and Thirty-second ward, Chicago.
10th—Tinley and Winnebago.
11th—Thirty-first ward ex. part included in Thirty-fifth Dist. and Thirty-second ward, Chicago.
12th—Stevenson, Jo Davies and Carroll.
13th—Part Seventh ward excluded from Fifth Dist., Eighth and Thirty-third wards, Chicago, part town of Calumet outside Chicago.
14th—Kane and Kendall.
15th—Ninth ward ex. part n. and w. of line beg. by Morgan and 14th st., running e. on 14th to Johnson st., n. to Maxwell st. e. to S. Branch of Chicago River, Thirty-ninth ward w. of line beg. cor. Leffin and 16th st., e. to 16th to Turope st., e. to 14th st., and e. to Morgan st. w. of 18th st. of 18th ward, Chicago.
16th—Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford.
17th—Paris Ninth and Tenth wards excepted from 15th Dist. and Nineteenth ward, Chicago.
18th—Rooria.
19th—Part Twelfth ward not included in 9th Dist. and Thirty-fourth wards of Chicago, part town of Cicero s. of 12th st., and town of River
20th—Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois.
21st—Fourthteenth ward, part Seventeenth ward n. of Ashland av. and Augusta st., e. on Augusta st. to Holt st., a. to Cornell st., s. to Liberty st., a. to Green st., s. to Kinsey st., and part Thirty-fifth ward part of line beg. cor. Chicago and Somon av. n. to 26th st., w. on Chicago av. to Park av., s. to Lake st., w. to Austin av., Chicago.
22nd—Vermillion and Edgar.
23rd—Fifteenth ward, part Sixteenth bounded beg. cor. North and Ashland aves., w. on North av. to Rody st., a. to Division st., e. to Ashland av., s. to pick of beg. and part Thirty-fifth ward not included in the 21st Dist., Chicago, and part town of Cicero n. of 63rd st., Chicago.
24th—Champaign, Platt and Moulton.
25th—Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Chicago.
26th—McLean and Ford.
27th—Sixteenth ward e. part included in 23rd Dist., part Seventeenth ward bounded beg. cor. Ashland av. and Division st., s. on Ashland av. to Augusta st., e. to Holt st., a. to Cornell st., e. to Milwaukee av., a. to Greene st., a. to Kinsey, e. to Nortb Chicago River, n. w. along river to Division st., w. to place of beg., and Eighteenth ward, Chicago.
28th—Logan, Dewitt and Macon.
29th—Twenty-fourth ward ex. part n. of line beg. cor. Goethe and Sedgwick st., s. on Goethe to Dale st., n. to Schiller, along Schiller to Lake Mich., and Twenty-second ward ex. part w. of Halsted st. and part n. and w. of line beg. cor. North av. and Sedgwick st., s. on Sedgwick to Sipal st., w. to 31st st., e. to Van Buren st., n. to Larabee st., s. to Division st., w. to Halsted at., Chicago.
30th—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler.
31st—Part Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second wards excluded from 22nd Dist., part Twenty-fifth ward of Chicago, part of Twenty-fifth ward s. of Devon av., Chicago.
32nd—McDermott, Hancock and Warren.
33rd—Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson.
34th—Douglas, Coles and Clark.
35th—Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb.
36th—Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams.
37th—Henry, Bureau and Stark.
38th—Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin.
39th—Madison.
40th—Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland.
41st—Dupage and Will.
42nd—Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham.
43rd—Knox and Fulton.
44th—Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson.
45th—Morgan and Vermilion.
46th—Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper.
47th—Madison, Bond and St. Clair.
49th—St. Clair.
50th—Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski.
51st—Hamilton, Saline, Pepe, Johnson and Massac.
Real Soldiers Discuss the Question

The meeting of congress brings the canteen question again to the front. The following articles are worthy of careful reading. Write to your Congress-

man:

General Daggett on the Canteen

Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, United States army, who retired last spring after forty years service, has written the following letter in regard to the army canteen question:

West Harpswell, Maine, July 24, 1914. I. J. B. Dunn, B. Grove, N. J. - Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., I will give you the following reasons for my opposition to the army canteen, viz.:

1. It presents the saloon to the recruit in its least objectionable form. Many of our soldiers come from the rural districts, where they never enter nor even saw a saloon. Arriving at post, they find the saloon, called canteen, established by the United States government, managed by officers and the army, and many cases made as reputable as such an institution can be. It is the place of rest for nearly all the soldiers of the garrison. They live in an atmosphere which makes them feel that the thing to do is to spend their money at the canteen. Hence the company lines. The most of the recruits yield and soon form the beer habit.

2. The evil it creates prevails. The soldier, being out of money, obtains checks on the canteen, presumably for a right, but actually, in most cases, for a large part of his pay. This debt is compelled to pay on payday. He receives his money at the pay-table and immediately goes to the canteen officer and pays a large part, perhaps all of it, to the canteen. In a few days he is out of money again and repeats the same process, month after month, during his term of service.

He enters the service free from the drink and debt habit. He is discharged with the habit upon him.

3. The canteen stands as a constant invitation to the total abstainer to drink, as a temptation to the moderate drunkard to drink more and as a convenience to the drunkard to load up on beer when he has not the means to obtain anything stronger.

The constant presence of the canteen and the credit system of the company more than twenty years, on inspection, with a majority of its men more or less under the influence of beer in one form or another, subject them to punishment, but they could not perform their duty as well as they could if they had not been drinking.

4. If there is no canteen at an army post, there must be something beyond the military reservation, but of so vile a character that the respectable soldiery will not go near such dens of vice.

The drunkards would have their payday social, spend all their money, serve as a model to the mortal, and be sober the rest of the time.

The viler the outside dens of iniquity are the better for the morals of the garrison, because they keep respectable men away, and the majority are respectable.

5. There doubtless have been cases when the canteen has been of temporary benefit. It is said that falsehood may be of temporary benefit to him who avails himself of it. But it will be ruinous to the end. So will the canteen system be to the army.

6. The canteen system, in my opinion, receives itself into this question; is it best to keep a constant temptation before the total abstainers and moderate drinkers for the purpose of controlling the few drunkards?

Many of our railroad companies and business firms require total abstinence from all their employees. Only imagine their establishing canteens for them! Trainmen slightly dazed with beer! I believe the government should require the same of the army.

You are at liberty to use this as you please. Yours truly,

A. S. DAGGETT,
Brigadier-General United States Army (retired).

Lt. Gen. Miles’ Anti-Canteen Views.

Last week a rumor that Lieutenant General Miles, then unappointed report would strongly condemn the canteens leaked out of the Adjutant General’s office, with an assurance that he had suddenly changed his views. The Adjutant General himself did when the War Department took the canteen side, reversing the former report, but Gen. Miles, in an interview with J. W. Brumbaugh, on Friday, showed that he had never taken the side of the canteen, but had been moving for the restriction of liquor selling in the army for twenty years, beginning with the time of President Hayes which he requested, the pen being given to him in view of that fact. That order (Feb. 27, 1851) directed that the Secretary of War take suitable steps, as far as practicable consistent with vested rights, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage at the camps, forts and other posts of the army. Then in 1859 (July 2) he issued an order warning soldiers against the use of intoxicants in the tropics, and reminding officers that they could and would forbid the sale of even beer and light wines if found harmful. In his testimony in 1900 before the Senate Committee he carefully avoided giving any endorsement to the canteen, though he withheld positive condemnation of it to avoid conflict with the administration. And in a less known order of Aug. 8, 1901, he added that he was opposed to repealing the law until it had been fairly tried, and cited the success of railroads in securing abolition of saloons from their employees to expose the fallacy that government provide drink for the soldiers.

The report is but the natural climax of these over twenty years’ anti-canteen opinions. Even those too busy to carefully compare the opinions of Corbin and Miles will at least agree with Gen. Miles when he says: “I do not believe the law should be repealed until it has been fairly tried.” Let all who so believe so vote in the mail box by letters to Senators and Congressmen.—Midland.
MONEY NEEDED
To Carry on Work Expected and
Asked of us by the People.

Discharge of the Functions of Leadership Impossible without
Contribution of Funds for Organization Work.

Unanimous Response in Favor of Movement for Local Option. How to be

What are YOU Going to Do About it?

In the December issue of THE EMANCIPATOR was published the call of the Springfield pastors to the pastors of the state to join with them in a state-wide movement for local option through the League, and also the instructions of the Headquarters Committee, at the meeting immediately following, to personally visit within the next ninety days fifty of the larger county seats to ascertain whether the people desire and are ready to press the issue now. In that number was published the first response, coming from Paxton.

Since that time we have received notification of official action, expressing the most hearty approval, by the Ministerial Associations of Danville, Decatur (Macon Co.), Bloomington (McLean Co.), Jacksonville, Taylorville, Mattoon, and the Pastoral Union of the Springfield Baptist Association.

The Quincy resolutions which are here published, are a fair sample of such action taken, though most of the resolutions express a purpose to join with the Springfield pastors and some of them expressly invite League representatives into their territory to assist in organization work.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, by the Quincy Ministerial Union:

(1st.) That we are in sympathy with and endorse the Illinois Anti-Saloon League.

(2nd.) That as members of this Ministerial Union we will co-operate, in our individual capacity, with its Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Anderson, in such ways as seem wise to the official authorities of our several churches.

(3rd.) That the direct and indirect benefits which have accrued from the passage of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League local option bill are of sufficient importance to demand that upon the state-wide forward movement of temperance people in its behalf, beginning with immediate preparations to secure the nomination and election by the different parties of senators and representatives that will vote for it.

(4th.) That the secretary be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to W. H. Anderson, Springfield, Ill. (Signed)

Parker Shields, Pastor Vermont St. M. E. church.
H. Wilson, assistant Pastor Vermont St. M. E. church.
J. C. Rapp, Pastor German Bethel M. E. church.
E. A. Luce, Pastor Vermont St. Baptist church.
R. V. Meigs, Pastor First Baptist church.
F. M. Ollugan, Pastor Presbyterian church.
W. R. Walker, Pastor Colored Baptist church.
W. W. Burke, Pastor First Christian church.
I. H. Stine, Pastor Christian church.

Many Others Endorsed.

In addition to the places mentioned in last month’s issue the following have also been visited pursuant to the committee’s instructions: El Paso, Normal, Clinton, Hillboro, Shelbyville, Charleston, Peoria, Havana, Peterburg, Lincoln, Monticello, Sullivan, Tuscola, Champaign, Galesburg, Monmouth, Rock Island, Moline, Ottawa, La Salle, Streator, Pontiac and Forrest, most of them large county seats. There was not a refusal anywhere. Only expressions favorable to local option were heard. In nearly every case official action pursuant to the Springfield call was taken or the most cordial interest expressed. In a number of places arrangements were immediately made for a Sunday presentation of the work in the various pulpits, and in other arrangements were made looking to that end. In addition to the above Mr. SauderDom was given a hearing before the Presbyterian Preachers’ Meeting of Chicago on a recent date, the superintendent is to appear before the Chicago Baptist Preachers’ Meeting and the Methodist Preachers’ Meeting has appointed a commission of seven to go into the whole matter.

The People are Ready.

This showing, together with the interest manifested by the audiences wherever public meetings have been held, seems to justify the statement that the people are anxious for local option and ready to begin work for it. It seems clear that the League is recognized by the church leaders as the agency through which local option may be secured, and that they look to it for leadership.

Some Things that must be Learned.

While this is undoubtedly the case it is also true that Church people are ignorant of their power as citizens and also of how to use it. They are likewise ignorant of the nature and extent of the organization work which is the basis of saloon power, and do not appreciatewhat organization costs.

Errors Noted.

A great deal of the old idea that the League is a society which is asking for help, and which they can stand off and criticize, still obtains. The idea that it is THEIR movement, that there is no League outside of its constituent bodies, the churches and other moral elements that it is THEIR work, and that whatever they invest in it will return to them in the way of results of which they will receive the benefit, gains ground slowly.

The Elementary Idea.

There are two plans upon which an Anti-Saloon League can be run: One is that of a mere skeleton organization, with an office at the state capital, and in a state having a large city like Chicago, with another one there, each office in charge of a man who is an expert in League work, and supported by what such men can secure in the way of pledges at agitation meetings and from the few persons constituting their personal following. The time of such men would necessarily be so occupied with correspondence and other office and general work, there being no help outside of office assistance in the way of clerks and stenographers, that there would be little opportunity for formulating plans and outlining campaigns suited to the needs of the several districts throughout the state. Everything must have a start, and this is the way the League must be, in order that the person in charge may obtain a knowledge of the field. This is approximately the present condition of the Illinois work.

Have We Outgrown This?

We have reached the time when the people of the state must decide for themselves whether the League shall continue upon this narrow basis and
occupy this limited field of usefulness or whether it shall branch out and substantiate the wants of the people in the way of information and leadership in organization along practical political lines.

The League as Holding the Balance of Power in the interests of Righteousness.

This last conception involves accumulating at the state office lists of tens of thousands of temperance voters in various districts throughout the state, confidentially supplied by the pastor or other experienced workers in sending out to these voters at important junctures reliable information upon which to base their political action in an effort to suppress saloon rule. It involves the organization and support of a corps of experienced workers who will have the confidence of the central office and a representative state board of trustees, but stationed at strategic points in order that they may learn enough of local situations to be able to speak advisedly concerning their own districts. In short, it involves in a modified form the same kind of organization work found necessary by political parties but conducted with a view to achieving the salient feature in each party to assume control of party affairs so that the voters may be offered a choice of clean men and vote directly upon the question which are considered political issues. Such work also contemplates the defeat of any party which considers that it can with impunity incur the intelligence and decency of the element by leading unworthy men.

It Costs Something.

Such work involves salaries of the workers, who are entitled to the average of what men with equal intelligence and ability can earn for the support of their families, traveling expenses, including hotel bills, office rent, printing, stationery and postage, and clerk hire.

COLD FACTS.

It will be impossible for the Illinois work to assume such proportions so long as League representatives are compelled to spend a large part of the money involved in the effort to get it. Subscriptions taken at public meetings just barely make ends meet. No reserve can be accumulated and there is no margin over the needs of what may be called a "skeleton" organization. The right kind of men who are successful in the work of the people of the state cannot be induced to go into the work as assistant and on a basis of 20% of the salary.

Why They are Winning.

The success of the work in Ohio is largely due to the fact that approximately $15,000 to $20,000 a year is received from business and moneyed men through voluntary personal pledges made at public meetings. This margin has enabled them to build up an organization which has just succeeded in obtaining for re-nomination and re-election all but fifteen out of sixty-seven senators and representatives who stood against the Clerks Local Option bill at the last session of the legislature.

Business Men Believe In It.

John D. Rockefeller, recognized as one of the shrewdest business men in America, considers that the building up of a political organization along these lines is worth $10,000 a year of his money, having offered that amount annually for three years if the legislature fails to raise $40,000. This is in addition to large sums contributed regularly by him to the national work of the League in Ohio.

WHAT IS YOUR PLEASURE?

If the people of this state want a successful federated movement, irrespective of party or denomination, against the saloon, one which in point of organization can cope with the Retail Liquor Dealers Protective Association, we submit the frank business proposition that they must pay the expense of carrying it on. It cannot be done until hundreds and thousands of men and women throughout this state contribute annually as a business investment, sums ranging from $5.00 to $1,000.00. There must be a permanent constituency that can be relied upon. To accomplish this we need the help of pastors and laymen to supply us with the names and help us enlist the interest of Christian temperance men and women who will be glad to contribute to such a movement which promises success. If we were a society asking for help it might not be hard to understand to a degree of influence, but it is difficult to comprehend why people should attempt to embarrass the work of their own agencies.

It is Personal.

This means you. If you do not contribute at least a little, of course you will not expect others to do so. Why should you? Either this is your work or it is not. If it is not yours, whose is it? If it is yours you ought either to do it, or pay the expense of having it done. It will not be done unless somebody does pay for it. If you can't give money you can interest one interested individual who will, while he has the same thing. If you actually want it done, you will help, and failure to help means that you are indifferent and another man must start with it at the beginning of the session, devote his entire time to it, trade with and for it, and succeed by his vote every political "job" and legislative act which comes up, in order to avoid retaliation on the part of his own measure. A legislator's tenure of office depends upon what he can do for his district, and, as a rule, his constituents, even though they be Christian men, will repudiate and defeat a representative who, by standing on principles, refuses to listen to the demands of his fellow-members to such an extent that he is unable to secure the passage of bills of local interest to his supporters. This has compelled an honest man to tacitly consent to positive dishonor.

The Difficulty of Securing Reform Legislation.

A copy of the complete text of the local option bill will be furnished any person who will send a stamp to the Springfield office.

The following article, written by William H. Anderson, appeared under the above title in the Epworth Herald of November 30th. It is reprinted as bearing directly upon the purpose of the actual enacting or enforcing laws. Most proposed "reform" legislation, so called, has to do with the phase of the liquor question, but cigarettes, gambling and occasionally the social evil come in for a share of attention. The writer spent much time during the latter session of the last Illinois legislature in working for the passage of a local option bill which resembled, in many of its features, the measures proposed by the temperance organizations in most of the states. The legislature was not asked to close a single saloon, but simply to allow the people to exercise their inherent right to close saloons in those places which they do not wish to do. It was based upon the principle of majority rule, and the sound proposition that the people of any political organization, counties down to city wards, have a right to vote directly upon the question of prohibiting saloons, and that such vote should be made absolutely and directly operative. The opposition of all ill-spirited liquor interests to such eminently fair measures is consistent and illogical. It follows that, under the present laws, the saloon occupies a position of advantage.

Of the leading members of the last senate, known throughout the state as a successful politician, chairman of a most important committee, who has always stood for a temperance bill of form legislation, remarked to the writer in earnest conversation, that, under existing political conditions, in order to get a measure through, a person must start with it at the beginning of the session, devote his entire time to it, trade with and for it, and succeed by his vote every political "job" and legislative act which comes up, in order to avoid retaliation on the part of his own measure. A legislator's tenure of office depends upon what he can do for his district, and, as a rule, his constituents, even though they be Christian men, will repudiate and defeat a representative who, by standing on principles, refuses to listen to the demands of his fellow-members to such an extent that he is unable to secure the passage of bills of local interest to his supporters. This has compelled an honest man to tacitly consent to positive dishonor.

Our representative system is perhaps the best that can be devised; but political evolution has brought about reforms not contemplated by the framers of our constitution. There has grown up throughout the American Union a double system of representation, and we not only elect men to represent us, but have, by tacit consent, appointed a small body of professional politicians—usually saloon attendants—to represent us in elective representatives. This power, which has been warped without serious protest, is, of course, used for their own advantage, and we will have a government by the people only when the people discharge
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the obligations and exercise the rights of citizenship.

Another product of professional pollution is the change in the method of transacting business by legislative bodies. Nearly all business is done in the committee-room, and the chairman of the committee. In the case of a given enactment representing the moral and business sense of the majority of the members of an assembly, it often happens that one or two men have controlled legislative action upon which their constituents expect some definite action. For example, the Illinois senate contains fifty-one members. Twenty-six of those belonging to one party constitute a majority. Under the prevalent system of caucus control a faction composed of fourteenth may determine the action of the majority, and compel the senate, and where one man is necessary to enable thirteen wily and hungry politicians to accomplish something desired by them, that one man is in a position to practically dictate his own terms.

An illustration of how the moral sentiment of the people of a whole state may be thwarted by one man is found in the history of the anti-vice bill introduced in the last Illinois legislature. It was actively pressed by the Christian Citizenship League and Anti-Saloon League and other reform organizations, while busy with their special interests, were in cordial sympathy. It passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes out of fifteen, and, by agreement, should have gone immediately to a Senate calendar. As a result of a breach of faith on the part of supposed friends, it was referred to the committee on licenses and miscellaneous, headed by the well-known, not to say notorious, Senator Evans of Aurora. It was commonly and generally understood, and openly stated in the newspapers, before the bill reached the house, that it would be stopped in the senate by this committee. The press also commented on the fact that representatives of the American Tobacco Company (the trust) were in the city. A number of senators endeavored to secure a report upon the bill. A motion was made to take the bill away from the committee. Prominent senators demanded an opportunity to record in the journal the vote on the measure. Senator Evans, in rage, declared that he would regard it a personal insult for any senator to vote to take the bill out of his committee and that he had tried to get a committee meeting for the purpose of acting upon the bill. But his motion was carried, and the bill was referred to the committee. The people vigorously opposed by members of his committee who favored the bill. By reason of "locally corrupted" which in many cases, like the code of highwaymen, means that a fellow-member must not be thwarted in a matter of special interest, regardless of the suspicion or even infamy attaching to it, and because many senators were afraid that the strong influence of Senator Evans might be directed against something in which they were personally interested, the bill was defeated in the senate, and the bill failed.

This one-man control of legislative action which has grown up, vastly increases the opportunity for bribery and corruption, and where legislative leaders are above bribery the one-man power facilitates the defeat or passage of measures by majorities due to the springs of self-interest. The liquor organ, published in Chicago, asserts that the defeat of the local option bill mentioned was due to effective work of the special committee of the Illinois Liquor Dealers! Not to a lack of sympathy, but to the indifference of Christian voters permits just such results. It is unfair, and, what is more serious, at the point, it is useless to expect members of legislatures or other public officials to stand for righteousness and reform unless the people will support them in it.

Our recent legislative campaign affords some excellent illustrations of the results of Christian influence in the apathy and saloon activity. The writer has been for many years intimately acquainted with most influential members of the judiciary committee, to which our bill was referred. This man was one of the leaders of the lower house, and is above the average in intelligence, ability, and the qualities of good citizenship. He is a trustee of a Methodist church (though not especially religious), commercially honest, and clean in his habits, but selfishly and wilfully took a liberal stock of pure stubbornness in lieu of moral courage. Shortly after the bill was introduced he knew the opposition had been heard from this member said: "I see no objection, legal or otherwise, to your bill. Not long after that he had found a flaw. We were aware that the saloon men in his home county had had a meeting. He knew that his pro-saloon constituents would oppose him if he voted contrary to their wishes. He knew that his friends among the members always make a fuss about such things but have always heretofore voted the straight ticket. He wanted the election. He was even so much impressed by saloon agitation that he said to a prominent party associate that if this bill, which simply provided that the people have a right to directly control a matter which directly concerns them, became an issue, it meant the defeat of the party at the next state election. Is it surprising that every time a meeting was held in a saloon stronghold in his district he found a new objection to the bill, and finally stultified himself and the whole group for once entirely! And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely? And those good citizens who compel an official who is true to principle to stand alone and all by himself and give front entirely?

Our laws will never reflect a Christian public opinion until Christian voters cast their ballots guided entirely by considerations of principle, without regard for friendship, ties of kindred, business associations and financial profit. Such an attitude will compel candidates and officials to choose between the saloon and civic righteousness, and the victor will be won.

Law Enforcement Work

Nap'it Howard H. Russell's Views.

The following statement from Dr. Russell, national superintendent, is full of facts which are so simple and yet so little understood that we reprint this article which has been going the rounds of the Anti-Saloon League press of the country.

Three rules of policy have save the league work in Ohio in the past from embarrassment. These rules were understood and everywhere agreed to by the pastors and churches. They are these:

1. Successful law enforcement always depends upon aroused and determined public sentiment; therefore we must make every attempt to secure public sentiment beyond the demands of local public sentiment. The league will aid in the raising of the local fund for securing an improved public sentiment.

2. Where the public officials are derelict in duty, we will make every attempt to take the matter of enforcement out of the hands of the officers, but we will organize our voters of clean town and systematically nominate and elect public officials who will enforce the laws.

3. With friendly officers elected, the League co-operates with them in securing evidence and punishing lawbreakers, but in every case a special local fund must be raised for that purpose. The funds raised in the public services are for the support of the regular state and district work.

The foregoing rules must be adopted and lived up to faithfully if it the work of the League is to be carried forward successfully. If we had a League income of half a million a year, it could be all wasted on the efforts to frighten the saloons alone the combined saloons, rum-ruling politicians and disreputable officeholders, in the various cities of the state. It is on the basis of these suggestions, therefore, to the League workers are as follows:

1. Every Leaguer in Ohio is sound on a sound and strong financial basis. Let everyone ask to give money, understand that this is the first thing to be done. It does not matter whether it is through county and local organization.

2. Begin to work everywhere patiently and politely for moral settlement and a more virulent public spirit on the saloon question. This can be done by regular and frequent union meetings, the distribution of up-to-date literature, the series of attractive meetings with music in towns which the bright light of investigation and the exposure of wrong.

4. When public sentiment has been thoroughly aroused, get the legal evidence of the law's violation and take it to the public officers. If they will not act, then go to the people; if not, get some official who will.

5. That leads to the most valuable work of all. Get your organization and led out to action, so that at primaries and polls they become a power. We have more votes than the other side, but the Roe is an army well drilled, and we are an indifferent, unorganized and scattered diffusion of units. What has been accomplished in Ohio must be done in our state, and will be in the coming months; the church and moral voters must be mobilized and marshaled in for the coming great victories in municipal and legislative campaigns.

6. Funds raised in the meetings must be set apart for the maintenance of the regular state expenses, special local option campaigns and of law enforcement proceedings. Must, for the most part, be raised by special solicitation in the localities where this extra work is to be done. This accords with national methods. It is justified by the fact that the friends of the League will see the reasonableness of the above suggestions and will be ready to adopt them in the interest of their locality and are prepared to finance the future power and success of the work of the League.

Friend and comrade against the saloon.

Howard H. Russell
The Emancipator

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William H. Anderson, Editor

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Local Option—What is it?

Local option is the essential principle of the old New England town meeting applied to the saloon. It is majority rule on the liquor question, and would remove from saloon men much of their present incentive to elect "saloonists" officials. It establishes the principle of popular control by mandatory direct vote. ILLINOIS HAS LOCALS, OPTION LAW. The city council has absolute power. It may and frequently does deny the expressed will of the people. This state of affairs is not liberty.

Organize.

Political victories are won as a result of careful organization. The temperance people who wait until all preliminary steps have been taken by the opposition are doomed in advance to defeat.

The whole force of the liquor organization in the state is and will be organized against the Illinois Anti-Saloon League Local Option Bill. If we are to secure its passage temperance people must organize as to use to the best advantage the power they have. The only way to convince a legislative candidate that you want the bill to pass is to tell him so when he comes and asks for your vote and tell him that he cannot have the vote unless he casts his own vote as a representative for the measures which you favor. This kind of procedure will make our bill an issue in state politics, and when it becomes an actual live issue victory is not far away. Until the people do take this stand it will be entirely possible for the legislator to kill such measures in committee and by purely clerical juggling without being obliged to go on record. We can help if you are earnest.

Let The Pastors Get Together.

"We look for a great revival in Murphysboro of both religious and civic righteousness. Whenever the pastors cross over sectional and denominational lines and get together as they are doing here, in ordering their forces against a common enemy, something is going to happen. When the Christian people of a state, like the Missouri, recently came together and banished the last saloon from their midst, they were cheered with the greatest revival ever known in the history of the town. At Marion, III., where Bob Ingersoll and John A. Logan once lived, we addressed a great mass meeting in the court house weeks ago, with batteries of great saloons on every side of the building. Since then the people arose in the night of their unity and voted them out. Next Sunday we will speak to another union mass meeting in Nashville, Ill. May the Lord bless the day when all our preachers and people may get out of their shrubs and collars and do something to a realization of how the moral forces of both church and state is being undermined by the immeasurable liquor of the past. A government of the people for the people by the people can only be saved by the church standing aloof in Pharisical disinterestedness. Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars', and unto God the things that are God's. We are Caesar ourselves, and not a remote province of the Roman Empire governed by an autocratic, human emperor."—Editor Palmore in St. Louis Advocate.

The Coming Legislature.

The people of Illinois have unusual interest in the selection of members of the state general assembly this coming season. The state general assembly of Illinois which meets next month is to be a very important body in some respects. It will select a United States senator and it will do more. It will consider some of the most important problems that have come before the people of this state in years. The subject of municipal and state taxation is one which will be considered and it will be considered seriously and with a view to permanent settlement. The vast interests of the state in other lines require attention. The business matters of Illinois are not in good shape and the matter of public finance always requires the greatest care and attention. In short the general assembly ought to be ready to give to the affairs of the state the care and attention which the people of the state have reason to expect of their servants. The people of the assembly ought to be a session devoted more to service of the people than to politics. It ought to have the interests of Illinois rather than the interests of any politician or clique of politicians.

It is greatly to be feared that complications arising from the sectional contest in this state may cause the election to membership in the assembly of men who ought not to be there. It is sincerely to be hoped that the ambition of bossism which is threatening the state will not lead to a return of those men who made up the assembly of 1897, and who used their position to do the work of territory by boss influences without regard to the wishes of the people in general or in their party in particular. It is to be hoped that in the next assembly there will be an end to what Speaker Sherman has called "the long distance telephone system." It is to be hoped that there will be less of a patronage and more statesmanship in the personnel and doings of each of the two houses of the assembly. The state of Illinois needs public service of a high order at the present time and needs it badly. It is time there was a real reform and a real statesmanship in state affairs.

The party primaries which will control the nominations for the assembly are to be held in a few months, some of them in the course of a few weeks. The party primary is the place where there can be real reform. All the agitation in the world cannot cure legislative evils if both parties in a community are equally corrupted and the people are compelled to choose between two evils. There ought to be a real clean-up in the Illinois legislature, but it must come in the primary meeting of the people. Voting and the opportunity of the people to vote as the next assembly is concerned now is at hand.—Springfield News.

Hon. Thomas S. Marshall of Salem, has added $25 to our special fund. Some few small amounts have also come in.
Government by Minorities.

Are we having a government by majorities, or minorities? Take a presidential election. Not for twenty-five years has there occurred when the eligible voters at any one time exceeded the voting power of the two parties. This is, after the leading parties had made their nominations one of the two was sure of election. On election day the whole people did not freely choose their rulers from the people, but they selected one of the two men for president. Back of their choice there was the party choice. But the nominee was not the choice of all the party. Usually he was at first the choice of a minority of the party; then eventually enough came to his standard to give him a majority of the convention. Even then the majority of the party was not a majority of the country. Here is a man selected by a minority; he may represent the original choice of a very small minority of the whole electorate. Especially is this true when a "dark horse" is nominated.

Speaking of men elected to office generally, often a very small body of men are the leaders of the candidate at first, and his elected not as the free choice of the many, but by the process of elimination and combination other choices are overthrown, and the man secures the place.

It must be observed that such conditions make it very likely to be true that the selfishly interested either from the 

The Emancipator. 

now, but they can lead the patriotic majority to retire the "graffiting" politician and outlaw the anarchistic saloon.

E. G. S.

True Spirit of Democracy.

Rev. Henry K. Deeninger, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, has this to say with reference to the League and its work: "I stand ready to say that I can to help in this same and thoroughly American movement looking to local option on the part of small communities, the true spirit of Democracy".

The Differences.

If it is wrong for saloonists to use "influence" to defeat the ends of justice is it not as far from right for moral people to resort to the same methods to secure their ends? This would be true if their ends were as unlawful as the others. It is impossible for the administration of government not to be affected by the interest people, even though they are interested in the matter.

But people who are interested in the miscarriage of justice use their powers to pervert justice. Moral people do not ask that justice be bent the other way. All they ask is that the right be done. All that they attempt to do is to see that the pressure towards evil be neutralized, and the officers properly sustained in doing their duty.

When Alderman Jones, now president of the city council of the city of Minneapolis, had introduced an ordinance prohibiting wineries in that city, and was waited on by a committee of grogmen who assured him of their support he answered, "I am glad you came; why do you not come oftener?"

Notice.

If this paragraph is read in THE EMANCIPATOR, then we can afford to write to your subscription for THE EMANCIPATOR. Free has been the case with THE EMANCIPATOR, has been our report. In either case we will make the League a working un

We get plenty of pressure from the other side." E. G. S.

The Christian Citizen.

If the primary is held at the same time as the prayer meeting, he will attend the primary—and put in men that will benefit place the primary on a different night.

If his party nominees had men he will vote for better men outside the party—and will not allow himself to be read out of the party for doing so.

If he is asked to accept an office he will not consult his inclination and refuse—but his conscience, and probably accept.

If things do not go to suit him he will not retire from politics in disgust—but will understand that there is more in need of him than ever that he should remain in politics—Christian Endeavor World.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses. Every cent of voluntary contributions goes into actual work, but our loss of time and the expense of collection must come out of funds which we are compelled to raise.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of $______, for the purpose of helping to maintain the League, and to work for the enactment of the local option law. The subscription is for the period of ______ months, beginning on ________.

Name ____________________________

Date ____________________________

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THE EMANCIPATOR. THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN. IT IS YOUR WORK.

E. G. S.

The Christian Endeavor World.
News Items.

Dr. J. G. Evans of Grant Park, one of the two physicians who recently sustained a severe stroke of paralysis, is reported to be rapidly recovering.

By arrangement with the Charleston local League the superintendent offered rewards in that city for violations of the law concerning the running of gambling houses.

We have nothing official to report in the way of developments in the Alton situation, though newspaper reports have it that threats have been made against the safety of some of the pastors actively engaged in the work.

Rev. W. Dean White, long the efficient southern division superintendent, has gone back to the pastorate and home, as the result of the situation in the Illinois conference. He is stationed at Bath. Mr. White was a faithful worker and has many friends. We wish him unlimited success.

The standing committee on temperance of the Illinois Presbytery has been instructed to confer with the Anti-Saloon League in preparing its report, to previous directions to inquire into an effective way in which practical opposition to the saloon can be concentrated and made to bring about the enforcement of present regulations and the adoption of more stringent ones.

Mr. Saunders and the superintendent spent recent Sundays in Taylorville and Shelbyville, the county seats of Christian and Shelby counties respectively. The reorganization of the work, putting it upon the basis winning in other states, met with the hearty approval of the pastors, while the audiences were equally interested.

Developments at Carbondale.

Advices from Carbondale are to the effect that the city council has adopted an ordinance regulating the liquor traffic which prohibits its sale under heavy penalties until such time as the voters at a regular election may vote in favor of license. This ordinance was to be effective December 23d. The press dispatches of December 29th state that every saloonkeeper in Carbondale was arrested for running in violation of the city ordinances, the situation now being that the city is able to proceed, and if beaten in the lower courts to appeal the cases. Both sides seem determined.

Decatur is Stirred.

The local movement in Decatur, of which so much in our last issue, has grown rapidly and developed some unexpected situations.

According to reports, was indited by the grand jury for misfeasance in office and omission of duty. The published accounts state that the inquisition was four counties on account of allowing gambling, two for allowing saloons to remain open on Sunday and one for allowing slot machines to be used in the city.

Other officials commenced to fear that the movement would not stop with the mayor. The uncertainty as to the backing of the committee caused much apprehension and finally a deep laid scheme was sprung upon the unsuspecting members of the committee for the purpose of learning the inside facts connected with its working.

The police made an ended raid on a certain gambling establishment. Circumstances indicated strongly that it was a "cut and dried" proceeding. When the cases were called for trial it appeared that a lawyer, the special representative of gambling and liquor interests in that city, was present, representing the mayor, to assist in the prosecution of the cases under the ordinances, and that this special attorney had caused subpoenas to be issued for all known members of the citizens' committee.

The trial was a farce as far as making any attempt to convict the defendant was concerned. Then the real animal appeared. The committee members were called to the stand and the mayor's special counsel conducted the direct examination in such a way that on cross-examination the defendant's counsel pointed out, the investigator was justified in going to the bottom of all the facts involved. Questions with reference to the membership of the committee, its officers, the amount of money raised and expended, and similar matters which had anything to do with direct or indirect, with the case at bar were asked, and answers enforced by the justice of the peace who was related to some of the witnesses concerned.

Rev. S. H. Bower, pastor of the Baptist church, came in for a special amount of attention. He demonstrated his entire ability to take care of himself on the witness stand. This high-handed and outrageous procedure, as might reasonably have been expected, has reacted and made sentiment as the members of the committee had before been silence, and do it.

The "reward for evidence" plan, substantially upon the model outline prepared by this writer, by Freeport, has been put into operation and $1,000.00 deposited with the local attorneys for the committee, while the movement evidently grows and gains strength.

Diagraceful if True.

The quotation below from the New York Press indicates a most disgraceful state of affairs if it be true. If an injustice has been done senator Mason with reference to this matter which has been referred to by many papers over the country, we shall be glad to be advised so in the case:

"Wine Touring and Postal Reform: Senator Mason unhesitatingly admits his present occupation as a "wine tout." To the charge that a firm of champagne dealers is mailing a speech of his (inferentially involuntary of their brand) under his frank to prospective customers, his reply is: "If any one wishes to mail copies of any speech I have made or may make I will cheerfully furnish the frank. The firm paid for the envelopes. I have no excuse or apology to make."

"This is characteristic. There is nothing in his business career since he became a senator which would lead any one to expect from him a differentiation between franking a speech in the public dissemination of political knowledge and in the "pushing" of a private brand of fermented liquor. Nor under the peculiar code of ethics obtaining in the private club circle is any reason to suppose that this extraordinary admission will be held to disqualify the senator, or from this position of the committee on post offices and postal roads at a time when postal reform is one of the most urgent concerns before Congress."

"But the incident ought to apprise the people of even as badly demoralized a state as Illinois of the needfulness of the selection of an incumbent of the post as they would devote in their private capacity to the hiring, hiring on their farms or in their kitchens. They sent this man to Washington in 1897 because his popularity as a political jester enabled him to draw strength from the notorious ward politician who sought and had nearly obtained the place. The result is, in the first place, to bring the entire government into contempt with its own and other peoples. This is the sort of incident that is also as typical as the suspicious at home and the supercilious abroad. It is, in the second place, to defeat all possibility of postal reform by compelling the chairman of the senate committee, in order to cover his own conduct has been obliged to make a formal defense of the broad and liberal use of the mails."

This means that his prostitution of his frighting privilege to his business as a "wine tout" will compel him to conducive the prostitution of the second-class mail privilege to the business of all other sorts of "touts." The mails for advertising purposes is at the bottom of all the trouble which the postmaster general has sought and congress is called upon to correct. In other words, the men who have robbed the government for years of a postal revenue which, if collected, would have given us the best service in the world, and put it on a paying basis, have one vote in a thousand in a place in the government which can be used to block postal reform.

There is no present remedy. But if the next year's contest, a contest in the state which five years ago had a choice between "Matt" Madden and "Billy" Mason did not develop something higher than a dread between "crook" and clown, the most striking of recent lessons in representative government will have been wasted.

The Illinois State Liquor Dealers Protective Association.

The above-named organization was formed twenty-two years ago for the repeal of the "Draft-Shum Act" of 1874, which gives Illinois its only protection against their right to defend its members who violate that Act, having spent $100,000 for this purpose, and to prevent any opposition. See bottom of other side for official utterances concerning local option and political independence. It is now striving to insert the word "licensing" in the "Drum-Shum Act," and thus remove the measure protection now extended to the children and the families of habitual drunkards.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is the desire of the Christian people of Illinois to the insidious and direct disabili of the organized saloons of Illinois and in the only organization in the state which proposes to meet the salons on its own ground.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

One Way of Securing a Decision.
Judge Pollock, of North Dakota, who in Chicago a year ago last May, attending the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League, related a plan of his to secure a favorable decision in a lawsuit in which he was engaged. As he related it publicly, there can be no wrong in giving the story yet greater publicity.

He was at the time of the story prosecuting attorney in a North Dakota county. A suetkeeper was under arrest, and ready for a strong fight. Strong measures were taken for the defense, and men who were quite ready to resort to any method of browbeating and other tactics sometimes resorted to to gain the ends of justice.

The prosecuting attorney went to the president of the local W. C. T. U. and requested her to be on hand when court opened next morning, when a dozen of the members of the union. They came. The effect was marked. The usual vile language was omitted. The profanity sometimes indulged in was not heard. The chemical nares kept out of sight and hearing. The atmosphere in the room took on something of respect for law and home such as it is found in the best homes. The case went on and on its merits. The prosecuting attorney won. Evil stood abolished in the presence of these women.

Liquor Advertising—Pro-Beer Can-teen Newspapers.
Investigation will show that practically every paper of the country that is working to get beer back into the army canteen is subsidized by carrying out liquor advertisements.

One of the most persistent advocates for the repeal of the canteen law is Puck, a comic illustrated paper which never fails to stir tempers and belittle the reform. Out of a total of 189 1/2 square inches of paid advertising in the leading columns, examined by Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie lately, showed that 38.1% were of various kinds of liquor advertising. These were mostly between intoxicating liquors, a surprising percentage of the whole.

Recent resolutions by the issue editor shows nine liquor advertisements in Harper's Weekly, which is now doing its best by editorial, contributed to the cartoon articles and under the temperance work of the last congress.

Rev. Dinwiddie, in the article from which we quote his statements above, says that recent observation of the press of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Washington, New York, and other cities daily, reveals the same relative condition. He says:

"In the midst of such universal trucking to the trade it is refreshing to note the independent course and intrepid stand of such strong and influential journals as the Indianapolis News, Cleveland Leader and Indianapolis Press, and what is equally important, the hearty manner in which the public approves and sustains their course.

"When a paper is wholly given over to saloon propaganda it is well to look at its advertising columns for a proof of same, and what is equally important, press pass this point on to the people."
—American Issue.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUES.

The following account of the National Convention of Anti-Saloon Leagues was written by Rev. Richard H. Bat-tet, superintendent of the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League, and we take it verbatim from the Minneapolis issue. It is the best account that we have yet seen and while it was impossible for us to be present, we consider this convention a matter of particular interest to temperance workers throughout the state.

A GREAT MEETING.
The writer attended the sixth annual national convention of the Anti-Saloon Leagues held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, to 6, 1901, as a representative from the Minnesota Anti-Saloon League. It is the first day respects the best national convention ever held, and in no respect of less importance to the cause than any other great gathering, except the meeting for the organization of the National League, the first convention.

Our anti-saloon friends and the prominent men in state and national affairs not connected with our League, were alike evident over the high quality and splendid work of the recent convention. The gathering of state and national superintendents began the week before, and on Sunday, December 1, a large number of the Washington pulpit were occupied by superintendents and superintendents, speaking in the interests of the League work, enrolling additional members in the League at Washington and in gathering voluntary subscriptions and gifts to the treasuries of the National League and the League of the District of Columbia.

The Receptions.
On Sunday evening December 2, the writer was present at the Wesley Memorial Chapel and were royally entertained at a reception given under the guidance of the noble temperance work at Washington, D. C. The reception was a brilliant reception to the delegates and superintendents was given on Wednesday after noon, December 4, by ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson at the palatial residence in the aristocratic settlement at Washington. Senator Henderson formerly represented the state of Missouri in the Senate, but has retired from politics; he says; and the splendid hospitality and abundant wealth pictures in works of art and other valuable gifts presented to the Washington palace abundantly prepared to hold receptions for national conventions.

On the body of convention delegates went to the Henderson mansion in crowded street cars, but found the spacious house quite large enough to receive not only the 200 Anti-Saloon workers, but 500 more if need be, without overcrowding the liberal parking space of the spacious hall of the reception room.

The many prominent state and national speakers of the League were called to address the Washington churches upon the League work, and also many of them were taken to Lat-timore and neighboring cities to address the churches in the same work.

The reception which President Roosevelt gave to the convention at the White House was the White House cordial and impressive. The president has inaugurated a wise reform in the matter of receiving conventions, and under the régime, the Anti-Saloon Convention appointed a special envoy of three of its credentialed members, who visited the White House by special invitation and were formally received by the president as the convention's representatives.

We must return to consider the convention in a more classified manner.

Topics Considered.
IN MEMORIAM.
Hon. Hiram Price, president of the American Anti-Saloon League from its organization until his death, as well as several other noted Anti-Saloon League men who have been removed by the power of death the past year, were remembered in a most impressive service, occupying most of one-half day session.

Superintendents' Reports.
The clean-cut reports of Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell, general superintendent, brought forth the convention many special matters, with particular emphasis on the condemnation and burning importance and set the pace for the consideration of the many important matters before the League.

Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of national legislation, reported the largest labor has hitherto displayed in the fight, and has labored most effectively at Washington, both in congress and along the lines of communing with the diplomatic corps, cabinet departments of the government, etc., in the interests of the Anti-Saloon work, giving a brilliant report of the legislative department.

Army antise.
The army canteen question came in for one full evening's consideration. This army canteen meeting was a remarkable occasion. The speakers were present by special invitation of the President of the Scandinavian Missionary Church of New York city, formerly a pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis Minn., and was known to reform workers in Minnesota. Gen. Gage, for forty years an army officer and commandant at different army posts, but now recently on the retired list of honored army officers; Cong-ressman Littlefield, representative from the state of Maine in the national house and the successor of the late lamented representative, Hon. Nelson Dingies, from that state. The subject of the canteen was most intelligently discussed and not a person present but what left the meeting with the feeling that the recent law of congress abolishing liquor at the army post is both a wise and permanent measure for the good of the army and all concerned.

Election Campaign.
Another topic, another argument, considered at length, was the Anti-Saloon League movements in the various states in the matter of election of public officials, and the facts reported, facts brought forth showing that our League is revolutionizing the political life of the nation, the monoliths of this nation. The splendid work of the League in this direction is effecting a reformation within both the republican and the demo-cratic parties, resulting in the defeat at the polls of corrupt candidates, espe-
cially those that are interested in the liquor traffic.

The convention was largely a business meeting of the National, State and District workers. The topics discussed were often treated in committees and the topics were widely placed before the convention for brief and inclusive action, either in the form of resolutions, reports, or by placing the particular question in the hands of competent and vigorous committees.

Projects for the Coming Time

Army Post Stores.

The League, through its legislative superintendent, Dr. Dinwiddie, was the foremost factor in securing the passage of the army canteen law, abolishing liquors from the army camps, and when this law passed congress, within five hours thereafter, the National Anti-Saloon legislative committee was hard at work to get into the army projects and plans for the continuance and improvement of the army stores within the posts, so that when the intoxicating liquors were abolished from the army the soldiers should not lack in the matter of the most wholesome, some and important army post traders stores. This is the vital question in the legislative department of the National League, and will continue to be developed along practical lines. The League is not alone the destroyer of the saloon, but seeks to be the constructive force for giving, wherever possible, a substitute for the saloon and its social and ethical influences. We believe in an army post canteen, but without liquor product.

A More Perfect Union

Another important measure which the convention has set before the League as a problem to solve in the coming months, is to form a more perfect union, with more symmetrical and efficient lines of work, among the states, districts and the departments of the National League. This special subject was committed to the charge of ten state superintendents, with the addition of the general superintendent, the legislative superintendent, the president of the National League, making a revision court of thirteen men charged with the responsible duty of work and plans for more perfect development of the League throughout the nation.

To Enter the Southern States

Another projected work for the coming months was the organization of the Leagues in the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and others known as the southern states. The convention had some distinguished men present who were able to report the splendid work of temperance laborers in many of the states during the past years. The conditions in many of the southern states is far more favorable to Anti-Saloon operations, when properly understood, than in many of the northern states, and the convention was unanimous in appointing a committee of development in the League work of the south, which committee was empowered to act in conjunction with the general superintendent and other officers of the National League.

The National Organ

Yet another problem was taken up and set for solution so far as possible during the next year, the establishment of a National Anti-Saloon paper, which will be begun in the form of a quarterly magazine to be further developed along practical and efficient lines, so as to give the movement in the near future an organ of national importance to the cause.

The Convention Minutes

The League has now spread its organizations of State Leagues into 32 different states. Among these states that reported and enlarging work now being carried on were the following: Vermont, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New York, Arkansas, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, Virginia, New Hampshire, Colorado, Washington, California, New Jersey, Nebraska and the District of Columbia; while several other states not represented, which have the work going forward with more or less success, were Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon, Texas, Massachusetts, Maine and others. Several state Leagues reporting have been charged with preparing epitomized statements, covering the conditions of the work in these states, and the convention authorized these brief statements by the State Leagues to be published with the minutes of the general convention, which will give the most complete and truthful statement of the status of the Anti-Saloon League movement throughout the nation that has ever been compiled. We expect to have these minutes printed in large quantities so that the work in all the several states can distribute the minutes among the people upon reasonable terms.

Strong Men Working Wisely

It may be said that never before in the history of the eight years' experience of the Anti-Saloon movement had there been so many or so talented state superintendents and field workers, Anti-Saloon editors and advocates in conference together as at this convention.

Election Victories

Victories were reported all along the line of battle from Boston harbor to the Golden Gate, from the sunny South to the most remote northern states. Victories in city and county elections in New York City, in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, and a long list of smaller cities. Victories in electing Anti-Saloon men to the legislature in Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Minnesota and several other states. Victories in passing new laws in the National Congress, in Minnesota, Ohio and other legislatures, and in a long list of city councils, enacting ordinances against the saloon. Victories in electing judges and prosecuting attorneys who made their fight, not upon party lines so much as upon the well-defined battle between the saloon and the Anti-Saloon League.

The Publication Work

Reports at the convention also showed a marked progress in the printing and distribution of the Anti-Saloon matter and department correspondence of the legislative work of the League, which is so weak plainly, a new and irresistible force of education in the temperance cause of America. There never before in the history of the United States one-half so many outspoken, able editors state temperance papers as there are today, hearing the caption of the State Anti-Saloon Leagues. We have in the Minnesota headquarters office the regular monthly files of twenty state Anti-Saloon League monthly and several copies from. Speaking of this department of the agitation work, the convention disclosed a volume of work done in the several states, which is almost incredible as to its extent and power along political and reformatory lines, work known as the cooperation of the State League headquarters, through which, under sealed envelopes, letters from the moneymen and numerous forms of copy prepared and sent as printed circulars, go forth like the shuttle of a weaver's loom to and fro among the voters and political party tickets in the election campaigns, bearing the messages of approval or condemnation of the different candidates, thus bringing light to the minds of the voters through this most influential channel of agitation and education.

American League's Officers

In the election of the officers of the National Anti-Saloon League, there was absolutely a high, unselfish and intelligent effort to secure a well-informed spirit in the direction of making out the officers for the coming year. All eyes were turned in the direction of Howard H. Russell, D. D., LL.D., as the only man for the general superintendent and manager, a position which he has held from the beginning of the National League. So enthusiastic was the re-election of Legislative Superintendent Edwin C. Dinwiddie, that he was presented not only with unanimous re-election, but with a bouquet of costly tropical flowers, costing perhaps $50.00, the gift of fellow members and workers in the National Convention. The lamented death of the president of the American League, Hon. Hiram Price, who had served the League so well from its foundation until his death in the past year, made it necessary to choose his successor. No list of Reed presented itself in the choice of Rev. Luther B. Wilson, D. D., LL.D., pastor of one of the largest churches in Washington, D. C., and for some time first vice-president of the American League, who has held the solid characteristics as a leader and presiding officer, of the sixth annual convention which it was in harmony, good will and hopefulness, Hon. H. E. Nicholson, now of Baltimore, Md., and superintendent of the Maryland State League, was unanimously re-nominated as secretary of the League. A new secretary was created for purposes of correspondence and publication work, and the united voice of the convention selected the ex-secretary of the American League, Hon. James L. Erwin, Washington, D. C., to fill the new secretaryship. Some changes were made in the board of directors and the executive committee of the national League, the nucleus of the national board of directors being selected by Rev. James M. Clevary, pastor of the St. Charles Roman Catholic church, Minneapolis, as one of the vice-presidents of the American League.

Many temperance people in the state have never heard of the Anti-Saloon League. This makes it work more effective by telling your neighbors what it is. In order to do that you must first understand how it works itself. A careful reading of THE EMANCIPATOR every month will help you.

Mr. Saunders was given a hearing before the Presbyterian Preachers' Meeting in Chicago, Dec. 16.
On Larger Scale.

Complete Success Now Within Easy Reach. "If"—

Not a Question of Formal APPROVAL, but of Determined, Sustained, Concerted ACTION.

The sanity and practicability of the League idea is now established in this state beyond question. The League is a union of moral forces—nothing else—and the saloon will never be destroyed except by a union of moral forces. The League, that is, an association federated for saloon suppression, will continue to exist, at least in skeleton form, until the saloon is gone. The League, that is, a union of moral forces, will ultimately overthrow the saloon, but this will not come until the churches, pastors and people, realize that the League is an agent, but not a substitute, and that if it is to be a successful agent it must have behind it the influence and power of the principals.

Whether they will continue to trifle with the situation, or whether they mean business and want an adequate movement is the question now up to the people of Illinois.

This report, which was carried to Chicago pastors and official journals of denominations which have expressed interest in this work, and an official proposition that they adopt it as their own, select representatives on the state board, and participate actively in its management. The response of the paper may be read elsewhere in this issue; that of the pastors is not complete and will be discussed later: but see report of M. E. Preachers' meeting of Chicago in another column.

We propose to the people of the state a movement which shall have weight enough to command respect. If Ohio, after several years' raising $50,000 a year, has twelve expert workers, and clerks and office employment in proportion, with a postage bill of $8,000 to $10,000 a year, Illinois should have this year six expert men (six men for five millions of people), and do other work on an equal scale, with the idea of growing to the Ohio proportions within a few years.

This will require $25,000 a year, or about one-half cent per capita, but if 100 of the larger churches which can give $100 each, will open their pulpit, the balance can be raised from the smaller churches and by private subscriptions. Is your church doing well?

If you are helping, read our case as made in this number under head "Anti-Saloon Sunday." Then it is your duty.

Anti-Saloon Sunday.

A Business Talk with Pastors Especially.

Genesis and Source of Strength of Anti-Saloon Movement Tensely Treated.

This article is not as long as it seems: it is a collection of short ones.

No Illinois pastor was interested in anything which promises relief on the saloon question, can in fairness ignore this article unless he is prepared to say that he knows all there is to know about the movement.

While addressed especially to pastors, who are in a position to either open the way or block it, it is intended also for reading by all temperance men and women.

A Fundamental Proposition.

Either it is part of the business and duty of the church to oppose the saloon to the point of destruction, or else it is not. If it is not, then there is no need of carrying this further. If it is then it follows that it is the duty of the church to make that opposition most effective. In Illinois it seems to be generally conceded that the passage of a comprehensive local option bill establishing the right of the people to prohibit saloons within given territory by mandamus is the first step to be taken in a sustained movement to destroy the saloon. If this be true, it is the duty of the church and her pastors to spare no effort to pass such a bill. It is self-evident that in order to pass the bill, those who favor it must unite upon that point regardless of what they think upon other questions. The Illinois Anti-Saloon League proposes an omni-partisan, inter-denominational basis of union for the passage of a fair but sweeping local option bill. If the above reasoning be sound, it follows that work upon Anti-Saloon League lines is a part of the legitimate activity of the church.

One Thing at a Time.

Here is the first question for the pastor to decide for himself: Matters of detail are secondary and grow out of this decision. Either the outlined work of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a matter of direct and vital importance to the pastors of the state, or else it is not. If not, it has no claim on their consideration. If it is, it is time for them to say so, and throw their power and influence into it. Each pastor must determine for himself whether he has any responsibility in the matter of carrying through this just measure which is so bitterly opposed by liquor interests, and the time has come when he must either join cordially in the movement or take the responsibility of rejecting a plan which is winning elsewhere.

Accept This Plan or Be Better.

If it is the duty of the church to oppose the saloon, and if a union of moral forces can successfully oppose it, then the pastors are responsible to the limit of their influence and power for bringing about such a union; and when a practical, working plan of union is submitted they must either accept and work it, or formulate and execute a better one. In Ohio the churches which federated for saloon suppression under the name of the Anti-Saloon League defended for re-nomination and re-election all of the 67 senators and representatives who voted against the Clark local option bill in the last legislature. The same policy is proposed and the same methods suggested for Illinois, and the pastor must give it a fair trial or be in the untenable position of summarily rejecting a feasible suggestion which is capable of satisfactory application.

Makes it Very Simple.

If the pastors who read this will keep clearly in mind the simple proposition that either the League is their own agency, or else it is not, and their decision on that point, it will make possible an easy solution of all other questions concerning the whole situation.

If it is your work, and a part of the legitimate activity of your church, then it is fair to raise with you the question of the presentation of it to the consideration of your members, and this question we now desire to raise.

That Change in Management.

Certain pastors have expressed dissatisfaction with the management of the League in the past. "A subscription was taken and that was the last we ever heard of it." The present superintendent was given charge of the work to re-organize it, and put it upon the basis winning in other states, and begun to suggest that the previous management for which he was in no way responsible, has nothing to do with the merits of the case now presented to the churches of the state, and that the pertinent question is not whether mistakes have been made in the past, but whether the League today offers a workable basis for overthrowing saloon rule. If it is your movement, the fact that it has not been previously successful is the strongest reason for giving the new idea a chance to win on its merits. If it is your movement, and the present management does not suit you, that is the very reason you should interest yourself in making a proper change through the representatives of your church on the Board.

Did You Help?

"The League never did anything in our town," is commonly thrown at us.
If the League is your movement, is it not fair to ask what you did to make it possible for it to accomplish results? The League is not a denominational or a partisan organization, but it is the most unusual church that ever existed. It has no purpose other than the welfare of the people. It does not care to make the world a better place, but it wants the world to do something for itself. It wants to help people help themselves. It wants to make people think and act for themselves. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own salvation. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own destiny. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own happiness. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own progress. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own prosperity. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own freedom. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own justice. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own peace. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own happiness. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own progress. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own prosperity. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own freedom. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own justice. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own peace. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own happiness. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own progress. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own prosperity. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own freedom. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own justice. It wants to make people understand that they are responsible for their own peace.

We are Helpless.

"This is such a saloon stronghold!" — or there is such a large unsanitized and ignoble element that we can do nothing. If there is any town that is in more desperate need of a local option bill than one of this kind, we would respectfully suggest that it is clarified. If it can not help itself, then help can only come from the outside, and surely its pastors and citizens ought to cooperate gladly in a movement through-out the state to pass a law of which it will get the benefit.

Failure to keep clearly in mind the simple proposition laid down above. "Either this omnipartisan, inter-denominational, and non-partisan organization for local option is a matter of direct personal interest to you, or else it is not— the decision in any event to be made by you" is responsible for everyone. If not, of all the existing indifference, confusion, and even unfriendliness, please read in this connection, the article "What is the Anti-Saloon League?" taken from the American issue and inserted elsewhere in this number. It speaks strongly on this point, and might properly be made a part of this article. As a matter of justice to yourself and the cause, we ask that you also read the quotations in this number from the leading religious papers of the state. We desire also to call your attention again to the fact that the leading denominations of the state have officially recognized the League as their own agency, and the most of the larger ministerial associations of the state, and many of the smaller ones, have accepted it as their means of securing local option.

Don’t ask us for Money.

"We are willing to hear about the week, but we want a collection taken." Well, why didn’t you say so long ago? Let us see—where would we get the money to pay expenses while doing this, then, except from the funds contributed by citizens in other places? Do you desire that the money which earnest men and women contribute for saloon suppression shall be used in urging you to discharge your plain duty, and in trying to convince you of the reasonableness of a plan which has been proven successful?

Common Sense Concerning the Collection.

"To insist upon a collection might give a wrong impression and promote the idea that the money is the main thing your organization (OUR ORGANIZATION) is after." Well, now, let us settle this question once for all. Let us apply our own test again: "Is this your work—are you interested—have you any responsibility?" If it is your work or what you would like to see men who spend their whole time in doing it for you entitled to a living—for least to the average of what men with equal qualifications are earning in other lines? If the work is worth carrying on at all, it should be conducted as a business enterprise in a manner which will command respect, and this cannot be done without money. IF THIS IS A PART OF THE LEGITIMATE ACTIVITY OF YOUR CHURCH, IS IT NOT FOR YOU TO HANdle THE QUESTION WHAT YOUR CHURCH WILL DO TOWARD CARRYING IT ON?

Permitting.

"I must consult my official board." We hear and good. But what do you propose to do that, decide whether you are interested? Then put the question squarely to the board whether they think the League should be supported. Explain the situation to them as outlined above and discussed in the quotations from the leading religious papers. Let them put upon them the fact that the work is non-partisan, and that it is their own agency, which they control through representatives, lay and ministerial, of your church on the state board, and that the church officially approves it.

The Plan.

For presenting the work in as follows: Have your regular open exercises and take your usual collection. The League representative will deliver an address on the problem: he will explain the nature of the League, the features of the bill, and the common-sense non-partisan character of this process. Every legislator who will vote for it. He will submit the petition on its merits to your congregation and have them sign it. He has subscription cards into the hands of every person. Those who are interested may subscribe as indicated, then collected, and the money collected by mail from a headquarters office.

A Permanent Institution.

It is contemplated that Anti-Saloon Sunday and the presentation of the work shall come annually. Special addresses and special visits to assist in the development of local legislative situations will have to be made as needed in proportion to means of the membership. The remarkable success which has attended the Anti-Saloon movement in Ohio, both in creating sentiment and securing means to carry on the work, is due to the way in which the Anti-Saloon Sunday and its development into an institution. In Cleveland, for instance, there were members of the congregation for the purpose, and fifteen men made addresses morning and evening, reaching sixty churches in all, and the subscriptions aggregated $4,000. The hold which this annual field day with an address by an expert, has been in the fact that the churches of Ohio contributed at public meetings last year $11,000 more than during the preceding year. The annual meeting crystallizes sentiment, and keeps the several communities in touch with the wider work of which they are a part.

What Becomes of the Money?

"How is the money used?" It is used for the purpose of arousing and organizing the people on this local option question. This can never be thoroughly accomplished unless the pastors are earnestly interested, and if pastors are indifferent, or do not readily recognize the fact that policies and the methods of work have been overhauled, then, as a preliminary step, the pastors must be reached in their associations individually, and enlisted, and this takes money. When the pastors are ready to help, then the work of reali-
ing the individual citizens can be car-
ried on effectively.

If this is your work, why should you
try to drive a "sharp" bargain with us,
as though it were a question of getting
off as cheaply as possible the article.

How to Announce the Meeting.

When these arrangements are made
the meetings should be announced,—
that is, underwrite or have your money
contributed by interested communities
be most profitably used in arous-
ing others. When all the plans are
published, and support and participa-
tion are general, then more of the
money can be spent in the locality
which contributed it.

If the people will relieve us of the
neglect of working with them, we
will have more of our time and their
money to spend in working FOR
them.

Fixing a Date.

After deciding that it is your own
work, and that you want it presented
as outlined above, which matters
should be decided in the order named
before other matters are allowed to
complicate the question, then the ques-
tion of the date should be settled.

We would urge that as far as possible
you accept the date suggested from the
beginning. We are trying to avoid the
railroad fare by grouping the appointments
in a given locality, the combination of
dates as part of a district campaign
and the utilization of time between
two campaigns which might otherwise
be capital items as well. We will, of
course, make suggestions based upon our
knowledge of the situation. The
importance of the work, the size of the
field and the limited time are our excu-
se for asking you to conform to our
convenience.

I am going to suggest that you deter-
mine this question promptly when sub-
mitted. If a worker must visit your
town just to get this point settled, there
is a loss of time and money that
ought to be used in actual work.

The Local Schedule

of appointments is the next thing to
be arranged. Now let us be frank: if
this is your work you ought to help it
along; if not, do not ask us to give it a fair chance. There are cer-
tain things which may be called fixed
chests; the salary and expenses of
one man to keep the organization in
existence as a skeleton, office rent, the
hire of a printer, printing, and the
expense of a paper. There are enough
people interested to carry this on. It
will be paid some way, but this money
brings in one sense, a minimum of re-
turns. All over this, though, is mar-
gin, and brings a maximum of returns.

The profitable thing then, from a busi-
ness point of view, is to increase the
"margin", for it means an increase of
actual wages.

Money must be secured at these Sun-
day meetings to pay running expenses.
It is obvious that meetings in churches
which can only give $10 or $15 will not
do this unless taken in connection
with meetings in wealthy churches. In
the cities the church offices as a matter
of routine are where the popular con-
gregations are largest, and in-
clude the substantial conservative busi-
ness man's influence is too obviously
necessary, while the congregations of the
smaller churches will as a rule attend
at night. If evening meetings are held
a group of smaller churches in a given
locality are sometimes the best way to
secure adequate results for the work.

As a rule, then, morning meetings
should be in the larger churches (in
the larger cities in "down town"
churches).

If this is your work, why should you
try to drive a "sharp" bargain with us,
as though it were a question of getting
off as cheaply as possible the article.

3. NOTIFY THE OFFICE AT ONCE IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS
COMMUNICATION and send us the
name of your church, your town, with
statement concerning its size and
interest, also name of pastor. Advise us as to attitude of
churches and pastors toward this work.

Furnish us also with names of persons
who are for temperance.

3. NOTIFY THE OFFICE AT ONCE IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS
COMMUNICATION and send us the
name of your church, your town, with
statement concerning its size and
interest, also name of pastor. Advise us as to attitude of
churches and pastors toward this work.

Furnish us also with names of persons
who are for temperance.

4. Ascertain who are candidates for the
legislature in your district in the
several parties, and send us a clear, fair, comprehensive re-
port covering the character
and fitness of each, his chances
for nomination and election, and from
time to time all other matters which
will give a fair idea of the situation.

Suggest the probable professional
division of candidates among the
several counties. Be sure to inform us
when the nominations are made.

Familiarize yourself with the bill
and its terms. If you have not re-
cieved a bundle of back numbers of
THE EMANCIPATOR containing the
bill, an account of the state liquor
dealers' meetings, and other matters
of interest, address us, and duplicates
will be sent. If there is anything about it
which is not clear, write for informa-
tion.

5. By all means talk about the bill
every opportunity—tell people you
meet from day to day to do the same;
ask the pastor to indorse it from the pulpit.

Help him arrange for public meetings
to discuss it. Arrange for speakers
to speak on it in school houses and
country churches.

7. As soon as candidates are nomi-
nated acquaint them with your approv-
al of the measure; line up your friends
to do the same. After the election
we will then want you to circulate peti-
tions to be presented to the legislators before the session, and to send us a
list of all names, and then to keep
your people informed and interested
during the session.

The EMANCIPATOR regularly, for it will contain items
especially for you. We will send you those free, as well as
money which somebody else has con-
tributed, but we would rather do it
than have you ununiformed concerning
the movement. Of course if you con-
sider this your own fight and care to
pay for the paper or even contribute
something more, we can read more
people. The best way to interest peo-
ple is to get THE EMANCIPATOR into
their hands. The probable paper on all
several addresses, in clubs of ten or
more, at fifteen cents per year for use
by members of the League, will be
sent to the people who are interested in the point of
contributing, the more we can ac-
complish.

9. Read thoroughly the article on
"Anti-Saloon Sunday" and the quotas-
from the religious papers in this text.

10. Be active but patient. Do what
you can now, and the work will gradu-
alize, and your confidence will grow
and become more sure. If the
bill is not passed at the coming ses-
tion, it will be defeated the next
year, and the next, and the next, and
we will defeat the men who voted against it, and
elect men who are favorable.

11. Preserve this paper and other
pertinent literature for future refer-
ence.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League at Springfield, Ill.

William H. Anderson............................Editor

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Vol. 3 February, 1902. No. 2

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

Mr. Saunders's article, "After Seven Years", is worth of special attention because of the fact that he spent nearly a year in personal charge of the Cleveland, Ohio, district, and has personal knowledge of the matters of which he speaks.

Of course we want subscribers to THE EMANCIPATOR, but don’t imagine, because you are one, and pay 25 cents a year for it, or 10 cents, if you came in on a club offer, that you have made a CONTRIBUTION to the work. The profit on the subscription is hardly equal to a $5 manifestation of interest.

A Personal Word with the Pastors of Illinois.

During more than a year of the hardest work we ever knew the undesigner has tried to serve you faithfully in the double capacity of superintendent and general attorney of the State Anti-Saloon League. As a result of the reorganization work covering this period we submit a conception of the League and tender you a concrete, practical plan which are approved by the Ohio workers, whose fabric has been our model.

It has been our pleasure to me et hundreds, if not thousands, of you personally and your kindness has made us your debtor. Still there are those who, while personally cordial, have declined to consider the work. To such we suggest that if the state board, your representatives in control of the work, in recognition of the fact that the League was not a success, saw fit to direct a complete re-organization, surely, as pastors, you can afford to consider the present work on its merits, without reference to what may have gone before.

We respectfully ask that you read thoroughly the article "Anti-Saloon Sunday" in another column and the quotations from the denominational journals.

There is enough interest in the state to at least keep the League alive as a mere skeleton, but whether this church federation shall in power and scope come to be worthy of the churches depends primarily upon the attitude of the pastors. We have reached the time when you must either open your churches and prepare your people for co-operation, or else assume the responsibility of refusing to take part in a united movement (in whose management you are invited to participate) against the saloon. If your church is open to this work, write us.

If you will remove the necessity of working so much WITTH you, we will have more of our time and your money to spend in working FOR you.

Many of you have received "THE EMANCIPATOR" with our compliments. If you desire to receive and read it in the future, kindly show us the courtesy to say so, (unless you are receiving it by virtue of a subscription) in order that your name may be put on the revised list. Will you not call the attention of other pastors to this matter. Please send us a complete list members of your preachers' meeting, with addresses, and indicating denomination. Back numbers containing the bill, account of liquor dealers' meeting, and other matters of interest will be supplied on request. Send stamp.

We have no means of knowing that this has come under your notice, or that you are interested, unless we hear from you.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

Springfield, Feb. 1, 1902.

Remember that to send in the name of a friend for THE EMANCIPATOR list gives us twelve chances during a year to attract and retain his interest.

If you have not read the Springfield pastors' call referred to in the American issue quotation in this number, and which will unquestionably prove to have been the decisive turning point in this local option movement, we will be glad to send you a copy if stamp accompanies request.

Back numbers of THE EMANCIPATOR containing the complete text of the local option bill, accounts of state and national meetings, saloon keepers, with extracts from official records and suggestions for agitation campaigns and law enforcement work, will be sent to any interested person who encloses stamp.

Future numbers of THE EMANCIPATOR will contain the liquor laws of Illinois, work upon which was stopped by press of other matters, some striking temperance decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court, a graphic article on practical politics, "The Laughing Farmer", a Ward, by permission of Curtis Publishing Co., Phila.), and other features of interest. Send in your name.

Pastors, Attention.

Has a special committee of three voters to co-operate in the passage of the local option bill been named from your church? If not, will you not take up with your members the question of appointing such a committee. You can readily see the great strategic value of having the names of three reliable temperance men in every church throughout the state.
For Citizens of Illinois Only.

This number of THE EMANCIPATOR has been planned with a view to giving a comprehensive view of the real nature of the Saloon League work. The person who reads carefully the introductory article concerning the wider movement which is projected on "Saloon Sunday," the quotations from the different papers, covering many phases of the situation, Mr. Samuelson's admirable article "After Seven Years," and the little "Story of the Local Option Bill," will have a fair understanding of the genius of the movement.

The first question for you to decide is whether the successful prosecution of this work will benefit you, or whether you have any responsibility in the direction of helping along the objects of which the League is designed to accomplish. We are content to submit to your judgment the question whether this movement has any claim upon you, regardless of your views on the question of license, or the use of alcohol for all purposes, but we ask that in fairness you give it an honest consideration.

In this fundamental, thorough American movement for good government, does appeal to you, then it is not charity, but a fair business proposition to come to you with the question what you will do to help it along. Results can only be in proportion to money if it is not, don't wait for us to see you. If the work is of value it is good enough to receive a voluntary contribution. Time is running out, and money is time lost from actual work. If we have to spend $9 worth of time, car fare and postage to get $10 from you, your $10 is gone, but you have only benefited the work to the extent of $1; while if your money comes without expense to us, it all goes into the work.

If you have contributed in the past, or if the year for which you subscribed has expired, we desire to raise the question of a renewal. Your subscription indicates interest, and does not the rapid progress of the work and its widening influence appeal to you more strongly? Is it not a straggling agitation movement the League is worthy of your support, and more easily poised on the verge of state-wide power, it must challenge your continued co-operation? If the movement is to embrace the state our friends must retain their interest, and increase it by finding recruits, and not expect us to spend our time and their money in an endless chain of keeping them in alignment. Can you not increase your subscription in view of the larger significance of the work? If that is impossible then duplicate your present subscription and find us a new contributor among your friends who would gladly help if somebody whom they know would only vouch for the work. Use the blank in this number. Send in now before you forget it.

The Story of the Local Option Bill

We have been asked to state briefly what the local option bill is, and what its effect would be. Let us call attention, first, to the fact that it was thoroughly revised last October and defects remedied and objectionable features removed. In Illinois the city council or village board has absolute power to license saloons or refuse them license, but there is no provision for restricting its power. This bill provides means by which the power of a county, township, city, village or ward may, by direct vote, prevent the issuance of license within the territory. A city block or number of blocks may thus be made by self-acting petition. In other words, as the council frequently abuses its power, this bill provides to allow the people to take the licensing power away from the council and put the question on the ballot to be settled directly by the voters, entirely free from sideration of party.

The question to be submitted is "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be created?" By this wording, instead of "Shall Dram Shops be Licensed?" we obviate the danger of a whiskey ward voting saloons into a prohibition town, and make it impossible for a vote in a saloon town to interfere with a ward which has become "Anti-Saloon Territory." Since the proposition simply makes the question, whether the liquor power now held by municipal and county boards shall be restricted, a county vote, or the county board, controls the question in the county, but a city vote against restriction as a city vote against prohibition in the city, from voting on the question of imposing restrictions within its own borders. The same is true of cities and wards.

To secure the submission of the question, at least 25 per cent of the voters in the territory in which the vote is to be taken must petition at least sixty days before the election to have the question placed on the ballot. This prevents bringing up the question after the people have settled it, and the petition offers an effective means of arousing sentiment. A method is provided by which "Anti-Saloon Territory" may again be brought under the operation of the general laws if the people so desire. A vote either way prevents another vote in that particular territory within two years. That is, by a city vote, the question can not come up for another vote in the city within two years, but a vote in the city would not prevent submitting the question in a ward, or the whole county, at any election. The bill would make it possible to stop the gallon-house and the "dry" towns, and to punish the whiskey "drummer."

It would also give the farmers a chance to be heard on the question, enable residence districts of cities to protect themselves, and by taking the question of prohibition, help the smaller cities to secure a better class of officers.

The bill provides in detail means of carrying out its provisions. A copy of the complete text will be sent on receipt of stamp.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed and paid expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe in the sum of ........... dollars, and ........... cents per month, for one year, to carry on the Illinois work, the amount to be paid unconditionally (four, unless otherwise specified) equal installments, the first payment to be due at once.

Name ....................
Date ........................
County ....................
Street Address ............
Town ........................

*THE EMANCIPATOR* will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the entire amount at once will be accepted, payment by monthly installments of $ ........... per month may be paid monthly if desired. All subscriptions to be paid in five quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
The Religious Press

Approves League Plans and Methods


The following clear and striking recent utterances of leading denominational journals published from Chicago are offered for the careful consideration of everyone as evidence to the existing condition of the League, if anybody enter- tains such objections as might stand in the way of staying out of it, for the new-comers now invited to enter will have to struggle to remodel everything to suit themselves. The League is to be the church policy, and the churches will be sovereign to do precisely as they please through the League.

Now all this seems to The Interior a proposition full of good Christian gumption, and while it is a sufficient cause for temporary discouragement, it is surely not an argument at all. Neither the fact that the churches have never fought the saloon,—ought to be fight- ing it if ever they are,—and the plainest dictate of strategy in such a battle calls for an active and united position. Therefore when therefore this League appears and offers, not a plan of conquest but a system of tactics, which simply and openly for achieving the battle in array, it seems to The Interior a clear civic and Christian duty for the churches to heed the call. They should eagerly close a lane on the field. If there are doubts whether the regular ecclesiastical judicatures can adequately name members of the League's directorate, it will at least be possible for the different denominational officers by general consent upon representative men to stand for them in the League. The Interior hopes to see the Presbyterian lead in filling up the places on the state board, when perhaps next spring lead in averting the warfare. Amidst manifold difficulties and uncertainties, Superintendent William H. Anderson, of the consecrated young Springfield attorney who has stood at the head of the League for the past year, has, with a few faithful helpers, been doing prettily well work of the utmost value. A draft of a local option statute has been prepared for the churches of Chicago. A strong sentiment in favor of its passage has been developed among the churches that little impression has yet been made upon Chicago. He therefore pleads most earnestly that the city churches shall rouse themselves and lend their aid in the campaign approaches. Within three months at most, the votes of the state legislature of Illinois will be determined. The churches have already canvassed their candidates in all districts, but there are very few low temperance candidates in the field. If bold and quick strokes are here taken within the next few months, hopeful legislative results will have to be postulated two years, but that postponement be for our sluggishness?

THE ADVANCE

The Advance (Congregational) in an editorial of the issue of Jan. 22, 1902, sets out with marked clearance the real philosophy of the Anti-Saloon League idea. The speech below makes plain the fact upon which we have always insisted, that co-operation along Anti-Saloon League lines with persons of different shades of belief on the temperance question for the accomplishment of a definite purpose in entirely consistent and active interest in the work of various temperance organizations.

A Practical Temperance Movement

There is without doubt a great body of temperance sentiment now, so to speak, in solution in the public mind, which is not rit-ualized by any practical and definite effort for the eradication of the evil. Many who were opposed to dry bills by former temperance effort have now dis- couraged and cold. Former methods seemed to make little headway against the saloon, and they have last faith in them.

Still the temperance sentiment is very great: in a multitude of communities it commands the majority of the people. When we meet it is a thoroughly-going energy of the saloon, but it is not called up to work. Therefore the present organization positively declare that the saloon will not go to the churches as representing antisaloon sentiment, and the League, like a would-be supporter of temperance, is too weak to resist the attack. It is the Anti-Saloon League presents an ef- ficient plan for the achievement of this desired temperance sentiment that we call it so proper.

It is practical because it has been studied and borrowed the best of the saloon, which has made it a ruling power in politics. The saloon of the voters of the county, town or city, and thus in- vite a square measuring of forces. It is not of the temperance movement. It sees that its men are nominated in either party, and then its tract is actually for them. Its organiza- tion for this work has been simple: small executive committees, which have solidified and directed a united anti-saloon element. By thus acting as a balance of power, it has controlled the action of both of the old par- ties.

It is so simple and so feasible that it is a wonder it is not being tried before. But it is just this plan which will have the greatest and most practical effect. It is not a new party, or society, or organization of one kind or another, or a method, or a method. It is practical because it has been tested in the community. It does not seek to supplant or to an- ticipate the law. State Moral regulatory enactments and separate party work may still be pushed by those who are interested in such forms of ef- fort. But in the end it is to be hoped that both of them may and should be used to further the temperance work. The people, when they see how they may combat, as the liquor people do, to elect Representative men, and work to defeat men who are opposed to them, and then to get the laws that shall carry the battle.

An amendment of good service can be accomplished simply by giving such a body of temperance sentiment a practical expression. It is the movement, not that of any suppli- cated set or any set of men, but as a leader, not as a leader, that the people and the leaders who have held the anti-saloon sentiment. The issue of licenses to a saloon, and there are few cases where any such to buy otherwise. The local op- tion bill has been officially endorsed by the Retail liquor dealers' Protective Association. The voters have not the power to. The ​​example of the country, however, is in the hands of the voters. With the exception of the absentee that was made in the Chicago city council, it is evident that this is an entirely new effort that is now being made to actively interest the Christian people of Chicago in his the pastor and a layman from each denomination, to the League, and we urge upon the Chicago pos- sible for the active interest of our own and other denominations an active connection with the movement when it shall be presented to them.

NORTHWESTERN ADVOCATE

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal), of Jan. 22, 1902, in the editor's "Notes of the Day," indorses local option as a step toward prohibition.

There is a movement on foot in Illinois looking to an amendment of the law regulating the liquor traffic, which is attracting attention of the people, which is not recognized by any practical and definite effort for the eradication of the evil. Many who were opposed to dry bills by former temperance effort have now discouraged and cold. Former methods seemed to make little headway against the saloon, and they have last faith in them.

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THE EMANCIPATOR.

THE STANDARD.

The Standard (Baptist) specially not-
ought the improvement in the bill made by the following ex-
tracts from editorials in different num-
ber are the very essence of commo-
sense in the question of the passage of the bill and its subsequent enfur-

The Illinois Local Option Bill.

The present method of dealing with the new local option bill will need to be pushed with all possible vigor in the legislature. This measure is now being revised with a view to meeting criticisms upon earlier bills and gaining the support of the laity and brick-
glitters. It is now believed to be equally suf-
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glitters. It is now believed to be equally suf-
ficient, if adopted, to give the people of Illinois genuine local option which can be used to drive out the saloon from many entire counties and from numerous wards and dis-

The American issue.

The following, from the American issue, is the saloon League paper, is affectionately recommended to the consideration of those of our friends who have the means of doing anything done to help in the fight against the saloon along Anti-Saloon League lines in a personal favor done somebody connected with the Chicago office.

What is the Anti-Saloon League?

Resolved: That We Are The Anti-Sa-
loon League of Illinois

We have found many good things to say about Illinois saloons and enterprising Anti-Saloon League superintendents. Here is another. A recent issue of the Springfield, Ill., Ministerial Association adopted several resolutions supporting the League, among which are the following:

"Resolved: That we concur with the super-
tendent in the conception of the League as A MERE AGENCY, having no existence apart from its constituent bodies and able to ACCOMPLISH RESULTS ONLY IN PROPORTION TO THE PROFESSIONAL MEANS FURNISHED AND THE CO-OPERATION EXTENDED, and that this tie with the League is a part of the legitimate work of the church, expressing the recognized social conscience with the practical effort to make the moral forces of all the people operative for a good result."

The League pledges us to an earnest and sustained effort to demonstrate to our several congregations, societies and other bodies of the League, and hereby CALL UPON THE PASTORS OF OUR CHURCHES, irrespective of denomination or party, not only to admit the League to cooperation with them in line with this effort, but to unite with us in impressing upon the people of the state that the church is an agent of the League in a practical manner, and is not a substitute; that it can do nothing united except in union which is the only way that we can increase the power of this movement to its best advantage. If we are to be ELECTED, that we can do nothing which shall make the advancement of the cause MEAN anything, and that "MONEY GIVEN IT IS WISE TO INVEST; that if SUPPORT IS FREELY GIVEN, it is in FAVOR of both of us. It will put all our time into actual work, and BE MORE EFFECTIVE; the church will enable us to successfully cope with the organized saloon"

We have seen nothing anywhere that more thoroughly convinces us of the right conception of what the Anti-Saloon League is. The above resolutions are equivalent to a statement something like this:

"We, the members of Illinois are the Anti-

Saloon League, Mr. Anderson is not the League, the churches who are not the League; these gentlemen are simply the agents of the petitions in the state federations for temperance purposes. The Anti-Saloon League is not some strange organization set up as a political party. It is not a temperance society, such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the churches, cooperating together for temperance, but a separate league apart from us:

We are the League.

If this proper conception once took hold upon the people, forever have done with the idea of a few Ohio preachers and those other damn fools. It's a big thing! IT'S SOMEBODY ELSE when they let the League speak for their people. We would be rid of the unessential spectacles of the churchmen sending down to Columbus and the only way the League come to their place and put saloons out of the town. In just the same way that they might hire a traveling group of Spanish bullfighters to come and give an exhibition, while the spectators sat and looked and talked and passed around their comments upon the performance. We would be backed up by all the mighty nitwits. Criticism, personal slings at officers of the League, and general attitude of opposition and outside destroyers and none of our business which is predicated upon the idea that the League is something else and belongs to somebody else than those churches themselves in their own capacity. The League is not a mere state or national organization to give unity to the temperance operations of the churches. The high officers of the League and workers are just as integral parts of the local church organization as the deacons, deacon-
enesses, ministers or any other church officers are of the organization. They are just to come to the help in every way of the local church and all its causes. All right, but also, all right, but also, all right, but also, all right.

It seems to me constantly overlooked by some people that practically every church of Ohio has a church, and one or more every town that has come into the League official, as part of it, and the League leaders have workers and workers are not a set of interlopers and hangers-on, but active agents of the churches in temperance work.

Our state officers, the various district

supervidents, and the rank and file of the state employees are set up as a real

ous and to the state employees in their own interest.

To add more to the churches and tem-

people in local fights which they are not

ior help.

To diffuse information throughout the state regarding the movement of the enemy, to keep up a constant effort to supply literature, to publish a paper, and to make a public stand with the local option office.

In short, the officers of the organization are to act as a sort of bureau of assistance, direction, advice and general unification of the churches and tem-

the League. They are employees to this end.

something like this Illinois conception, which we have seen bested in Ohio, and with a considerable degree of success. Results to the temperance situation will be infinitely better.

THE MIDLAND.

The Midland (United Presbyterian) for Feb. 6, 1903, recognizes the fact that last winter's legislative campaign was quite preliminary, and it is a

The following important editorial was found by detailed official statement of the present situation:

Local Option in Illinois.

Last winter's campaign in this state before the Illinois legislature but was not brought to a successful issue. It was regarded as preliminary, and the Anti-Saloon League views the situation as a mere stepping stone to further measures. The measure was prepared and is now devoting its energies to rallying around a popular strong enough to secure the legislation at its next session. It is the view of the local option on the saloon question is not an ideal solution of the problem. We as a people in this country it will never be accepted and when the next measure will be prohibition in the United States of America, and the manufacturer and public it will be a beverage. But prohibition in many of the states is most of the people, in Illinois it is not entertain-

able at any early day. It will come by successive stages towards the ideal. Local option is a long and important step in that direc-
tion and ought to be heartily favored by every friend of the temperance cause.

Our attention is called to the subject at this time by the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League and the efforts of the Illinois legislatures, especially of Chicago, to unil-

on to be elected and well directed effort on the part of the people in the state and the legislative body, the League, Mr. William H. Anderson, the superintendent and atto-

er of the League, is pointed out. We work to push the bill before the legislature and to secure active endorsement of it by a large num-

of citizens.

One is sometimes tempted to think that all our temperance resolutions and temperance sentiments are something less than genuine, because when the opportunity comes to take

some step directly in line with what we pro-
tend to desire, many of the leaders of the people, while a few undoubted workers go ahead and win a small victory, are back in the saloon, licensed by Congress, when it should be doing something against the licensing of saloons shall operate as a bar to Local option in the state for a period of two years with such other provisions to meet special cases as may be necessary. The present law is not not the temperance people of this state and the saloons are after the saloon bill, but what they are willing to fight for. There is much need of reform and persis-
tence. The present law now in operation is not only the saloon bill, but what they are willing to fight for. There is much need of reform and persis-
tence. The present law now in operation is not

Here the decisive battle must be won.

FROM SALOON SOURCES.

This would hardly be complete with-

out some expression of the temperance enemy. The following statements with reference to the bill, and their meth-
ods of working, are some of the most valuable measure ever proposed in this state.

"The most comprehen-

sive and the most clumsy piece of legislation ever offered to the Illinois legislature."—(Champion of Fair Pay.

We have been most successful in the past. We have never been set back and have made their boats that they will have passed a LOCAL OPTION BILL.

Jan. 18, 1903.
After Seven Years.

The following summary of the legislative results in connection with the last state election is taken from the American issue, the organ of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League:

"Of the 67 members of the general assembly who voted against the Clark bill, only 12, or approximately less than ONE-QUARTER, were re-elected."

"Of the 74 members who voted for it, 28, or more than ONE-HALF were re-elected."

The editor of the issue, in speaking of this result, says:

"The difficulty with the temperature vote of 1898 before the Anti-Saloon League began to organize, inform, and rally it at the polls, was that it was simply an ignorant, undisciplined day. So far as acted at all, it was without leadership, unity of operation, or aim at a definite object. It had to encounter a well-organized and reliable liquor opposition which knew just what it wanted and uniledly and out straight strengthened as the result was a pretty uniform series of defeats for the temperance forces, with occasional exceptions."

"Any clearly stated issue, the temperance forces can sweep the state. A legislature which enact a advanced temperance legislations will do the work not be left in the street next election. There is sufficient more danger to the average ono candidate now from disappointing the temperance people more than from his tearing the opposition of the saloons."

"Some other results may be enumerated as follows:" A marvelous change in the general moral tone of the state legislature; many of the "old gang" being left at home and a new, clean, wholesome, patriotic body of men taking their places.

A vast improvement has been made in the matter of law enforcement. In all portions of the state, particularly in the northern part, men having to do with the enforcement of laws against the liquor traffic have been elected who respect the awakened and determined public, the people, and discharge the proper functions of their offices by reasonably and fairly enforcing the prohibitive and restrictive features of the law.

If it be asked how these results have been accomplished, the answer covers two points. The Ohio leaders bear testimony to the fact that the leading factor is the annual Anti-Saloon Sunday, when emphasis is put on Christian patriotism, and the citizens in each party who believe in good government are urged to bring out a better class of candidates for the regular party nominations and instructed in how to do so. With sentiment aroused, organized and determined, party managers find it wise to put forward candidates who are acceptable to the temperance people.

During the last twelve months, over 80 municipalities and townships, including at least the town of 25,000 people, have abolished the sale of liquor either by direct vote or council prohibition. It is estimated 2,000 drinking places have been closed during the last seven years. It is to be noted that the saloons have not usually returned after a year or two to communities going dry. The reported slight increase in the number of saloons in the state merely indicates a large number of places has that previously escaped, because of more stringent law enforcement, and some increase in the number of saloons reporting to improved financial conditions.

No single result is more significant than the changed attitude of the voters and church leaders on the whole question of moral reform. On the basis of a church movement for righteousness, the average minister, so far as he has spoken out his convictions as a moral leader, without fear or favor, and yet leaves frankly to his bishop and pastor the responsibility of determining upon methods by which these moral convictions may be made effective. There is a directness, a power, and efficiency in moral leadership in Ohio, that did not characterize the state ten years ago.

To the church leaders lay by, the passage of the local option bill is rather incidental than fundamental. When it is passed, it will, if we are right in the fact that the organized moral sentiment of the state has reached a certain degree of strength. The fundamental thing is the steady and consistent campaign of a law with an element of permanency in it that aims at more stable results than can be secured by a spasmodic support. It is to be noted in the fact that the liquor traffic is more strongly organized and more bitterly determined to resist any effort that will hurt its business than in former years. In the light of this, the wisdom of a steady, strong, educational work becomes more apparent.

This is the movement which is being installed in New York on a strong financial basis. Such a movement was proposed for this state, and it, or a better one if it can be discovered or evolved, should be encouraged and supported by the churches of this state, will, in process of time, secure substantial victory over the now dominant and insidious saloon traffic.

E. G. S.

A Marital Complaint.

The following commission speaks for itself. Mr. Saudersen will continue in the Illinois work, however, so long as he is needed and the people want him:

COMMISSION.

To Rev. E. G. Saudersen as District Secretary-To Whom It May Concern:

By the authority of the National Executive Committee of the American Anti-Saloon League, I hereby name said Rev. E. G. Saudersen of Chicago, Illinois, a District Secretary and Organizer for the central part of the States, with headquarters at Chicago.

E. G. Saudersen has been a successful superintendent of the Iowa Conference in Minnesota and Ohio and brings to the task assigned him intelligence and experience of high order. He is committed to the co-operation of the pastors and churches of the state in which he may present the League work for the sake of the good cause. We have every reason to believe that he will champion, the curbing and suppression of the saloon.

(Signed) Howard H. Russell, General Superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League.

New York, Jan. 10, 1902.
Movement for Local Option Meets with Approval.

Denominational Leaders formally accept Proposition that they participate in State-Wide Movement.

The terms of the original three year contract which made the Chicago District of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League virtually independent of the rest of the state, together with the conception of the League and its function entertained by the management of the Chicago District made it substantially impossible before the expiration of that contract last November to get before the minds of Chicago people the true idea of the State League as a STATE FEDERATION OF CHURCHES FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF PURPOSES WHICH ARE STATE-WIDE IN SCOPE.

The desirability of the proposed local option bill being recognized and conceded, the proposition that as it is proposed as a state law, to be passed by a legislature to be elected by the people of the state, the movement for its successful must be a united effort of the people of the entire state, is too obvious to need argument to support it.

Recognizing the need of Chicago's cooperation and the fact that Chicago should be represented in the control of the movement in which she is expected to participate, the Headquarters Committee of the State Board sent the following proposition to Chicago pastors:

Springfield, Ill., January 10, 1902.

The Headquarters Committee of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League to the Pastors of Chicago, Greeting:

WE SUBMIT:

1. The Illinois "Dram Shop Act" of 1874 prohibits the sale of liquor at retail by all persons except those who have licenses, but the statutes contain no provision that a majority of the people within any given territory, from counties down to city blocks, to prevent the issuance of licenses for the sale of liquor thereon.

2. In this state the passage of a comprehensive local option bill which will make a popular vote against the saloon mandatory and directly operative is the first step to be taken in a state session of general scope.

3. The people of the state at large want such a law.

4. It is officially opposed by the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, and can only be passed by electing, in the several districts, legislators who will vote for it.

5. The people are unskilled in practical politics and need expert leadership in order that they may exercise their power.

6. The application of the Anti-Saloon League idea will supply this need, but a movement to be carried to a state-wide and of sufficient weight to command respect.

7. Discharge of the functions of leadership involves the services of a corps of competent men, adequate clerical assistance, printing, postage, traveling and office expenses, and necessitates the raising of sufficient funds to conduct the work as a business enterprise.

8. A movement which Chicago, with approximately half the population and wealth equalize of the state concentrated in or near it, cordially adopt as its work will succeed.

9. A movement which is not accepted in Chicago cannot secure wide proportions.

10. The important point is that the work go forward. Questions of management may be decided as they arise.

WE PROPOSE:

That the churches of Chicago and the state unite in a general organization and undertake a denominational movement against the saloon, beginning with an effort to secure a law which will establish the right of popular control of the saloon question, which shall be thoroughly representative, geographically and denominationally, of the Christian people of Illinois, and that the pastors of Chicago accept the Anti-Saloon League as their own agency, and participate in its management for the purpose of making it a dominant power in the business throughout the state.

To this end we suggest that from each denomination a pastor and a layman who are interested in the cause and have the confidence of their associates be named for membership in the state board of trustees, and that from the persons so named a Chicago headquarters committee be constituted, which, in the interval between meetings of the state board, shall have full charge in all matters concerning the work of Chicago and vicinity.

Signed,

W. A. SMITH, Chairman.

E. L. ROGERS, Secretary.

This matter has been presented to the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Preachers' meetings of Chicago, and the Chicago Presbytery, and pending arrangements to present it at other meetings will be carried out before this issue is mailed.

While we have not been furnished with copy of the record of the official action in each case, the resolutions adopted by the M. E. Preachers' Meeting on March 10 are characteristic.

Resolved, That in harmony with the action of the Rock River Conference we believe that the benefits which accrue from the passage of a comprehensive local option bill are indissolubly connected and essential to the Christian citizenship of the state, that we are united in the object of the movement and, that we are ready to join with other churches of the city and state in this end, and that we hereby commend this matter to the consideration of our individual churches.

And second, that pursuant to the suggestion of the Headquarters Committee of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, that the Methodists of Chicago select a preacher and a layman to represent them at the Chicago board of direction, we nominate Rev. C. P. Mandeville, D. D., to be the clerical representative, and Mr. F. J. Hobbs as the layman.

(Signed.)

F. H. SHEETS.

JAMES ROWE.

A. H. KISTLER.

The special committee appointed by the Chicago Congregationalists nominated Rev. William Burgess, whose experience in active temperance work includes the campaign for the "Scott Act" in Canada. The Chicago Presbytery, represented by Rev. John H. Boyd, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian church of Evanston, whose reputation for sanity and clear thinking along temperance lines extend beyond the state, Chicago Baptists are represented by Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, D. D., of the Fourth church, whose influence as a leader of men and positive force in matters of applied Christianity and civic righteousness is not limited by denominational lines. Rev. C. E. Mandeville, D. D., selected by the Methodist preachers, is Presiding Elder of the Chicago Northern District of the Rock River Conference, and affectionately called the "Bishop of Chicago," the name is familiar in Methodist circles throughout the state. These men will form the nucleus of the "Chicago Committee" which will have charge of the work in Chicago.

Why it is so Hard to Pass Temperance Legislation.

"My first duty * * * was to have our Association formally represen ted during the meeting of the State Legislature, at Springfield. * * *

I appointed a committee * * *

IT WOULD NOT BE WISE FOR ME TO RELATE TO YOU IN DETAIL THE WORK OF THESE GENTLEMEN, but aided by Representative John J. Fefferman, of Bloomington, a member of our organization there, and Representative Mill of Ottawa, attorney for the LaSalle district, they accomplished most excellent work and deserve the hearty thanks of this convention.

* * *

The policy of this organization to watch all prospective legislation and kill the same before it has a chance to do us any harm."

* * *

"Let me remind you that while other State Legislatures are constantly adding the trade with the most villainous laws. We, in Illinois, have been fortunate enough to be quietly left alone for the past twenty years, which is solely due to the fact that we have done of the strongest and most efficiently managed organizations in the country. I firmly believe that if such did not exist would have been, ere this, well nigh driven out of business."

(From official report of President of Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, at 22nd annual convention. Rockford, Sept. 17-18, 1901.)

Reform work, done in the true spirit, is never antagonistic to any other genuine reform work, and cannot work to advantage separately, with the same embarrassment, then they must be made futile of one, and THE GREAT ER SHOULD INCLUDE THE LESS.
The church cannot afford to stop short of some work which looks toward the ultimate absolute destruction of the saloon. Subsidiary or incidental work, like law enforcement, is often valuable, but is never important enough to BLOCK the fundamental work which aims at the ultimate overthrow of the liquor traffic.

If the church is expected to support a temperance movement, it should control it by means of its representatives on a directory board. The cause of temperance reform is too big to be a one-man movement.

If a legislative candidate commences to look upon the local option bill as a favor to us. It is a simple question of what the people want, and how badly they want it. The bill will be presented on its merits, and because the people want it.

We do not intend to ask the next legislature to pass this bill as a favor to us. It is a simple question of what the people want, and how badly they want it. The bill will be presented on its merits, and because the people want it.

Some pastors, in deliberating whether they will "help the League" overlook the fact that their respective churches have endorsed the League, its object and methods, and formally adopted it as a means of saloon suppression, and in real question is whether they will do their own agency a chance to succeed.

This number of THE EMANCIPATOR is only half size, but the last number contained so much matter in it that we have not had the usual time for telling about it. We expect to publish a number of articles of much interest in the near future.

A Legislative Voters’ League has been formed in Calego to do for the nineteen Cook County districts what the Municipal Voters’ League has done for the Chicago City Council. It will not advocate special measures, having to do with LEGISLATORS and not LEGISLATION. It will base its work upon the legislator’s oath of office and proposes that legislation must have sufficient intelligence to understand the full meaning of the oath, and sufficient character to be relied upon to shape their conduct accordingly. This movement is entitled to the sympathetic cooperation of friends of the local option bill, as legislators which come up to that standard are almost certain to favor a bill providing for home rule on the saloon question.

What Becomes of the Money?

What is to be done with the money contributed? This is a fair and natural question. The money will be spent first in arousing the state on the question—explaining to the people that it is some hope. The larger places, or centers must first be reached. When the whole state is aroused and helped, then the money contributed in each community can be spent there in developing its own problems, but such a policy would be foolish until then, because so far as getting a local option law is concerned, it would not profit a community to spend all its money in electing local option legislators unless the rest of the state were doing the same thing.

The League is not a society or party. It is not strictly speaking, an organization. It is merely a basis of union.

The State League is not a foreign organization. Every resident of Illinois has a double citizenship, and state: both are important. The local Anti-Saloon League is the basis of union which will enable the people of a given locality to unite for work against the saloon. The State League is the agency of all the localities for enabling them to accomplish results which are state-wide in scope.

How long will the good people of our large cities be content to spend money for law enforcement? It is often necessary at a given time, but this business of paying taxes, and then spending the same on extra police force when it is not possible to pay the police expense is not profitable. Why not use some of that force and money in building sentiment that will compel the regular officials to do the law enforcement work wanted, or else elect officials who will?

Our proposed bill has been revised, and so far as possible, the revisions remove the objections urged against the first draft. Still H is not the pet scheme of anybody, but is simply the embodiment of a general desire, and in form is designed to be as free from objection as possible. If any of our friends have criticisms or suggestions to make they will receive consideration, and if they cannot be acted upon we will be pleased to give reasons.

He Grasped the Idea.

A union meeting was held at Kau- 
sas (Ill.) recently, addressed by Mr. Fickle. The Presbyterian paper concluded that there was something for him to do in the premises, and saying that only one member of his church was present, asked me in order that he might present the matter to his own people. A subscription of $25 was the result. The appli-
cation is obvious—if necessary money came in that way we could spend all our time in doing actual work. As we said in last month’s paper, "If the people would not make it necessary to work so much WITH them, we would have more of our time and money to spend in working FOR them."

Testimony from the Opposition.

"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, if permitted to become a law, would be the means of causing untold damage and possibly great loss of business and property to many of your members. * * * * Use every effort to see that liberal-minded men, no matter what party, are elected to the legislature." (From president’s official report, 21st annual convention III, Retail Liquor Dealers’ Protective Association, Springfield, Sept. 18, 1900.)
Further Suggestions to Church Temperance Committees.

Remember that there was a law apportioning the last legislature. Familiarize yourself with the boundaries and constituent elements of your preceding district, ascertain whether you do not know, which is the dominant party under normal conditions, although there is more than one county, which party is in the ascendency in each county of the district.

Finally, do you know whether your senator holds over. The number of your district will tell you. Senators are to be elected this year in odd-numbered districts.

Learn whether a nomination by the dominant party is equivalent to an election, and particularly, whether, if the dominant party nominated temperance men, the saloon element can and will go to the minority party in sufficient numbers to elect the senator, or two members of the lower house.

Master the practical working of the nomination system, with its necessity for nominating good men, and its possibilities for good in the hands of a very small number of independent-minded people.

Ascertain, at least approximately, how many temperance votes there are in your own town or ward, particularly in your own church, in order to find out whether there are enough temperance votes to influence any nomination by offsetting the saloon vote, or to support a temperance nominee and elect him in the face of saloon opposition.

Send us the names and addresses of all voters in your city.

Learn the names and addresses of all prospective candidates for any office, state, county, municipal or legislative, which has to do with framing or enforcing laws relating to the liquor traffic. Report such information promptly to headquarters. If a candidate is not up to the standard, see that the voters in your church know it.

Try to get a special committee like yourselves appointed in the churches in your town or vicinity. If it is impossible to get it done officially, try to get three members of each such church to act in that capacity. Send us the names and addresses of such persons.

Plan with your own and other local pastors for meetings to keep the local question before the people, and try to get business and professional men to make short speeches in favor of the bill at such meetings.

Try to get a large EMANCIPATOR club in your own church, so we can keep the members informed of the progress of the bill. Go to the editor of your local papers and explain the practical, reasonable character of the bill and the movement for it. Persuade them from time to time with well-written paragraphs or short articles concerning the bill and send in any items of news regarding it.

Go frankly as a committee to the candidates for legislature and tell them you are for the bill and ask their attitude. You have a right to know. If they are not favorable, see if it that the voters in your church understand that fact.

In short, spare no effort to secure the nomination of local option men, and to impress upon them the probability that there is a popular demand for this bill; then continue the same thing up to the election, after the election impress the matter upon the mind of the successful candidate by interview and letter before he goes to Springfield. Get your friends' votes and then the same.

If you know something good, tell us about it, so we can pass it on to others.

NOTICE.

If this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR is due to be renewed, or that the year covered by your contribution to the state work for the first time. To renew THE EMANCIPATOR free has closed, or that there is a mistake in our records. In either event write E. G. S.

The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters and make the League a working union.

Will you renew your original subscription to the work for another year? Use the blank below.

Let them interview or write their candidates for senator and representatives.

If any one objects that the saloon interests will control the legislature, the answer is—that remains to be seen. If any legislator should elect to do the bidding of the saloon minority in his district or constituency the people have a remedy; and will probably not be slow to use it.

E. G. S.

Municipal elections will be held in cities which have township organization on the first Tuesday in April, and in others on the third Tuesday. The fact that there is no mayor to be elected should not be accepted as reason for inactivity on the part of temperance people in municipalities where the law enforcement, or law, enforcement, is issues. A few good aldermen elected now to hold over the next election would be a great help in supporting the representative mayor whom you hope to elect next year.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The League and its local option bill, which allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the Omni-partisan and interdenominational methods of the Illinois-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

Date

County

Street Address

Town

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the above amount 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.
INSIDE INFORMATION.

How the Anti-Cigarette Bill Was Killed.

The Kinds of Tactics Resorted to in Order to Defeat Measures Opposed by "Gang" Politicians.

The following graphic signed state-ments were secured for THE EMANCIPATOR from Mr. James H. Blooming whon, who, as secretary of the Illinois Christian Citizenship League, bore the brunt of the attack in the half-legislature for an Anti-Cigarette bill, is of particular interest to the friends of the local option bill which will have to encounter the same kind of "gang" opposition:

THE STATEMENT.

The Anti-Cigarette bill in the House was introduced by Mr. Scroggins and ably handled by him. On the morning of the third reading we stood together watching matters. The little pages wore anti-cigarette pins and ran about among the members asking them to vote for the bill and saying, "This is our bill." Representative Hughes desired to make an address upon it, but the members shouted against it. He, in reply, said, "You spent a whole half day yesterday in talking about bottles. Can I not talk ten minutes for the buyers who replied, "Yes, yes, but we are for it, and there is no need of a speech." The roll was called and 79 members voted for and only two against it. Mr. Scroggins turned to me and said, "I'll try over to the Senate, it will be right over there and you want to see that it goes straight." I did so and went up directly to Senator Stub befeld, who had introduced the same bill for us in the Senate early in the session, but had allowed it to go to the License Committee, the chairman of which was Senator Evans. That was the worst committee it could go to and Senator Evans was its worst friend. Nevertheless Senator Stubbefeld had prepared his speech and he could do it, and as he had already introduced it, no other senator would take it up and we were depending upon him although we had little faith, after our former experience, in his loyalty to the bill. In the Senate, the Anti-Cigarette bill has just passed the House and will soon be here. What will you do about it?" He replied, "The agreement is that it will go right on the calendar and not be referred to any committee, so as to hasten its passage". He went to one of the political leaders and together they went to the president of the Senate and talked to him a little while, then came to me and said, "It is all right," and stepped out of the chamber into one of the committee rooms in the rear. The clerk of the House came in while the senator was speaking. He took a chair and sat beside Senator Evans, the enemy of our bill. He conferred a while. The senator made an address was interrupted and the officer announced that the clerk of the committee was there with the message from the House. The clerk then presented our bill and another one by another senator who had been speaking then resumed his speech and I saw Senator Evans go up quietly to the clerk's desk and speak to him. The clerk with a bill and lead pencil in his hand turned around to the president and said something, and the clerk made some mark on the bill. I judged by this performance that Senator Evans had, as the custom of the house often is, asked for our bill to be referred to his committee as it had come from the House. Senator Stubbefeld soon re-entered the room and I said to him, "What do you mean?" He replied, "I do not know." I asked, "What can we do about it?" and he said, "I do not know." When some of the other senators understood this performance, they were very indignant and agreed to take action for two days later. It was a very unusual proceeding and startled the whole body. On Friday morning Senator Bailey, of Danville, arose and moved that our bill be brought back from Senator Evans' committee to the Senate. Senator Evans, white with anger, jumped to his feet, pranced up and down in front of the clerk's desk shaking his fist at the members. He shouted out, "That is a personal insult and I will hold every man accountable who votes for that motion!" He made a number of threatening remarks. Senator Bailey and other senators replied that they did not wish to insult him, but that he had had that bill in his committee from the very beginning of the session and would report on it and that, as their constituents were demanding of them that they support the bill, it was necessary to make this motion to get it. Senator Evans replied to this and said that he had called a number of committee meetings to consider the bill but the members of the committee had failed to come to the meeting. Senator Manahan, who was a member of this committee, replied to this and said that he had attended every call of Chair man Evans because he was watching for this bill, and that Senator Evans at no time called it up and would not. Senator Bailey then turned to Senator Evans and asked him whether or not he would promise to bring the bill by Monday a report on that bill either favorable or unfavorable. Senator Evans never said a word. He was cornered. The senators then pushed the motion and it was lost by a few votes. We had enough promised votes to carry it; Senator Evans' threat was effective enough to lose us some of them. The way most bills are carried in the legislature is for one man to promise to vote for another man's bill on the condition that the second man votes for the first man's. They exchange votes for the bills. Senator Evans was in a position to block some of the pet measures of some of the men who were supporting our bill, and they simply sacrificed our bill to save their own.

JAMES H. SHAW.

The Montelius Bill to make the delivery of liquor to a child an offense, and aimed to break up the "old storage" establishments, which were recast in our office and placed in the House and was smothered by the same Senate Committee. (Ed. Emancipator).

Springfield has 140 saloons, and there are 72 more federal retail liquor dealers tax stamps than there are liquor dealers tax stamps in the number of saloons and drug stores. Chicago has nearly 7,000 saloons and there are about 15,000 more federal retail liquor dealers tax stamps than saloons. Yet there are people who claim that license prevents the illegal sale of liquor.

A.S.L. IN THE COLONIES.

Movement for Local Option Projected in Hawaiian Islands.

In view of the sensational statements made in other conditions in our island possessions, and which are certainly bad enough at best, it may encourage our readers to know what is being done. Nothing strange, too, that the proposed plans for local option local option bill should have attracted attention all over the United States, and yet Illinois is in the forefront of the church which "The Advance" represents were so little impressed with most able editorial discussion of the question that they were not sure whether the bill was something which they wanted discussed at a union temperature meeting? What kind of moral leadership is possible from men not sufficiently alert to comprehend the lines on which the first battle must be fought.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Feb. 7, 1902.

Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir: The Advance of Jan 33rd says that "The Emancipator has full text of Local Option Bill, etc. We have a temperance dinner party, to be held Saturday night, an Anti-Saloon League in the field and want material. Will you kindly send us what you may have available, and send me The Emancipator for a time.

The Anti-Saloon League of the Hawaiian Islands held a meeting Friday's conference Jan. 26, with addresses by representatives from the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and American churches as well as from the different branches of English work. In the evening meetings were held simultaneously in the churches of different languages, thus making a strong combined movement all along the line.

Governor S. B. Dole came out strongly in favor of local option. He also expressed the hope that a bill for local option would authorize women to vote.

We hope during the coming years to secure some practical legislation and shall be obliged to you for whatever aid we receive. Yours truly, W. D. WEstERVELT.

The Pastor's Responsibility.

The growth of the work of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a question of funds and management. We have the money management to you, acting through a representative on the board. Management, no matter how capable, can accomplish nothing without money. The question is not simply a question of open pulps in which to present the work. The people are not only willing, but anxious to contribute when the matter is put before them.
WHAT TO DO

To Secure Passage of Local Option Bill.

A Definite, Specific, Practical Thing that can be done to Influence Votes.

The passage of the local option bill proposed by the federated churches of Illinois which are united under the name of "The Illinois Anti-Saloon League" is simply a question of nominating and electing men who will vote for it.

The pre-nomination campaigns in the districts outside of Cook county, at least so far as county endorsements are concerned, are practically over, and it will be substantially impossible to exert any further influence upon the nominations for the next legislature, although in Cook county the people will still have the chance to express themselves at their primaries.

Pressure brought to bear upon a candidate who is seeking election makes a much more vivid impression than that applied after he is safely seated. The candidate for senator knows that there is a chance that his opponent may defeat him even though he is relatively dominant, while even with the minority representation system, the candidate for the lower house does not feel sure that an independent man with a strong personal following may not make the race on the popular issue.

The passage of the local option bill by the next legislature may yet be assured by the people through aggressive action before the election.

It is not necessary to elect only pledged men. The man who will pledge himself most readily frequency cares least for his word, but it is absolutely vital that every voter in favor of local option has a clear understanding with the candidates of his party on that question. It is about time to get away from the idea that office-holders are pre-disposed to do what more voters ask. It is about time to get away from the idea that independent men with strong personal following may not make the race on the popular issue.

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POSSIBILITIES OF MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

One Fifth of the Voters Can Elect a Member of Lower House.

While the minority representation system practically insures the election of men who are nominated on regular party tickets, it puts things into the hands of machine politicians unless the reform element asserts its rights. The same officers are worked both ways, and is a powerful weapon in the hands of even a small but determined minority. For the benefit of those who do not understand this, it may be well to explain that three members of the lower house are elected in each district. The law provides that each member may have three straight votes, but he may cast any number of votes up to the number of men on the ticket. He may cast three votes for one man, one and a half each for two, or one and one half for three. The majority party names one man and puts three votes on the straight ticket. The minority party names one man and puts three votes on the straight ticket. The three men who have the highest number of votes are elected. It is proposed that one-fifth of the voters in a district can elect a member to the lower house, we will assume certain things for the sake of argument that the one-fifth of the voters in a district can elect a member of the lower house. But if it is so, we must be able to handle the government and the people and the people on the lower house. Suppose the district is close and has a republican majority of 400; that gives 140 votes, or 140 votes on the republican ticket. Our assumption was that these Independent voters are divided practically evenly between the two tickets. There are 2,100 republicans and 1,900 democrats. This leaves 7,500 democrats who may be expected to cast their three votes for one candidate, giving him 22,700 votes. It leaves 8,100 republican votes. Now when these republicans understand that one of them is likely to be beaten neither will be content to divide his own personal strength. That running mate will become fair to assume that 1,000 republicans will cast three votes for one or the other of the candidates, leaving 7,000 republican votes, meaning 10,650 votes for each candidate. One of the republicans being a little more cunning than the other was able to get 500 of the scratched votes "plumed" for him, giving him 1,800 more or 12,450. The other candidate had 1,200 added to his vote, making 11,850, while the independent candidate, who has 4,000 supporters in the district, could expect to receive 12,000 votes, beating the lower man on the majoriety ticket by 150 votes.

TRIUMPH OF INDEPENDENT VOTING.

That independent voting has become a fixed factor with Chicagoans at local elections was demonstrated to us on Tuesday last, and it is a very striking manner. Republicans and Democrats of the kind called regular are both compelled to lament fatal party defections. Strong Democratic wards have elected democrats by large majorities; strong Democratic wards have returned the complaisant. Democratic independence is most forcibly illustrated in the Eleventh ward, where the gangster Rhodes was defeated by Mr. gallic. There is no doubt that a reputable Democrat like Byrn could have been elected easily. Martin's ward, on the other hand, was less certain, but it is clear that Martin was beaten by Democratic votes. The low plurality of Kegley and Fick's dubious plurality in the Ninth are proof of the same freedom from machine dictation, while the election of John in the Fifteenth, Schmidt in the Twenty-fourth and Raymer in the Twenty-eighth indicate the strength of the independent movement under various influences. Though these wards might not all be classed thoroughly Democratic, they show a diversion of the vote unmistakably. In some cases good candidates were deserted in recog- nition of the action of the Independents, especially in the elections of Mr. and Mrs. in the Fifteenth, Schmidt in the Twenty-fourth and Raymer in the Twenty-eighth, the strength of the independent movement under various influences. Though these wards might not all be classed thoroughly Democratic, they show a diversion of the vote unmistakably. In some cases good candidates were deserted in recognition of the action of the Independents, especially in the elections of Mr. and Mrs. in the Fifteenth, Schmidt in the Twenty-fourth and Raymer in the Twenty-eighth. On the Republican side the most remarkable evidence of this tendency is the Seventeenth ward, where Dever beats Obergdorff by a plurality of more than 2,000. With a reputable candidate like Smulski the Republicans would have won as they did a year ago, but Obergdorff was completely awed under because of the independent voting. In others there was a manifest disposition to return party bosses.

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WHAT CONSTITUTES A "BLOCK"?

The Hyde Park Protective Association has secured at the hands of the Supreme Court another decree upholding the utmost value. This case has been fought for several years, the important point being what constitutes a block, within the meaning of the original ordinance of the town of Hyde Park. In Chicago a block has here been taken to mean the space fronting on a street between two intersecting streets and an ordinance providing that no buildings in a block shall be erected on a street, two streets or the street must first be obtained the consent of the property owners on both sides of the street. In that block, has been held to mean the property owners fronting upon the street on which the proposed drone-shop was to be erected. The Supreme Court, however, holds that a "block" means a square and that in order to obtain a license the applicant must have the signatures of the majority of the property owners on both sides of all four streets surrounding the block in which it is proposed to erect the drone-shop. This decision will probably make it possible to close every one of the few bee gardens and dispensing halls that have managed to maintain themselves thus far within the local option. A portion of the Hyde Park district.

An emergency measure seems to have been gotten from the published reports of this case to the effect that the provisions of this ordinance are common to Chicago and Illinois. The ordinance, however, under which the decision was rendered, is one of the ordinances of the original village of Hyde Park which was left in force by the terms of the annexation act when Hyde Park became part of Chicago. The proposed local option bill, however, will make it possible for people in a big city to get the same local option, not only to prevent further encroachment, but to get rid of existing saloons.

NEW FIELD AGENT.

Rev. Charles E. Campbell, of Tuscola, has been appointed a Field Secretary, with full authority to conduct all the duties pertaining to such position. Mr. Campbell will give particular attention to thorough organization of work, securing church local option committees, instructing them how to be effective, calling upon business men. We bespeak for his co-operation and a hearty response to such appeals as he may make. His success depends upon your interest.
LIQUOR MEN SCARED.

Propose National Organization to Fight Prohibitory Laws.

Readers of the daily papers undoubtedly noticed an account of the recent meeting of liquor men in Louisville, Kentucky, to take steps for a national organization to combat temperance and prohibition legislation. The following circular letter sent out by the committee appointed by this meeting was handed us by a prominent Chicago postmaster who secured it through one of the members of his church.

This circular is a fair sample of the literature emanating from such sources, except that it is far more grammatical and employs much more chaste language than the majority of such publications.

Our friends will be especially interested in noting how devout these angels of light are to true temperance and morality, and how lucidly they refer to things Divine. We must be profoundly impressed with the "immoral- ity" of suppressing the liquor business. One might easily think after reading this circular that these fellows, who best understand temperance in the country and that all the rest of us are misguided. The main difference perhaps is that the old distinction that the forces rallied under the name of the Anti-Saloon League are in favor of putting down the liquor traffic, while the interests represented in this meeting are in favor of exactly the same program with the word "traffic" left out.

Our claim of being the friends of temperance and morality, reminds us of the old story of the petticoat "spy" who claimed to be the best lawyer in his county. Counseled on the other side contemptuously asked, "Can you prove it?" and received for a reply, "You don't have to prove it, I will admit it."

The saloon men have earnestly insisted that their business is reputable and passed vigorous resolutions to that effect. Yet this letter confounds that the liquor man who violates the law loses his self-respect, and the esteemed Champion of Fair Play in this state has stated as the reason for joining the "Liquor Dealers' Association" that there is not a saloon man in the state who does not violate the law at least a dozen times a day. How about it?

The Circular.

125 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1902.

To the Trade:

It is very evident that those restless spirits who ever indulge the natural but illusive hope that "something for sins they are inclined to" by damning those (often so-called) who have no mind to do it.

Are particularly active at the present in their efforts to suppress by law, all traffic in various sections of the country for alcoholic stimulants.

Familiars are ever alert and aggressive, and however contrary it may be to facts and reason, if it be allowed to go unconverted, it will gain converts and grow in energy and danger with each success. The time has come when increased united action is demanded in order to show the futility of the Prohibition movement against the liquor trade, both from an economic and moral standpoint. In doing this we proclaim ourselves as being heartily in favor of temperance which is always a virtue, but we protest against any confusion in similarity of the meaning of temperance and of enforced abstinence, which are antipodal to each other as the North Pole is from the South, or as light from darkness. We believe that God created man free agent, and individually responsible, that He gave him the world and the government thereof, to enjoy, but never to abuse. We further believe that it is as inconsistent with God's plan in creating man, for one class of men, who cannot enjoy his blessings without abusing them to assume that because of their weaknesses, they must force all others to deny themselves the use of any article that such cannot enjoy, as it would be for those who are strong enough to enjoy God's blessings, to force others who are too weak for such enjoyment, to use them. Therefore, we believe it is our duty, not only in defense of our business, but in defense of our good names and of civil and religious interests, to use our united efforts to convince the public of the utter inconsistency, futility, and immorality of any effort to suppress the legitimate traffic in alcoholic stimulants. Such an effort on the part of Prohibi- tionists, we believe to be thoroughly contrary to the inherent rights of man, which cannot be eradicated by any law that man can make, and which is so re- sisting to every sentiment and worthy citizen, that when he lives in a section under Prohibition law, he is often compelled to violate laws against violating the law and thereby losing his self-respect, or submitting to it, with a sense of humiliation that must make him a contemner of the law. Therefore, in order to contribute what we can toward the defeat of Prohibition laws in the United States, a movement has been started in this city to organize nationally in defense of our principles and we hope you will give this movement your cordial support. You will hear from us further in a few days.

T. M. L., Chairman,

Bernard Bernheim,

E. M. Rabbitt,

W. G. Cline,

Chas. E. Chase,

Marlon Taylor,

Geo. G. Brown,

Committee.

AN ACTIVE SECRETARY.

The main spring of any organization is the secretary. It is he that has charge of all the important business. A good secretary can inspire confidence in its members, make its meetings interesting and greatly aid in building up the organization. Such a one is Mr. C. M. Leipold, of Batavia, Ill., the secretary of Kane County Prohibition League of Liquor Dealers' Association, who has added more members to the association than all the rest of the members put together.

Recently, when the National Association requested the members to correspond with Congressman, asking them to support the Jenny bill (178-179), Mr. Leipold went to the trouble to write for each member letter directed to Congressman Hopkins and Senator Mason and sent them with the request that they be duly signed and sent to their designated legislator.

In reply to his own letter, Congressman Hopkins writes as follows:

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date relating to the Jenny bill (178-179) I have at hand and contents noted. The same will receive due consideration at my hands, I assure you.

A. J. HOPKINS.

Congressman Hopkins is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to which the bills have been referred, and Mr. Hopkins» favorable report will go far to securing a favorable report.

Senator Mason also replies to Mr. Leipold to the effect that "I will do what I can in support of the bills you favor." Mr. Leipold is a great friend of The Champion of Fair Play and thinks that every member should be a subscriber. Recently, as an evidence of his good feeling, he sent in the name of eight new subscribers, members of his organization.

Mr. Leipold is a good working secretary and sets an excellent example to the secretaries of every local association throughout the state.—Champion of Fair Play.

The above article throws an interesting side light on the secret of saloon success in politics. When temperance people learn to ask for what we want from the legislators whom we elect.

COOK COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES.

It has become notorious that the legislatures of our states are filled with men who are utterly unintelligent and who have no desire to do their duty. There are many noble exceptions, of course, but as a whole the members of these important bodies are a disgrace to their constituents. Especially is the character of those elected from the cities until and often corrupt. A report just issued by the Legislative Voters' League of Chicago shows this in a way that ought to command universal attention and action. Out of four hundred members from Chicago whose records as legislators were studied, only fifteen could be found who are worth their office. Most of the others, if not absolutely corrupt, are nomenclatures in every respect. "No small share of the disreputable follows whose only talent is a capacity for ward politics and a propensity for any form of stealing that can be practiced without getting at once into prison. Among them are six or eight who run vile saloons. On no other part of the ticket are voters so careless as on the candidates for the state legislature. This is a state of things that ought to be corrected. Fifteen respectable men out of fifty-seven is a terrible showing for the second city of the union to make at the state capital. No wonder that the city's interests are sacrificed. No wonder there can be nothing done to curb the power of the saloon. In the country districts the evil is not so great. Many strong and pure men are chosen. But there, too, there are representatives whose ideas are far below the average in intelligence and character. Not for one moment must we suppose that great reform is needed in this matter. State legislation is too important, too far reaching in its effects, to be left in the hands of men who are given office without regard to fitness.—The Mid- land, Chicago.
TO THE PASTORS AGAIN.

We sent over two thousand copies of the February EMANCIPATOR to pastors who have not subscribed for it. This issue contained a signed editorial letter to pastors which was marked, 'The letter, among other things, suggested that we would be glad to send THE EMANCIPATOR free to all pastors (not regular subscribers) who would indicate a desire to receive it.

We received less than twenty replies. That is, LESS THAN ONE PER CENT of the pastors addressed are sufficiently interested to care to receive the and read the official organ of their own agency, for we cannot consider that one who will not take the trouble to write a letter is very deeply interested. If this is characteristic of the LEADERS of the people, is it surprising that temperance forces win few victories?

Lest we be misunderstood, we desire to say that the hundreds of aggressive, earnest pastors who are cooperating in the work were expressly excepted, and replies were not expected from them.

We have hereby tried to make clear to you the fact that this movement is in your own control as you like. If it is in fact an outside organization it is so simply because you refuse to have a part in it.

Pastors have said to us, "The League never did anything for us and we are not willing to allow a collection to be taken". Reduced to its lowest terms this means "YOU did nothing for us, therefore we will not help OURSELVES".

If you want to receive THE EMANCIPATOR, kindly say so.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

INTERVIEW WITH "HINKY DINK".

By special permission of the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, we shall print next month a very interesting article by Forrest Crissey. This article will be well worth more than the price of a year's subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR. It is an interview with the political boss of the wealthiest ward of any municipality in the world and gives a full and accurate outline and account of the methods and organization which have enabled him to build up such a machine.

It contains many things of interest and value to men who are ambitious to gain and wield political power in the interests of righteousness.

DIRECT POPULAR CONTROL.

There is evidence of a growing feeling of unrest on the part of the people. It finds expression in movements to restrict and curb the power of representative bodies. The recent referendum vote in the city of Chicago in favor of the public ownership of street railways was significant. The initiative and referendum idea is gaining many friends. The Federation of Labor is doing some especially vigorous work along this line. In the field of temperance reform, the same thing is sought in the shape of local option laws.

The opposition seems to be deepening in the minds of thinking men. One of the mistakes made in the campaign against the measure was an attempt to delegate the discretionary and entirely changing the general character of an assembly.

A specific instance is just come to mind where the prevailing system of laws has worked great harm to the local option interest in the state. One of the leading members of the last legislature who stood squarely for all measures in the interest of the people was beaten two to one for the endorsement of his home county, simply because the United States senatorship was an issue in the contest and he happened to be for the wrong man.

It is assumed that representatives are selected because of their qualifications to transact the public business and outside issues such as the election of United States senator tend to prevent the best possible administration of public affairs.

OUR CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

We have just put out a new leaflet, small size, which is printed on both sides. On one side is a snappy synopsis of the bill, practically free from technical terms; on the other are some plain, simple, practical suggestions of definite and specific things to do to secure its passage, "before the nomination", "after the nomination and before the election", and "after the election". These are added some general suggestion.

This leaflet is brief enough to be read in a short time and comprehensive enough to give a fairly intelligent idea of the movement. It will be sent prepaid to those who desire to use it as a campaign document for $1.25 per thousand. Samples will be cheerfully sent to interested persons.

Why not send in a thousand and put them into the hands of members of your church, the business men of your town, and the voters of your acquaintance?

This number of THE EMANCIPATOR is dated May 1902. It was mailed on the last day of March. This does not mean that a month's subscription has been skipped, but that subscribers will receive fewer papers than they were entitled to. We desire to issue the paper the first of each month in place of the last and this was the only way we could accomplish it.

The last paper was mailed on the very last of March and this will be mailed on the very first of May, so that only a month's interval has slipped between the two.

U. S. SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

All persons interested in reform movements who desire to have passage of laws by state legislatures should favor the proposition to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The pressure of a close campaign or the skillful manipulation of the shrewd candidate frequently results in sacrificing needed legislation or entirely changing the general character of an assembly.

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BRANDING POLITICIANS.

An excellent lesson in the virtue of blunt attack, unapologetizing attack upon evildoers is to be read in the success of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago. At the time when a few highly motivated men called the League into existence, the Chicago common council had a fame like that of the den of forty thieves. To enter the body was to lose reputation for honesty and probity. By a few, the door, and a certificate of election for alderman was a recognized diploma of rascality.

In such conditions the Municipal Voters' League was established with a daring program. It proposed to discard the old system as unjust, and undertook the infinitely difficult task of acting as jury in the court of public opinion and then invalidating its own decisions. The acts, antecedents, associations, and common repute of every politician were unsparingly brought to light. The bulletins of the League bore no general innumerous, but blown names with the unmistakable note of "good" or "bad" indorsed against them individually. There was no trimming or evasion or use of soft words to curry favor.

The boodlers and tricksters laughed at first. But soon their respective strengths began to pluck. They called and threatened. But the League went forward undaunted. Its accusations went unheeded and, in the end, required to be retraced. Confidence in the honesty and discrimination of the League officers spread through the city, and their brand upon a man gradually became a verdox from which there was no appeal. A citizen who claimed authority had been placed as less than respectable. So yearly the League, compelling deference by every measured and careful step, has entered upon a larger and larger exercise of influence over municipal elections.

But this year it reached the climax of its activities so far, and demonstrated as never before the power of its style of warfare. On the first day of April three aldermen chosen in this city, but eight were elected against the protest of the Municipal Voters' League. The other twenty-eight had received its indorsement as honest men. At least four of these were triumphant in wards so dominated by viciousness and corruption that it had been believed impossible for League candidates to make any headway in them. In two other strongholds of the tough and thug the League's vehement fighting crowded unworthy nominees to the very edge of defeat. In three Republican constituencies it secured the return of good Democratic aldermen as a reward for honorable service, though in each case the Republicans had corrected previous errors by nominating uncontrollable men. In one Democratic constituency this condition was precisely reversed. Thus there is obtained for Chicago a council in which the League marks thirty-three as honest and only seventeen as "not fit to be trusted".

The lesson is well aware, to be sure, that the League's standard of appraisal would not serve as a criterion of church membership—though some of the councilmen are church members, and excellent ones. But the word "honest" as a characterization for these fifty-three city legislators does mean that their oath of office is good, and that the League bought to betray the city's interests. It signifies that the average level of the Chicago council is immeasurably higher than a few years ago and that a self-respecting man can be an alderman now without forfeiting his honor. Probably means that Chicago was today a municipal lawmaking body of better grade than is enjoyed by any other large city of the United States. And this splendid gain was all won by a steady fearlessness that led the grit to call theft thievery and then fasten its blistering terms to the exact individual who deserved them.

All of this teaches that it takes a close grapple and an iron grip to do wrong. The Municipal Voters' League might have contented itself with general appeals to the citizens of Chicago to vote for good men, and it would still be listening to long speeches for its answer. But when it set down its seal of disapproval on a rogue's shoulders and said, "Nobody can be a good citizen and vote for this man," people had to stop and think about it. Moreover, the best of the League's methods would have been useless if applied for one campaign alone. It has only been by following in pursuit of the "gray wolves" year in and year out that the once despised "reformers" were this year so nearly able to wipe out the hungry pack. We trust that in many other cities Christian voters will arise to imitate the thoroughgoing and courageous work which has been done in this one central city for good government. It does not need to be said, indeed, that the same principles of action are applicable to fields even wider than municipalities. We are in fact here in Chicago to enjoy such an extension of the method, for out of the Municipal Voters' League has grown a Legislative Voters' League which we hope will be as efficient in its purpose to purge the senate and house at Springfield.

And in all spheres of Christian service we commend to God's ministers and people this new reminder that no ground is to be wrested from Satan anywhere in this world by men who fear to meet the adversary hand to hand and withstand his misions to the face. Let us join battle with the short sword.—The Interior (Presbyterian) Chicago.

We have received from Elissa W. Ward of Sheridan the money for a club of sixty copies of THE EMANCIPATOR which are each month placed in the hands of interested people.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the non-partisan and interdenominational 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: _______________________________

Date: ________

Street Address: ____________________________

County: ____________________________

Town: ____________________________

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.
The Proposed Local Option Bill.

Synopsis of Old New England Town Meeting Idea as Applied to the Modern Saloon.

is Nothing More than Majority Rule.

The local option bill proposed for Illinois by the federated churches, united under the name "The Illinois Anti-Saloon League" does not ask the legislature to close a single saloon. It simply contemplates actual majority rule and proposes to make the will of the people on the saloon question mandatory and directly operative.

Present laws provide a complete system for issuing saloon licenses, but no means by which city or county may directly prevent their issuance. The "Dram-Shop Act" of 1874 establishes the principle of prohibition by prohibiting the sale of liquor at retail by all persons, EXCEPT those holding licenses. The proposed bill would let the people STRIKE OUT THE EXCEPTIONS by direct vote.

The City Council's Present Power.

The "City and Village Act" of 1872 confers upon city councils and village boards absolute power to "license, regulate and prohibit" the sale of intoxicants, the time. The council frequently abuses this power. It now has the right to license saloons in defiance of an expression of the public will to the contrary. The proposed bill would let the people TAKE THIS POWER AWAY FROM THE COUNCIL and suspend its exercise at will, as a matter of right.

The proposed bill is RESTRICTIVE in form. The proposition to be submitted is "Shall Anti-Saloon Territory be Created?". This obviates the danger of a wholesale ward vote to saloons into a "dry" town and precursor communities which have become "Anti-Saloon Territory" until as such, they reverse their action. At the same time the bill is absolutely fair. An unfavorable vote on the main proposition simply leaves all present laws in force.

How To Get A Vote.

If a petition therefor, signed by not less than 25 per cent of the voters of any county, township, city, village or ward is filed with the proper officer at least sixty days before any regular election therein, this proposition shall be submitted. Only a majority of those voting is required. A vote cannot be reversed within two years. A separate provision is made enabling the people of a town or number of towns within a ward to drive or keep saloons out of such territory. The petition is a valuable agitation measure, and prevents bringing up the question after it is settled.

Municipalities now license dramshops and spend the license money, but the county and township are the units for taxation purposes for the support of jails, almshouses, criminal courts and paupers. The farmer must now help pay the damages caused by saloons, but may not be heard on the question of licensing them. This is taxation without representation. The proposed bill would give the rural communities an opportunity to vote on the matter as a county or township proposition.

Just What You Have Been Looking For.

The bill would also make it possible to purify municipal politics, the plague spot of our governmental system, by eliminating the saloon as a factor, and would enable the people in residence districts of large cities to protect their homes and real estate values.

Instructions to Church Temperance Committees.

1. Secure from the records a complete list of voting members of your church who are still residents of the state, and mark their party preference, whether republican, democrat, or prohibitionist.

2. As far as possible see every person on the list and induce him to agree to write to candidates for the legislature, and members of churches, asking them to support the local option bill. Indicate in column marked "special" those who agree to do so. We will furnish model letters for this purpose.

3. Make duplicate of list to preserve for your future use, and mail original to our office. Write names very plainly. Fold list as a legal document and mail in a large envelope.

4. See the pastor and leading members of ALL other churches in your community and try to get them to appoint local option committees. Have them send to the officers sent in separate list of prominent and influential men who are earnestly in favor of local option but not members of any church participating in this movement.

5. Keep informed on progress of general work by reading THE EMANCIPATOR. Write the office for further suggestions. TALK ABOUT THE BILL.

Additional copies of blank lists, together with suggested model letters and our "Campaign Leaflet" can be obtained from this office. Better send in something to cover cost and postage. We have no money left. That is the reason why not in your work of seeing the voters secure some contributions from interested men to be sent to the office to carry on the campaign. Be sure to give names and amounts.

NOTE—With about 17,000 saloons in the state and the usual estimate of 10 voters for each saloon, the saloon vote is 170,000. Ascertain the reputed or real voting strength of the saloon in your part of the county. Try to get more temperance men to write letters than there are avowed saloon sympathizers.

MODEL LETTERS.

Copy and send them to Candidates and Members of the Legislature.

The following are suggested, as model letters which may properly be sent to members of the legislature, one to be sent to the candidates of your party before election, the other to be sent to "hold-over" senators and new members after they have been elected. Your senator represents the entire district and it is perfectly proper for you to write to him even though he does not belong to your party. The letter suggested for use after election, saying that you will sustain the legislator in voting for the bill, implies that if any fight is made on him when he comes up again for re-nomination and re-election because of his voting for the
THE EMANCIPATOR.

If You Want This Bill Passed.

You Must Nominate and Elect Legislators Who Will Vote for It.

What To Do Before The Nomination.

To this end, acquaint yourself with the boundaries of your own senatorial district, and ascertain how many saloon votes there are in it. This will give you an idea of the demand of independent Carriers and moral men whose support must be secured in order to elect a candidate who will vote for local option, or to protect one who has incurred saloon opposition by so doing. Become acquainted with the friends of local option in your party and the saloon vote and get a number of influential men to agree upon one and induce him to enter the race by assuring him support in advance. THEN SUPPORT HIM.

After The Nomination and Before The Election.

Go to the meetings of your party and tell them that you favor the bill, and ask where they stand. YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW. If they are opposed to local option it is reasonable to inquire whether they expect the saloons to outvote the people. VOTE FOR NO MAN WHOSE KNOW TO BE OPPOSED TO LOCAL OPTION. The man who is not willing to allow the people a chance to govern themselves on the saloon question, is not fit to represent a free people. This does not necessarily involve voting only for his candidate, for pledges are not always valuable, but it is only common sense to refuse to elect as representative one whom we KNOW does not represent us. A man who favors such a fair measure as this is usually worth voting for.

If your own candidates are not satisfactory, then determine whether you will vote for the opposing candidate or join in supporting an independent local option candidate. If in close districts it is possible for one-fifth of the voters to elect a member of the lower house by casting three votes for him. But do not go into an independent movement unless there is something to be gained by it.

After the Election.

Write your senator (he represents your whole district, but if he belongs to another party be sure to also get your friends of that party to write him) and your representative or representatives (if you are a Republican write to Republican members of the lower house and get your friends to write to the men on their side of the house) and say to those men that you favor this bill, ask them to vote for it, and tell them that if they do not, THEY WILL REPRESENT YOU and that you will SUSTAIN THEM IN IT. Personal letters are worth infinitely more than petitions. WATCH TO SEE HOW THEY VOTE. If they do not vote for it your common sense will dictate the next step. Forgive them, of course, for we must forgive our enemies, even politicians who betray us, but the same law of love dictates that we should NEVER AGAIN EXPOSE THEM TO TEMPTATION.

In Ohio all but 15 out of 67 senators and representatives who voted against the Clark local option bill of 1906 were defeated for re nomination and re-election simply by publishing their records on this question.

General Suggestions.

Get a working local option committee of influential men appointed from your own church, and from others if you can. Have the names sent to your office. You will find more than you imagine. Inform yourself about the working of the minority representation system. If a candidate is satisfactory, support him, and get your friends to do so. If no satisfactory candidate has offered himself look over the field and get a number of influential men to agree upon one and induce him to enter the race by assuring him support in advance. THEN SUPPORT HIM.

Honorably,

Illinois Anti-Saloon League, Springfield.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
Superintendent and General Attorney.

This Leaflet will be furnished, prepaid, to persons desiring to use it for a campaign document, at 15 cents per hundred and $1.25 per thousand.

(SEE SYNOPSIS OF BILL ON OTHER SIDE.)

HELP MAKE VOTES FOR THE BILL.

The above is the other side of the same document. We want to circulate a million copies of this leaflet. We cannot do it unless the people pay the cost of printing and transportation. One-fourth of that number of copies was handled out freely by local citizens accompanied by a brief word of endorsement which would make sentiment enough to pass this bill.
PROGRESS OF THE WORK...

Some Leading Towns Visited and Large Audiences Addressed.

Moline was visited in 1900 by the entire state force and Dr. Russell, national president, and met again until Marsee, Sanderson and Fickel and the superintendent addressed six meetings on March 16th. The cordial interest of the pastors was manifest in the character of the audiences and their spirit of cooperation.

Charleston.

Charleston has always stood out as the place where the most effective law enforcement work was done under the old plan, owing to the stirring character of the local men who had it in charge. Mr. George B. Griffin, now one of our state board, is the indefatigable president of the local league. There had been some revulsion of feeling on account of failure to compete the true idea of the work. That the local option issue is popular is demonstrated by the fact that a large portion of the financial support this year came from business and professional men, many of whom are not ordinarily found in temperance ranks.

Interest at Hoopeston.

Hoopeston, the "Banquet Temperance Town of the State," was visited by Mr. Fickel and the superintendent in January and in spite of bad weather good meetings were held. We found perhaps more actual interest in the local option bill than in other places yet visited because they knew the benefits of alcohol and realized that it is hard work protecting themselves under the present laws.

One of the older pastors stated that some years ago they awakened to the realization of the fact that it only required four members of the city council to grant licenses, and so three such were already members and that one of the candidates at the coming election was, to say the least, suspicious. The pastors agreed among themselves to all preach on the question at the same hour of the day without giving notice in advance, so that wherever a church-goer went he got a sermon dealing with the exigencies of the situation. This was effective.

Hoopeston is the home of Hon. Charles A. Allen, chairman of the last house judiciary committee.

Bloomington.

The superintendent visited Bloomington on March 23rd and spoke in the First Presbyterian church, and again on April 6th in company with Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Sanderson of the State, was visited by Mr. Fickel and the superintendent in the Christian, Second Presbyterian, Methodist, and Grace Methodist churches and the superintendent in the Christian, Second Presbyterian and Methodist (service), and a union evening mass meeting at Normal in the Methodist church.

The beneficial effects of the awakening work were apparent. The Bloomington pastors have long been in thorough accord with the new ideas and the results have been entertained by reason of the method of presenting the work in times past, did not see their way clear to open their pul- pits until this time. The manifest interest, especially among prominent, conservative business men and the eagerness with which copies of the local option bill were taken up, were especially noticeable.

While it has been our uniform custom to report the amount of the subscription of each church to its pastor, that it might be properly entered in the annual report of the church, we have not given out the figures for general publication. However, as the amount subscribed by one of the Bloomington churches was published in the local papers and as the subscriptions, especially the second Sunday, spoke most eloquently of the awakening interest, we give the figures. First Baptist, $23.60; Grace Methodist, $25.00; First Presbyterian, $47.00, two of these being evening services; First Methodist, $122.00; Second Presbyterian, $105.85; First Christian, $120.50; Normal mass meeting, $80.00.

Some Chicago Local Option Audiences.

We have presented to the work a number of Chicago audiences within the past few months and have an increasing number of Chicago engagements ahead. The churches visited in the regular way were the Fourth Baptist, Ashland Blvd. and W. Monroe, Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, D.D., pastor; Central Christian, Ashland and W. Monroe, Rev. Morgan, Rev. W. M. Chase, pastor; and the Windsor Park Baptist, Rev. Geo. E. Burlingame, pastor.

The list of special meetings includes a union week night meeting of the Garfield Blvd. Presbyterian and Methodist churches and the Green St. Congregational church, also a meeting of the Federation of West Side churches, Central Division, including California Avenue Congregational, Campbell Park Presbyterian, Centennial Evangelical, Covenant Congregational, Delafield Street Methodist, Episcopalian, Eighth Presbyterian, Fulton Street Methodist, Episcopalian, Jackson Boulevard Church of Christ, Leclaire Street Congregational, Metropolitan Church of Lorain, Grace Reformed Church, Western Avenue Baptist, Metropolitan Church of Adelphia, a conversation meeting of the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, and the Fourth District Institute of the Rev. W. C. T. U.

In addition to the above we have met a number of general and group preach- ers' meetings.

NEW RECRUIT SECURED.

We spent February 24th in Lincoln in company with Mr. Sanderson. The day was not propitious but the interest was good and we consider it a profitable time for the work in view of the fact that Rev. Charles W. Whorrall, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Lincoln, resigned and came into active field work of the League, with headquarters at Peoria. A more extended mention concerning Mr. Whorrall and specific plans will be made later.

At the present time he is industriously working in having taken hold with the vigor of an old campaigner and made date for himself in desirable topic month ahead. He is most highly spoken of by all who know him and we are getting glowing reports from the fields where he has worked.

Rev. R. V. Meigs, of Quincy, is the first pastor to whom we can send us a complete list of the voters in his church.

NEW LEGISLATIVE VOTERS LEAGUE

Organization of Chicago Business Men on Sane and Practical Basis.

The recent preliminary report of the Legislative Voters' League of Chicago is a valuable document. A detailed report is made of the records of all Cook county members of the last legislature and the present appointment. Cook county has nineteen districts out of the fifty-one and as each district elects a senator and three representatives, it means nineteen men who are to be elected. From that number, however, should be subtracted the voters in the even numbered districts, who hold over.

We have noticed in the daily papers something to the effect that certain political bosses expedite the League on account of the fact that their men are almost without exception condemned as unworthy. The absolute fairness of the report, however, will be apparent even to one who reads it casually, while the names of the men connected with the most successful candidates is a sufficient guarantee of fair dealing in all particulars. It is no doubt disconcerting to the averageboss or saloon keeper to hear the names of the men who are the most successful in the election, and who the voters may draw upon their own inferences.

This method, however, is no longer effective and we predict for the Legislative Voters' League, under the management of Mr. George B. Cole, the same success that attended his efforts to interest the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago in the confidence of the public.

Among the men condemned as unworthy, we notice Mr. Amos W. Nehe, who was the chairman of the committee on license in the last house and who was most cheerfully commended by the State Liquor Dealers' Federation for his discretion in handling measures prejudicial to their interests.

The work of the Legislative Voters' League is not in any way party or prejudicial to that of the Anti-Saloon League. The former is essentially business men's organization, the latter is pre-eminently a church, or at least a moral movement. The Legislative Voters' League has adopted as its platform the legislature's oath of office: first—a candidate must have sufficient intelligence to be able to comprehend that oath in all its heretofore hidden meanings, he must have such a record and character as to justify the belief that he will be faithful to its obligations imposed by it. Naturally, men of this kind cannot endorse any political program that has candidates who are up to its standard nor will they be acceptable to those concerned in furtherance of legislation which is of interest to the best citizenship of the entire state.

We commend to all friends of temperance rallied on the Anti-Saloon League the purpose of the Legislative Voters League. The function of the Legislative Voters League is to do for the church and the moral element on the temperance question, what this new organization does for the general public on the question of the honest administration of public funds, institutions, and rights.
Anti-Saloon Decisions

Significant and Sweeping Temperance Utterances of State Supreme Court.

In view of the growing interest in the local option bill, the passage of which will be the most severe blow ever struck at the liquor traffic in Illinois, the utterances of our Supreme Court on the question are of special interest, we have selected from the reports some extracts which fairly represent the attitude of our court and are the law of the state.

The opinions quoted cover the baseful and blighting effects of the traffic, the distinction between the business of selling liquor and other pursuits, and the absolute right of the people under the police power to control or suppress the sale of liquor in any quantity. They also establish the principle of proportion, declare that the quantity of liquor sold is not material, and deny the existence of vested rights in the privileges conferred by a dram-shop license.

The following are not the fervid utterances of temperance speakers in the heat of oratorical enthusiasm, but are the calm and deliberate statements of the highest court of the commonwealth, delivered by its members in the sworn discharge of their official duties, and as such are entitled to the respectful consideration of all thoughtful and law-abiding citizens.

The liquor traffic has no rights which it is not bound to respect. The men engaged in the liquor traffic have no legal special privileges growing out of their occupation, but are entitled simply to tax rights which belong to all men as citizens. These deliverances of the Superior Court are to say the least a little hard to reconcile with the oft-repeated saloon resolutions that their business is respectable, and just like any other business.

Society May be Protected Against Evils Caused by Liquor.

As early as 1885, in the case of Goddard vs. Jacksonville, reported in volume 15 of the Illinois Supreme Court Reports at page 594, the Court, by Mr. Justice States, said:

"It is not sufficient to say that liquors are property and their sale is as much secured as that of any other property. Their sale for use as a common beverage and tipping, as harmful and injurious to the public morals, good order and well-being of society, playing cards and other instruments of gaming, and obscene books, prints and pictures, are likewise property; and the same right of sale might justly be claimed; yet no complaint is made that even the importation as well as the sale is licentious. When we define the use of liquors for the purpose of tippling, we surely draw our arguments from our appetites, and not from our reason, observation and experience. We may carefully protect the public morals and the prostrates from the evils of gambling, horse-racing, cock-fighting; from obscenity of prints and pictures, from horses and exhibits of monte banks and rope-dancers, from the other police regulations of useful trades and gainful professions, from the manufacture and examination of fire works and squibs, from rogues, vagabonds and vagrant vagaries, and from the danger of pestilence, contagion, and gunpowder, yet according to the doctrine contended for, this right to vend a sure and poison, as a common beverage, must remain intact, and not amenable to police regulations for its suppression although all the other evils together will not destroy a tribe of the number of lives, nor produce more moral degradation or suffering, wretchedness and misery in the social relations of society, or pauperism, vagrancy and crime in the political community, or pecuniary destitution of individuals and families, than this constitutionally protected right of destroying our neighbors and fellows, for the selfish end of our own individual private gain. I am utterly incapable of regarding it, as above all the claims and interests of society, and peace and welfare of families, and especially the police powers of government, and shall never be brought to acknowledge the sacredness and inviolability of its rights, until I shall be able to forget all that I have seen, observed, known and experienced of its destruction, and all that is calamitous upon earth. Viewing the great and irreparable mischief growing out of this practice, I am not prepared to say that another nuisance may not be added to the list; and that under the police powers society may not protect itself from its blighting curse."

Right to Control Traffic Without Reference to Quantity of Liquor Sold.

The right to prohibit the wholesale as well as the retail sale of liquor seems to be clearly sustained by the opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Schofield, in 1887, in the case of Demesky vs. Chicago, found in the Illinois Reports, volume 129, at page 947.

It is manifest that selling liquor over the counter, and liquors in greater quantities to be drunk in or upon any adjacent premises but ways of seeing liquor to be used as a beverage; but these are by no means the only way, although may be the worst, by which sales for that purpose can be made. Liquors may be purchased in quantities of one gallon or more, and carried off to be drunk at the home of the purveyor, or elsewhere either at the place of sale or on the premises adjacent thereto, and when thus drank, they will, of course, produce the same dire consequences, and the same usual train of personal ills resulting therefrom. The injury to the citizen is as great in one case as in the other.

It is of the same kind in each case and if there be a difference at all, it is obvious only in degree, not in quality; and hence if the use of liquors as a beverage is injurious to the person, to the degree justifying the prohibition of its sale for that purpose, it is clear the question of the quantity sold at any one time, for that purpose, is immaterial. If the individual may not buy the drink in the saloon, simply because of the injury resulting from drinking, surely as may not be allowed to buy a barrel or a hogshead, and take it into his family, and there drink it.

A reference to previous decisions of this Court will show that the right to prohibit sales of liquor in a municipality has never been predicated upon the idea that the quantity sold was a given time was controlling, but that it has always been predicated solely upon the idea that its sale and consumption without reference to the quantity sold at the time, was injurious to the citizen."

Distinguished From Other Business.

Right to Control or Suppress Declared.—No Vested Right in Privileges Conferrable by License.

In the case of Schaukow vs. Chicago, decided in 1873, and found in 68 Illinois Reports at page 488, the Court, by Mr. Justice Walker, attributes the regulation of the sale to the universal recognition, from the earliest times, of the misery caused by the traffic, and establishes the right of the city council, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it, to impose reasonable conditions upon licensees.

"When the legislature conferred the power to suppress those groggeries where liquor was sold, or to regulate, license or restrain the same, it was a matter purely discretionary whether
or not the city would wholly prohibit it, or only greatly limit and regulate the traffic. Without the common counsel chose to do so, there is no power short of legislation from that can command a grant of authority to sell such liquors.

"In the interest of good government, of public morality, of good order, and the prevention of crime, and misery, want, and a thousand ills attending such traffic, the authorities of the city have regulated the city authorities with these salutary powers, and the courts are powerless to interfere. We presume no one would have the hardhearted to contend that the retail sale of intoxicating liquors does not tend, in a degree, to demoralize the community, to foster vice, produce crime and beggary, want and misery. And if such is the tendency, should not have unrestrained license to produce these results. If sanctioned at all, it should be under restrictions that will suppress or at least mitigate such evils to society.

"From an early period in civilization in all countries, the unrestricted sale of such drinks has been regarded as pernicious. Hence, it is believed, in every civilized state, it has, at all times, been regulated and put under restraint. In this respect, we have formed an exception to other legitimate business, and it is believed to have resulted from humane feelings, and a desire to suppress the insanities, the crime, vice, disorder and the other miseries that follow in its train. This restraint is not too pitifully made of any partisan or political motive, or of any creed or sect, but seems to be a desire implanted in our nature to protect our race and kind from such evils; and it is implanted in the police power of the state, and may be exercised as the law maker shall deem best for the best interests of society. Its pernicious tendency would fully authorize its exercise even to an absolute, and as an article of sale. And when the legislature granted power to suppress groceries they conferred power on the city which they might exercise even to that extent.

"The legislature, then, having conferred such power, it was the council's duty to determine whether they would wholly suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, or grant the control over such terms and conditions as they might choose. And the power was ample, under this grant, to impose as a condition, that when a license is granted, it should be liable to revocation on the violation of the ordinances regulating the traffic, or of having absolute control over the whole subject of granting licenses, they may impose any other condition calculated to protect the public morals, honesty, preserve order, and to suppress vice.

"These restraints are not like such a restraint the ordinary abrogation of life, which advance human happiness, or trade and commerce, that neither produce immorality, suffering or want. The power is one within the police power of the state, and restrictions which may rightfully be imposed might be made an illegal restraint of trade when applied to other pursuits.

"Much stress is placed upon the supposed vested right to the privileges conferred by the license. If, as we have seen, the control of the sale of liquors is a police regulation, then no one can obtain such a vested right in it as that it may not be resumed when the interests of society require it. In the cases of the Galena & Chicago U. R. R. v. Dill, 22d Ill. 345; Phiblo & Miss. R. R. v. McClelland, 25th Ill. 140; and Galena & Chicago U. R. R. v. Appleby, 25th Ill. 309, this question was discussed, and it was intimated that the legislature could not so far divest itself of the right to exercise the police power that it could not remove it, whether delegated to individuals or to corporations. And it was said, that we could not ever intend the legislature designed to do so, unless it was by clear, explicit and unmistakable language. Here, we can only consider that the legislature or the city intended to unconditionally pertain with the power for the period for which the license was granted. This is the effect of the exception took this license subject to be controlled by the police power. We can never hold that a person and stood substantially an absolute right to such a license for any indefinite period beyond the control of the police power of the State."

Upholds Principle of Prohibition Established by the "Dram-Shop Act". Sustains Right to Create and Protect Prohibition Districts.

In the case of People vs. Crepier, decided in 1891 and found in 138 Ill. at 46, upon the opinion of Mr. Justice Bailey, the Court holds that the retail sale of liquors is prohibited throughout the state except where expressly authorized by city or county boards. This decision is of special significance in helping to understand the operation of the local option bill which proposes to STRIKE OUT THE EXCEPTIONS created by an exercise of the licensing power conferred on county boards and city councils.

This case is the first one of a number taken up and successfully fought by the Hyde Park Protective association, of which Mr. Arthur Burrage Farwell is secretary. In another article what is said is with reference to the right to create prohibition districts.

"While it is true that anterior to any Statute upon the subject the right to engage in the business of selling intoxicating liquors was a right recognized and protected by the rules of common law, and upheld substantially upon the same footing with other commercial pursuits, the rules of common law in that respect have long since been abrogated, the statutes, and are no longer in force. The Dram-Shop Act, which so far as this matter is concerned, is the most material of similar legislation which had been song our Statute Books, declares the business of selling intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon be criminal, except so far as it is expressly authorized and made lawful by license. The tendency of the business is so completely shown by all human experience, that from an early date said traffic has been put under this State to the surveillance and control of the police power, and we presume such has been the case in most if not all civilized communities. The right therefore to engage in this business and to be protected by law in its prosecution can no longer be claimed as a common law right, but is a right which can be exercised only in the manner and upon the terms which the statute prescribes. The refusal to license deprives no man of any personal or property right, but merely deprives him of a privilege which it is in the discretion of the municipal authorities to grant or withhold. It follows that to adopt the policy of prohibition requires no affirmative act on the part of the authorities and to provide for granting licenses. More non-action on their part itself results in prohibition."

Above Doctrines Approved.

The last three cases above are quoted approvingly in Chicago vs. Netcher, decided as late as December, 1899, and reported in 183 Ill. Reports, at page 113.

A FURTHER WORD TO LOCAL OPTION COMMITTEES.

We repeatedly hear, "The members of our committee want to know what to do, and this gives some degree of weariness. We have put these committees on the EMANCIPATOR list as bad as the names have been furnished, and from time to time have published special suggestions for the committees, asking you on the aricle to write letters to men who will not read the official organ of the movement which they represent.

Now we will tell you again just what to do. At least read the campaign leaflet so you will know what it is all about. Follow the instructions to committees on the second side, the blanks, and proceed to organization in the manner outlined in the organization article in this issue. Remember that this is your work, and that it is done you must do it, or pay the expense of having it done.

Send stamp for sample voters' list and model letters if you have not seen them.

Remember also that mere superintendence, attending to correspondence, publishing a paper and supplying literature and material to work with, must be paid for even if you attend to that. Remember the fact that even the most faithful work on your part will avail nothing unless we are supplied with means to secure instruct similar committees all over the state.

Then send us a personal contribution. If you can spare $100 we can use it in a way that will pay large dividends. If not, send $10 or $5. Perpet gating clubs would rather subscribe 33 1/3 or 50 cents a month with quarterly. Use the blank in this paper. But in any event send something.

A man who is not the right man to get performance is not the right man to have on a local option committee, and we have not very much confidence in the genuineness of interest which does not enlist the pocket-book. Have you?
THE EMANCIPATOR.

CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

In compliance with the suggestion of the Chicago committee we have deemed it advisable that at least a personal headquarters be established by the Superintendent at once. We believe that the work requires that there should be an active Chicago office. The question of the establishment of the state headquarters in Chicago has been suggested in many quarters and a matter has been decided by the State Board. If the State Headquarters were located in Chicago the Springfield office would tend to be maintained as an office for legislative work and, at least so long as it is a monthly, it will be cheaper to print and mail THE EMANCIPATOR from Springfield.

We shall open a regular Chicago office, fully equipped to do business, as soon as it seems wise from a business standpoint; in other words, as soon as the Chicago people contribute sufficient support to pay the additional expense of such an establishment, or earnest temperature people in the city, and the people in Chicago in some missionary work, contribute to such end for the purpose of making it possible to more easily reach and aid the population of the city.

We know of no investment in temperance work which will bring larger returns than a contribution of sufficient size to equip a Chicago Anti-Saloon League office and pay rent and the salary of a stenographer for the first year.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

In the interest of briefer business, the superintendent has established temporary personal headquarters in Chicago at Thomson's European Hotel, formerly the Windsor, 218-220 Dearborn Street. This notice of the establishment of our personal headquarters there is merely a public announcement of a fact that has long existed, as the superintendent has made this hotel his headquarters ever since first called to Chicago in connection with the Anti-Saloon League work.

It is that we should make due acknowledgment of this courtesy on the part of the hotel which makes it possible to have a central Chicago base of operations without any additional expense over and above ordinary hotel bills, and we desire to call the special attention of the friends of the movement to this hotel.

We went to it originally because it is the only first-class hotel that we know of in Chicago that has no bar. Its location is the very best, being in the center of the business and retail district, and as an excellent starting point for those who may desire to go to the suburban stations and urban lines of transportation. The management spares no pains to ensure the comfort and safety of its guests and it is a receptacle for respectable patronage. Ladies travelling alone need have no hesitation in stopping there, as the accommodations are first-class and the rates are reasonable. We would be glad to have our friends there if they desire to keep in touch with us in mind when they visit Chicago. The hotel is connected by stairway and elevator with Thomson's restaurant under the same management.

AN OFFICIAL-RECOMMENDATION.

The committee representing the Chicago pastors has prepared the following address to be recommended to the several bodies whom they represent and to be sent, with a request for publication, to the various denominational journals and Chicago newspapers.

This number of THE EMANCIPATOR will reach the Chicago pastors of the several denominations participating in the work. This is your work and this is your portion of your committee concerning it. The next question is, "What part will you take? Will you give an indication of your movement in a chance to win? Will you give it a hearing before your people in order to call them if they are interested? Will you promote it in any way by trying to interest them in advance, so that they may give an intelligent and sympathetic hearing?

The Address.

Your Committee, appointed by the Chicago pastors of the several denominations now participating in the Illinois Anti-Saloon League movement, to represent them on its state board of directors and to have oversight of the work done in Chicago, report as follows:

We unqualifiedly endorse the local option bill proposed in the name of the League, and approve the plans and methods of its author, William H. Anderson, the state superintendent, and general attorney, and commend him to the people of Chicago as a man of sound judgment and worthy of confidence.

We believe that the interests of the Anti-Saloon League in Chicago demand that the state superintendent should have a Chicago headquarters, and in order that this may be financially possible, and especially to gain the membership of the several churches of our respective denominations may have an opportunity to cooperate in this practical, thoroughly, American movement, we earnestly recommend that Christian people contribute liberally to aid in promulgating this temperance gospel of self-help, and that the pulpits of all churches which are opposed to the saloon as an institution be freely and cordially opened to the superintendent and his associates, or workers for a presentation of the work in accordance with the plan of a regular annual Anti-Saloon Sunday.

We suggest, in addition to submitting this joint report to our respective Preachers' Meetings, a copy of the same be furnished to our denominational journals and the Chicago newspapers, with a request for publication.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

C. E. Mandeville, Chairman, (Presiding Elder Chicago Northern Dist.) Representing the M. E. Preachers' Meeting of Chicago.

K. T. Whelpley, Secretary. (Pastor Fourth Bap. Church) Chicago member of State Board from Baptist Church.

George H. Shorney. (State President. B. T. P. U.) Representing Baptist Ministers' Meeting of Chicago.

John H. Boyd. (Pastor First Pres. Church, Evanston) Representing Chicago Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church.

William Burgess. (Late pastor Des Plaines Cong. Church) Representing special committee of Congregational Ministerial Union of Chicago.

Roland A. Nichols. (Pastor Jackson Park Cong.) Representing special committee of Congregational Ministerial Union of Chicago.


May 24, 1909.

TO HELP IN INDIANA.

Rev. E. G. Saunders, who came from the Cleveland District, Ohio, last August to help in the work in this state, has accepted the position of Commercial Secretary of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League and begins his new work with favorable prospects for a most gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Saunders is a man of great energy, thorough knowledge of the Anti-Saloon League and the comprehensive grasp of the real conception of the Anti-Saloon League, and his work in Illinois was of the highest character. The success of the situation in this state seemed to require the personal presence of the superintendent in Chicago and the degree of financial support as yet accorded was not sufficient to justify a refusal to consent to Mr. Saunders' accepting a position commensurate with his qualifications and ability. We regret, in the interests of the work, his departure from this state, but he carries with him our hearty best wishes for the greatest possible success. We congratulate the people of the community and predict that if they will recognize the work as their own and cordially cooperate with him he will write the history of a democratic victory and establish temperance work in that state upon a substantial basis.

THEY WANT COUNTY OPTION.

The superintendent recently visited the southern part of the state in the interests of the work. The leaders who are acquainted with the bill and the spirit of the movement have an intense interest in the proposed law. Though we know that southern Illinois is splendid temperance territory, we were somewhat surprised to be told by conservative men who have spent years on the field that all southern Illinois, with the possible exception of three or four "dry" counties under the county feature of the proposed bill.

This territory is of the utmost strategic importance, as it is large enough to hold the balance of power between Cook county and some of the neighboring districts and the remaining largely rural districts which, with organization will favor local option and, if organized, will send a substantial and solid temperance delegation to the state legislature which can pass the local option bill or other needed temperance legislation.

One of the strong pastors in that part of the state, known in every county, already a temperance orator who has met with much favor by reason of his calm, fair presentation of the question can be induced to work for this bill if his support can be assured.

The authorities who control his movements will consent to such action on his part only on the same condition that it is essential in the interests of the work that he be officially recognized and be assured in advance of the stamp of approval of the pastors of that territory. If temperance men and women in southern Illinois will subscribe an aggregate of $1,000 a year for three years in sums of from $100 to $10 a year this work can be protected on an disciplined, business-like and successful basis. Pastors of Southern Illinois, are you ready for such a movement? Will you co-operate in it?

Will you help us secure this advance subscription?
THE EMANCIPATOR.

The Emancipator.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, at Springfield, III.

William H. Anderson, Editor.

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

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Legislative Superintendent,


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Department of Legislative Work.

Springfield.

Rooms 225-228 OLD Fellows' Building.

William H. Anderson.

Supertintendent and General Attorney.

Department of Agitation Work.

Temporary Headquarters, Thompson's European Hotel, 125 Dearborn Street.

FIELD SECRETARIES:

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Rev. Robert J. Chapman, 89 Church St., Decatur.

Rev. John Wright, 26 S. Neil Street, Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

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THE LETTER CAMPAIGN.

The letter campaign which we propose and have inaugurated is the simple proposition of knowing what we want, asking for it, and insuring that we get it.

If we want our representatives to vote for the local option bill it is but fair that we should tell them so. The saloon men do not hesitate to make their wants known. If more local option voters write letters to legislators in favor of the bill than there are saloon men who oppose it, it is reasonable to suppose that they will vote for it. If they do not, the voters whose requests are ignored understand what to expect and can act accordingly when these men are candidates for re-election and re-election.

The purpose of the campaign is first to secure the passage of the bill; second, to lay the foundation for defeating the legislators who vote against it.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

Judicious Concerted Effort in Behalf of Local Option.

It is very natural that when men become interested in the accomplishment of an object they should attempt to organize to secure it. Organization is necessary, but there is a vast difference between the power of ORGANIZATION AND the strength of AN organization. We have had enough number of inquiries recently from friends of the Anti-Saloon movement and the local option bill, asking us to organize locally, and in view of the keen interest a few words directly on this point may be timely.

A few general suggestions may well be made first. As a general proposition nothing will more speedily kill a promising movement than a cool off of public enthusiasm or an ill-advised or premature attempt at organization. The common tendency is to consider that the work is done when the "organization" is effected, and when anything is to be accomplished many people say, "Let the organization do it," even though they may be members.

A Serious Peril.

One great danger in attempting to crystallize in actual fact every movement which has a definite name, with regularly elected officers, is that it usually divides the rights of a movement, which is the natural and logical constituency of such a movement, into two classes, those who belong and those who do not. The Municipal Voters' League and the city of Chicago is the most striking example in this state of the successful application of this system. A few public spirited men, in whom the people had confidence, started a movement to raise the character of the Chicago city council. They did not attempt to dictate the political action of a single citizen, but they did publish over proper signatures the facts concerning the records of candidates for alderman. They did not create ward and precinct Municipal Voters' Leagues, thus dividing their strength. They did not use professional politicians to work for others, nor did they create a natural constituency and is then taken upon and shaped by them with reference to the special or particular situation before them. In view of the valiant service and long experience in temperament work of these friends it is apparent that the greatest difficulty that we venture to suggest anything which may appear in the slightest degree to be at variance with their ideas, but we would not be true to the responsibilities committed to our hands if we did not venture to state clearly those considerations which grow out of some degree of intimate acquaintance with the conditions prevailing in the entire state, a thorough understanding of the actual working of the old ideas, and a careful study of the best models as exemplified in work in those states in which the greatest degree of success has been attained.

Church Committees the Real Working Units.

Our specific suggestions for local organization are as follows: Secure in every church which has consented to the saloon a working local option committee of three, or, if the church is very small, two. Let them tell these men what the head voters want. Let them be the head voters. Send their names to our office. The first duty of these committees will be to make a list of the voters of their own churches according to instructions on the back of our blank voters' list. While there are men...
THE EMANCIPATOR.

In every locality who are interested in temperance and yet not members of any church, and while our plan contemplate securing of a list of such men in every community, and the voters' blank itself suggests the way it may be done, non-members, still the fact must not be lost sight of that the original conception of the League is that of a union of moral forces, essentially a church federation, and for the purpose of securing this local list in line the church committee is the real working unit.

The Local or Municipal Union.

These committees, having made up their lists and canvassed the voters of the assembly, for the purpose of securing their agreement to participate in the proposed letter campaign, may then profitably meet together. By this time they will know the situation, and if there are especially pronounced, influential temperance men outside of the membership of the committees they may be invited to be present at all meetings which have to do with the general municipal affairs. These com- mittees, with such other interested persons as they may invite to join them, together with the pastors, may make up a church anti-Saloon League in their state. The church committee may be entirely proper for the committees to select some one man of the community, preferably from among their own numbers, in whose confidence, who should be the local secretary and the means of communication with the state office. He should write and ask for the information which is desired locally, and his name should be on file at the state office in order that communica- tions of importance to his community may be sent direct to him and communicated by him to the members of his list, and secured by them to the voters of their respective churches. The wisdom, however, of the church committee in making up such committees and calling themselves an Anti-Saloon League or a Local Option Club and electing officers whose names shall be published and generally known is extremely doubtful. In some localities it may be safe to do this, but in most of them it would endanger the success of the work. These committees, when they meet for conference and action should meet as citizens, and so long as the work is left on that basis they appreciate the fact that as citizens they have an individual responsibility. As an Anti-Saloon League, working first for the local option bill, we claim no interests apart from those of an enlightened citizen- ship.

Suggestions to Promoters.

We have outlined the natural growth which should start in the various units making the larger units representative in fact, as well as in name, of the smaller. As a mat- ter of experience, however, we find that reform movements must have a start somewhere, and perhaps one man or a few men - and the committee may be obliged to take the initiative, but such men should endeavor to have the local or- ganization built up in the way outlined by securing first these church commit- tees, and so far as possible have them actually selected by the whole church and recognized as thoroughly repre- sentative.

County Organization.

In some sections, especially where it is thought that there is a possibility of carrying the entire county against the saloon under the operation of the county committee, the proposed bill county organization is the thing sought for. The same principle applies, it will be well to have a recognized leader in the county, though it is whole- some that he should be formally elected to that place. It is sufficient that he be recognized as such by leading temperance men. It may be well to have a small county central committee. It will also be desirable to have in every township of the coun- ty one man, who may be called a vice- president or secretary, but would per- haps better not have any official title, but who will be recognized as the rep- resentative of the township and who could be called into conference when a meeting of a representative county committee was desired. He should be the means of communication between the county leader and the different church committees in his township, which would be a case of the mu- nicipal movement, be the actual working units which reach directly to the individual voters. In this way there would be a perfect line of communica- tion from the state office to the county leader, from him to the central committee, and from the representative from him to the church committees which selected him, and from them direct to the voters. The essential link will be missing and yet there will be nothing about it which can scare off or misconstrue any man who wants good government and is opposed to the saloon.

In Connection with Vital Local Issues.

This method is peculiarly adapted to furthering peculiar local interests. If, for example, it is desired in a particu- lar city to make a special effort to elect respectable city councilmen of a county to see and do what is right, it is necessary to make use of the letter campaign. The blank is printed to provide for the special designation of those who agree to help in the letter campaign. It is entirely possible for the commit- tee at the same time to especially in- quire concerning the attitude of the voters on the questions of local im- portance, and discriminate on the dupli- cate blank those who may be relied upon. If, later, as the election approach- es it becomes important to send liter- ature or information to reliable men who want it, and will make the best use of it. These lists in the hands of the committees will enable it possible to reach every voter in the county who is interested in such things.

Called County Meetings.

Concerning county meetings which are called for the purpose of effecting a county organization, and are com- posed of one or more good men from every township, we would say that as a general proposition they should be a mis- fortune to formally elect county offi- cers and attempt, ex parte, to name representatives from every township.

NOTICE.

If this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR has expired, and the amount of your contribution to the state work during which you were to receive THE EMANCIPATOR free has closed, or that there is a mistake in our records. In either event write us.

The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters to our subscribers. Please send 25 cents before you forget it, and help us make the League a working uni- ton. Will you not renew your ori- ginal subscription to the work for another year? Use the blank be- low.

Those composing such a meeting, no matter how interested they are, reprin- tingly themselves, if only to try and undertake to form a county organiza- tion use people naturally and reas- onably facility and talent to form them into any sort of plan. If the matter is left in the intangible yet entirely definite shape outlined above, the case of a recent coun- ty meeting we attended, and every man goes home to his own township and starts it, or why to get these church committees appointed and at work, and thus builds up the county organization from the bottom, saloon domination in the politics of that county is doomed.

We appreciate the fact that it is important, even vital, that there shall be a representative of the movement in every part of the county who can be directly reached and absolutely relied upon, but that state of affairs can be reached more quickly and sustained more easily if we begin at the proper end of the prop- osition with our organization. We shall be pleased to give any further suggestions upon this point and as far as possible he personally present at any projected county meetings, if notified far enough in advance.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES IN CHI- CAGO DAILY.

The Chicago American has, for the past several weeks, contained some of the strongest temperance editorials we have ever seen in a metropolitan news- paper. They have been illustrated in the most forcible style of the cartoon- ists' art by Davenport. We have not pro- duced any of them either in whole or in part, but later when they have faded somewhat in public recollection we may see fit to quote from them. We hope that The American will publish them in pamphlet form after the series has run, and if this is done we will be pleased to advertise that fact.

The article in this number of the EMANCIPATOR "How Kenna Carries The Ward" reprinted in the Chicago Sunday Evening Post with the kind per- mission of the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, is alone worth more than the year's subscription to the pa- per. It may be profitable to read this article and our "Local Organization" editorial together.
A Page of Practical Politics.

Kenna is the political boss of the wealthiest ward of any municipality in the world. His personality is unique and his methods original; both are the high tide of the American political trend. Kenna may be found in every large city in the United States. He is essentially an American and essentially a political, for him there is no separation of church and state. To reach Kenna one must first get a glimpse into his personality and the secrets of his success must make for a clearer understanding of a common political problem which is everywhere perplexing the serious student of social and political conditions.

In the newspapers and the oratory of Alderman Kenna, of Chicago, is heralded as "Hinky Dink," a monster of political power, a keeper of groggeries, a postmaster in the art of municipal corruption, a low, vicious, conscienceless leader of the unwashed rabble. The respectable public wags its head at the power of the political boss of "The First" is almost absolute. They offer but one solution of the puzzle: Corruption. When, however, the fact is faced that the ward contains other men of far greater wealth and of more inordinate and unscrupulous ambition for political pre- ferment, the theory that the success of Kenna is a mere question of vote-buying becomes of little consequence. Other elements must clearly be taken into consideration as determining factors.

There is another Kenna—the one seen through the admiring eyes of his own people. This vision gives him the proportions of a feudal baron. He is the man who does things, whose hands hold every object of their desires. He is their Dispenser and Deliverer. His word "goes" in their world. From end to end of the city, from the Bridgewater to the creamery, and Kenna is its father. Every patronial office is performed by him. He controls the roads to the hospital, the coal-hill, the fresh air parks, the Democracy hall, the City Hall and the cemetery, all run through Kenna's hands. And the road out of Kenna's hands. And the road out of Kenna's hands is also within his control! This is the ideological Kenna.

The Alderman Disposes of a Line of Clients.

Bent on getting a glimpse of the real Kenna—the shrewd student of human nature in the raw, the tireless organizer of the great lodging-house ward, with the wiser, resourceful manipulator of "floating majorities"—I waited for his appearance in the place which bears his name and marks the beginning of "The Levee" district of South Clark street.

"The Alderman" remarks a clean-shaven bystander, nodding to a small man of slight, almost fragile frame. Alertness was the keynote of his attitude. He was alive from head to foot, and his step had the nervous click of a man who had many things to do and took keen delight in doing them. Therefore he was half way across the floor before he caught sight of a woman and a little girl standing looking down at the rear of the room. Instantly he stopped before her and asked:

"Can I do something for you?"

"I'm Mrs. Simpson from the Palace Flats, Wabash Avenue. My husband is down in Indiana looking for work. I put the last coal in the stove this morning and the money's gone. Could you let me have seventy-five cents. Alderman?"

His hand came out of his pocket almost as soon as her plea was finished. "Here, baby. I'm sure your mamma ain't got a warm supper" was the answer as he dropped two silver dollars into the palm of the little girl, who started up at him with frank astonishment. The face into which she looked is almost boyish, although the upper lip fringed with a light, brawny growth. His dress is neat, but quiet, and his manner simple and direct.

A group of politicians eager for a conference waited about the door of the private office at the public house but not one of them stirred. Instead they looked at the figure of a little German woman, in a brown knitted coat and capless, who had made a timid entrance at the front door. She carried a bandaged arm in a sling and her face showed traces of anxiety and suffering.

"So you want to go to the hospital until you're able to get something to eat again's asked the Alderman. "Well, here's an order that'll fix you."

With the hastily scribbled order he handed her one for car fare and simply remarked: "Take the West Harrison street car and get off at the hospital."

"There's a woman waiting to see you in the back room. Her name's in the failure of the stenographer. "Her man been killed," said the stenographer in a low tone. There were a few moments later a colored woman and child emerged from the rear room and he was heard to say: "No, you won't do a thing till I have the police report in the morrow. If he's what you say, an' he's run in for drunk he'll have my visit to take him back now."

"How many calls of this kind do you have in a day?" asked the Alderman. "We're here to see you in the back room. Her name's in the failure of the stenographer. "Her man been killed," said the stenographer in a low tone. There were a few moments later a colored woman and child emerged from the rear room and he was heard to say: "No, you won't do a thing till I have the police report in the morrow. If he's what you say, an' he's run in for drunk he'll have my visit to take him back now."

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What Voters Require of Their Bosses.

"It's a slow day when I don't listen to forty of these hard luck tales. And that's outside the touches from the tenements who come in and up it hard. Where should they vote? They've people of, an' it don't make any difference whether they're men, women or children. When they need help it's a comin' to 'em to get it! That's where the reform aldermen fail. They've got a few hard luck stories all day and hustlin' the rest of the time to pull their people out of trouble. They're statesmen! They're too busy taking care of their people in the newspapers and savin' the country to work for poor folks who've got their griefs. Some folks seem to think legislation and the way they talk are what the people want from the men that represent 'em. But they don't eat much ice in this man's ward. This man that's flat broke, with a stomach as empty as his pocket, wants something to eat first, a place to sleep and a job then a job. Any kind of a job. I'll give all of good meat and bread at my other place whether he's got the price or not, that don't make much difference. And if he's on the square he behaves himself he won't be put out until morning. Of course some of 'em have to have a little something to eat, but a whole lot of 'em haven't a cent to eat or sleep on. That means they are up against a choice between crime and suicide. An' its human nature to choose the first. There isn't a place in the whole town that's quieter than that one. If a nudger's spotted heat he's hushed out. He don't want to get on to the organization. That's what counts. There's nothing secret about it. We'll go right over to headquarters and I'll open up the books."

Kenna led the way down the leves to the dingy flat to the place where the machine of "The First" occupies two floors. Making his way to the central room of the second story suite he seated himself at a roll-top desk, close beside the telephone and drew from his pocket a narrow memorandum book. He opened it with enthusiasm as he began to expand the "organization" with the pride of an artist displaying a masterpiece of his own creating.

The Power of System in Ward Politics.

"Alderman John Coughlin and I are the central committeemen of this ward. That means we represent the city organization of the Democratic party. What we say goes in the ward so long as we hold that position for now it's our own fire. It's our own end of the year, when the reformers are asleep or putting in their time at swell social functions, we begin the heavy work of the campaign. One of these little books is sent to every precinct captain and in it he enters the names of the boys he selects as members of the committee for his precinct. These are picked from the butchers, the grocers, the garbagemen, the coal men and merchants—men who come up against the people in their neighborhoods every day in the year. These lists are sent in to the city headquarters for approval. We sift 'em close, and if there's any timber in 'em that don't stand the test we throw it out and pick new. In the front page of each book is drawn a map of the precinct. We keep a man who's clever with the pen to do this drafting. "Precinct executive committees are drawn from the mature members of the city and its population. Next comes the division of the precinct territory among the members of the committee. One may have a whole block to look after—another only a single lodging house. Wherever it's possible a lodging house keeper is put on the committee. As some of the lodging houses have as
high as four hundred men, the job of a house lieutenant isn’t as light as it might look. But each precinct commit-
tee man is held responsible for ev-
ery man in the territory, whether that’s
by one roof or fifty. And each precinct
captain must be ready to give an account of himself at any
moment for any matter that concerns
the organization of his bailiwick.
When he’s called for he comes to the
flag at the drop of the flag every
time!

"This brings the organization down
to the individual voter. We keep three
shoes for the voters, and their
names don’t all mean the same
thing. When that place is
shut down everybody’s
name is there, the
name’s valid. They’re
don’t all stand for the
same thing.

Now we’ve got to get into the
organization of this election.
When a man joins the
organization—he calls it
the First Ward Regular Democratic
Club—his name is placed in a
printed blank signed by the precinct
captain or committeeman who stands
for him. If he weakness or float the
man is marked for him up for no action
has to explain. If he moves into an-
other precinct he is transferred to
another club, and signed by the
new address recorded. They don’t slip
a man in or out on us without
some work in the organization. Each
man is fully accountable for himself.

"When a man’s taken into the or-
ganization he’s given a card that looks
like this, and a ballot paper on a rail-
road—
an you gamble your life the boys
are proud of their cards, too! They
wouldn’t give up one of them round-
circle on the election petition in
for money. Rewards of merit don’t stand
any show beside the membership tickets.
When a man is in the room to make the en-
try on our books, which gives us a
double check on ‘em.

Taking Care of the Lists of Voters.

"For the complete list of all the
members of the organization in the
precinct of every precinct we have a
duplicate precinct book here in the
business office. That makes thirty
books for each precinct of the
ward. Then all the names and ad-
resses for the whole ward are copied
into four big books. These are put
all in little, every night, to outside
headquarters. We don’t propose to let
any raid, or fire, or skin-game of any
sort catch us napping and wipe out
the ward books. That list of seven
thousand names cost too much hard
work to be left loose.

Things happen quick in politics, au’
the only way to keep the lead is to
be loaded for surprises—ready for any
trick the enemy can turn. We’re always
fixed for a sudden turn. In this
safe are 20,000 postal cards, tied in
precinct bundles and addressed ready
for mailing. We’ve written the writ-
ing is printed a summons for a meet-
ing of the forces in each precinct at
the headquarters. The precinct left blank so that it may be filled in
with a stamp. The boys know that,
one of these cards means a hurry-up
or something breaks loose along toward night. I take to
the telephone right here and get every
precinct captain in the ward on the wire.
The news is quick—within an hour
if necessary. Then we hold a pow’-waw
and get their instructions. Then
we just hustle those on the postal cards.
The stamps make quick work of it and
the cards are hustled to the postoffice.

Ten o’clock the next morning the
boys will be calling in at every
precinct headquarters waiting for or-
ders from their captains. A call of
this kind never fails to bring out sev-
en-tenths of the full organization—
and the men who don’t respond are
checked up and we know why they
called to us.

"Other sets of postal cards without
any printing on ‘em are kept ready for
special calls that can’t be worked in
advance. When these are wanted they
are either run off on the mimeograph
or put through a printing press, ac-
cording to the number needed and the
time we have to get ‘em into the hands
of the boys. Other batches are fixed
in advance for the primaries, for regis-
tration and for election. They tell a
story of the boys where to go and when to be on hand—and the men are there every
time. The same thing brings ‘em out
for the mass meetings.

"Judges and clerks of election are
picked from the best seasoned timber
and are handled by the same system.
The postal card, all ready addressed,
does the business every time. It’s a
great thing in politics, and you can’t
beat it when you have a organized
organization that will jump to the call like
fremen. There isn’t anything those
damned boys won’t do for order comes.

"The other day one of the old ward
captains dies. We had to send his body
away on a midnight train. More than
a hundred and fifty men turned out
and marched behind the hearse a mile
to the depot, at midnight, and wore
white memorial badges. I
guess that tells the story of how
the boys stand together and turn out for
the organization.

Weekly Meetings at Headquarters.

"Now, there are other books besides
the ones that hold the names. Every
precinct has its committee-room here
at headquarters. Each meets one night
a week. The precinct captain presides
and the secretary makes notes of every-
thing that comes up, writes up his
minutes and turns ‘em over to the cap-
tain, who brings ‘em before the gen-
eral committeemen and the precinct
captains. There’s no general mix-
up of the members of the different precinct
captains. They work separately behind closed doors. If
they attend to their own business, in
their own territory, without interfering
with what’s going in the rest of the
ward, we’ll do the rest in the meeting
of the executive committee of the ward.

"What kind of things come up in the
meetings of the precinct committees?
Everything that has happened in the
precinct since the last meeting. There’s
business about the city hotels and derelicts.
A lieutenant in charge of a lodging house
reports that the enemy has got a worker in his terri-
try who’s stirring up trouble. They
discuss how to get a line on this weasel
and rout him out. Perhaps some of
the crowd are not satisfied with things.
The lieutenant has to cover this case
to the captain, and the captain adds
his own say to the executive committeeman.
They’re told how to get the kick-
ers back into line—or else we know the
reason. All these things go down in
this book, and at the end of the month
if any man thinks we’re going to for-
get anything and that he can work us,
he finds himself up against the records.

The meetings of the executive commit-
tee of the ward are held Sunday after-
noons.

"Things are lively the night before
election. After the final round-up of
the executive committee of the ward
all its members, together with the
judges and clerks of election—those
belonging to the organization—meet
at a certain hotel and have a whole
floor to themselves. And we don’t
leave until five o’clock in the morning.
When the judges, clerks and precinct
captains get the ballots and the poll
lists and go to their polling places.
Scouts are out all night looking for
anything that might break loose. They

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IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces
of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency
and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which
will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your
work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount
contributed to pay expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational 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 speci-
ed) equal installments, the first payment to be due at once.

Name

Date

County

Street Address

Town

"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 quar-
terly installments, unless otherwise specified.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

keep us posted by telephone. As the members of the organization report to the general body and in turn their votes are checked off by the captain and precinct committeemen. About noon three men make up a list of the members who have failed to vote. Then comes the hot work for the secretaries. The field men are the ones who have not turned in. When one of these can't be found a notice is left for him, calling his attention to this fact. He is usually found and that polling place is at a certain street and number. This gives him fair notice that the organization is looking for him. The former is the creation of one of these delinquents in a lodging house. If he appears before the polls close, the clerk at the office in- 

THE FIELD SECRETARIES.

We have received a number of let- 

ters from pastors in different parts of the state expressing their highest appreci- 

ation of the work of Revs. Charles W. Whorrall and C. E. Campbell, Field Secretaries, and commending their perseverence of the local option ques- 

tion. Since the last EMANCIPATOR went to press Rev. John Wright, formerly of Marion church and connected with the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, has come into the work as a field secretary with headquarters at Champaign. Some time Mr. Wright will work under the personal direction of Mr. C. W. Gu- 

ick of Champaign, or of our state 

trustees and secretary of the Champa-

gn County Anti-Saloon League.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

Since our last issue went to press the superintendent has filled the fol- 

lowing Sunday appointments: April 27, morning, Western Ave. 

Baptist church; Rev. Christopher I. 

Phelps, pastor, evening, union meeting, Evanston, at the First Congregational Church, Rev. F. Loba, D. D., pastor, with the following additional churches and 

parishes: First Presbyterian, Rev. John C. D. Second Presbyterian, Rev. J. W. Francis; First Methodist, Rev. William Mac- 

acre, D.D.; First Baptist, Rev. W. E. 

McLennan, D.D.; Homeaway M. E., 

Rev. F. P. Mattison; First Baptist, 

Rev. H. A. Caggiato, D.D., and 

Christian, Rev. W. D. Ward.

May 4, Tuscola, morning, Christian 

Church, Rev. E. E. Kelly; evening, 

union meeting at First M. E. Church, 

Rev. A. S. Flanagan, pastor, the 

following churches and parishes un- 

iting, Presbyterian, Rev. W. D. Carmichael, Baptist, Rev. J. C. Honigh.

May 11, Chicago, morning, Church of 

the Covenant, Presbyter, Rev. W. S. 

Plemer Bryan, D.D., D.D., pastor; evening, 

Christ church, Presbyterian, Rev. 

David Creighton, pastor.

May 18, Decatur, morning, Grace En- 

lish Lutheran Church, Rev. Willis S. 

Hinman, D.D., pastor, evening, Bond 

A. Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. O. 

Carrier, D.D., pastor.

LITERATURE FOR PRACTICAL USE.

Our bulk form for church voters' 

lists is now ready. It is designed to 

give the office all necessary informa-

tion about the local situation. At the top are blanks for the name of the town 

Population. Number of legislative district 

County. Number of saloons. Number of churches 

Name of church. Name of members. Number of voting members 

Name of pastor. Pastor's address. Data. 

It is ruled for names, addresses, re- 

marks, party preference and special re- 

marks of those who agree to partici- 

pate in the letter campaign. 

On the reverse side are brief but full 

instructions to local option committee 

blanks for general remarks on 

the local situation and for names of the local option committee. 

Copies of the model letters, which were distributed in the last EMANCIPA-

TOR, are also ready. 

As we have nothing with which to pay for this printing, we are contended with the purpose, and as the people are slow in appreciating the importance of liberal financial sup- 

port, it is suggested that the people in con- 

nection with the cost of blanks and sup- 

plies ordered. Voters' lists, printed on bond paper can be supplied at a cost of 7 cents per hundred, campaign leaflets, as printed in last EMANCIPA-

TOR, 15 cents per hundred and $2.25 per thousand. All model letters at the same price. All prices include prepay- 

ment of transportation charges.

NEEDS OF THE LETTER CAMPAIGN.

The increased interest in our work is indicated by the increased subscrip- 

tions, yet the necessary expenses have increased in proportion, and we are 

still desperately in need of large con- 

tributions to afford a margin over 

of the scope of the church's work. This is the case in all work. In this letter campaign we are urged to 

To pay for the extra clerical assist- 

ance, printing and paper, we feel 

bound to go without putting up a 

candidate against me, I guess?" 

This explanation of "the Organiza-

tion" is said to be the longest 

interview that ever passed the lips of 

Hannah. His confidence in his own people is unbounded as his distrust of the professional reformer. The reasons for 

his faith in the men at the bottom of 

things is not to be found in his past 

own roots. This is what he is. He was 

little more than eight years old when both his parents died and left him a legacy of strength, courage and children to support. With a bundle of newspapers and 

bootblack's kit he began the battle of 

the streets. The struggle was not an 

easy one, but its results, expressed in 

his own words, were "the kids made to eat and on a meal." When he found 

a boy who was "but broke" he asked 

him without security to an outfit of pa-

pers and shared the profits of the 

venture. In these enterprises he displayed the shrewd knowledge of human na-

ture which made him the boss of The 

First, and a lasting a dollar through a 

breath of faith. Soon he founded 

s an employing newspaper with 

salesmen, for the making or saving of sixty dollars a week. His money was saved and converted 

into earning capital. Political conven- 

tions brought him in contact with 

the gatherings of politicians and politics afforded him opportunities for 

special strokes of enterprise in hand- 

ing the forces of new men and made him familiar with the ways 

and interests of this class of men. The 

newspaper on the streets was his only text book, but he made the most of 

it. His chief objects of pride and 

interest were "the Organization" and his 

"People." The creation of this new impor-

tive, for the reason that he knows 

as little of the great machine of Tweed 

and Croker as those who have done 

the work of formulating the laws of 

Yale and Harvard. His world is 

"The First" and he seldom strays be-

yond its boundaries.

MOVEMENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

Action of the Ministerial Association of 

Monmouth, Ill., pertaining to the local option bill.

Resolved, That the Ministers' Asso- 

ciation of Monmouth, III., heartily ap-

proves of an effort throughout the 

state to secure law and, in the passage of the next legislature of a comprehensive local option bill which will command the submission of the question of licensing the saloons to a direct vote of the peo-

ple, and make the verdict mandatory. 

2. That to accomplish this, we will 

 cooperate with all wisely directed ef-

forts.

3. That we will hold a local option 

meeting on Sabbath, at which time this movement shall be presented in its entirety, either by the pastor or by a representa-

tive of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, as each pastor and church may elect.

4. That we urge all the churches 

and temperance forces of Warren 

county to unite in this work, and in 

the observance of a local option day 

on such Sabbath, and in such man-

ner as shall be determined by the 

local option committees.

5. That this action be printed in 

the papers throughout the county, and 

sent to the superintendent of the 

Association to each pastor, church, and 

temperance organization in the county.

Done at Monmouth this third day of 

Feb., 1902.

T. H. HANNA, President.

J. F. JAMIESON, Secretary.
The Annual Meeting.

State Board of Directors Elects Officers and Transacts Important Business.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League was held in the headquarters office May 30. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Horace Reed, D. D., Decatur.
Vice-President—Rev. C. M. Dunn, D. D., Proctor; Rev. Roland A. Nichols, Chicago; Rev. W. Sanford Gee, Cairo.
Treasurer—B. R. Hieronymus, Springfield.

The report of the superintendent showed marked progress in securing official recognition from leading denominational bodies and cordial cooperation from the church press. The most significant advance has been in the Chicago field, as outlined from time to time in THE EMANCIPATOR.

The Springfield Pastors' Call having been accepted as the model of the right conception of the League throughout the country, and our platform having been adopted by the Ohio League, it is very apparent that the problem now is one largely of the cordial cooperation of the pastors of the state.

The representatives selected by the several Chicago Preachers' Meetings were elected members of the State Board, and Rev. W. Sanford Gee, pastor of the Cairo Baptist church, Rev. John F. Harmon, of the First M. E. church, Mt. Vernon, and Mr. John M. Mitchell of Mt. Carmel, were elected from southern Illinois.

It was a matter of regret to all the Board that Hon. Thomas S. Marshall, of Salem, felt it necessary, owing to press of business cares, to hand in his resignation. We are glad to know, however, that his interest in the work and his approval of the Anti-Saloon League idea is as strong as ever.

If the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois is to meet the expectations of temperance people there must be an adequate movement. The Chicago and southern Illinois situations received most attention. While it is true that subscriptions have greatly increased within the last few months, necessary current expenses have also, and the needs of the work in these two fields cannot be met except by generous co-operation in addition to the proceeds of public meetings.

The local option bill is to be pushed as the main issue until passed and we will continue to employ the same conservative methods looking towards securing the expression of public opinion in favor of the bill in order to directly influence legislation and also to lay a foundation for the defeat of those legislators who do not fairly represent their constituencies.

The removal of the state office to Chicago was one question that received serious consideration, and after a thorough discussion and expression of opinion final positive action was left to the headquarters committee and the superintendent.

FARMERS FAVOR DRY TOWNS.

Rural Combination to Demolish the Worn-out Claim That Saloons Bring Trade.

The honest farmer is at last asserting himself on the question of civic righteousness. The following is from a letter written by Henry Stewart, producer and dealer in honey, to the great firm of A. L. Root & Co., Medias, O., the head of which is one of the strong supporters of the Ohio League. The letter was referred to the Ohio League and sent by them to us. There isn't a legislator in the state, outside of Cook county, who can be nominated and elected if the farmers unite in opposing him:

Prophetstown, Ill., May 21, 1902.

I have read in Gleanings a number of articles about the workings of the Anti-Saloon League and know the editor to be much interested in any movement looking toward the extermination of the saloon pest.

We have just started a new movement here and it has originated with us, we have given it the name of the "Rural Anti-Saloon Union". We have license towns and towns having no license, and some of our license towns would be no-license were it not for the fear of losing a portion of the trade from the liquor drinking country people.

The temperance trade has always been counted upon as a sure thing. License or no license, and the object of this organization is to consolidate the anti-saloon element of the country people to pledge themselves to favor the no-license towns and to never enter their business relations (or as much of it as they can without injustice to themselves) with towns having saloons.

They pledges, however, are not to go into effect until the towns have another opportunity at the polls of riding the Anti-Saloon horse, or not until May 1st next.

The state of Illinois disfranchises the country people upon this most important issue, they having no voice or say whether they shall live under the evil influence of the saloons or not. They receive no share of the license fees received from saloons, but are obliged to pay their full share of the expense caused by the saloons. The idea is that this is not right; that the country people should have a voice in so vital a question as this. While the country people are denied a voice in whether they shall live under the degrading influence of the saloons or not, they still have reserved to themselves the right to say where they will and will not do their trading and marketing, and if this movement is thoroughly carried out there can be but little doubt about its bearing its full weight.

The movement, while just started here, is creating a great deal of excitement in the enemy's camp, and for the effort put forth the country people are taking hold of it with much enthusiasm.

If there is an Anti-Saloon League in Illinois I wish you would let me know where to send them, as we would like to place this matter before their attention. (Signed) HENRY STEWART.

STATE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIA-
TION.

It was our pleasure to be present at the State Congregational Association at Rockford on May 22nd and participate in a platform meeting. Mr. S. S. Rogers and Judge Orrin N. Carter of Chicago, and Rev. William S. Johnson of Peoria, being the other speakers.

Upon instructions from the Association the resolutions committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

A Comprehensive Resolution.

"Resolved. That we endorse the Anti-Saloon League movement of Illinois as a practical agency of the churches for saloon suppression and that we approve its proposition of a comprehensive local option bill to consolidate a sustained movement to destroy the liquor traffic."

We recently visited the Preachers' Meeting at Peoria and were gratified at the evidence of genuine interest.
SELECT HONEST SHERIFFS.

This is the year to elect sheriffs in the various counties throughout the state. In a number of counties where there has been more or less law enforcement work and the people of the leading municipalities have taken an active interest, the law men and the sheriffs have made strenuous efforts to secure the nomination on both party tickets of men who will be satisfactory to them. The sheriff holds office for four years and to sit by quietly with folded hands while the saloon interests capture this important office of the enforcement of the county means to absolutely tie the hands of the people, so far as the law enforcement work is concerned, until 1906.

The saloon men are scared. They are organizing and hustling as never before, but unless the temperance people bestir themselves they will find, as many times before, that they were not active at the right time.

CONVENTION ACTIVITY.

June is a convention month in Illinois, especially among the young people's societies. We have been accorded a place on the regular programs of the following conventions:

- Springfield District at Taylorville, Decatur District at Iroquois, Alton District at Edwardsville, Quincy District at Rushville, Danville District at Fairmont, and Mont Vernon District at Pinckneyville.

In addition to these, we have received invitations to be present at a number of other conventions with the assurance that we would be given time to present the work.

The Anti-Saloon League has been accorded recognition on the program of the State Epworth League convention at Mt. Carmel, July 5-16, and the State Christian Temperance at Quincy, July 10-13, the work being presented by the superintendent who will speak to the topic "A Temperance Gospel of Self Help".

REASON FOR THE NAME "ANTI-SALOON" LEAGUE.

Some objection has been urged to the name "Anti-Saloon League" on the ground that a number of men who favor a local option bill are antagonized by the expression "anti-saloon" and the suggestion has been made that it might better be called a local option league or something of the kind.

Now in the first place, while we are working for a local option bill, we are trying to secure this bill simply as the first step in a movement to destroy the saloons, and if we had a "local option league" and secured the local option bill and then desired to take further steps we would have to start afresh and do our organization work all over again.

The expression "anti-saloon" means against the saloon, and it cannot be understood any other way. The man who is not willing to concede the fact that the saloon must be put down cannot be relied upon to be effective in any reform work because there is no phase of reform work that is of value that does not hit the saloon somewhere. Local option is worth nothing unless it will injure the liquor traffic, and if it will hurt the saloon business those men who are not opposed to the saloon will never in good faith help secure its passage.

The business of the church is to save men and to keep them saved. The saloon is the most relentless competitor of the church for men's souls and in that sense is an enemy to the church. That the only logical course for the church is to come out squarely on the proposition, and bring men up to its level. The sooner the church recognizes this fact and gets down to business, the sooner it will secure the results. We are not called upon to carry anyone's flag but the flag of the great general public.

The average business man has more sense than the average preacher gives him credit for. One reason why it is so hard to get practical men into any kind of a reform movement is because there is frequently such an obvious disposition to throw sops to influential but timorous men with exposed pocketbook nerves by eliminating all positive or negative elements, that the enunciated remnant degenerated into an argument, into a mutual admiration society or a gigantic farce which accomplishes nothing but the display of valor and energy in harmless nonsense, and eventually dies of its own worthlessness. Of course the seriousness with which some men engage in such movements in order to ease their consciences and fool their neighbors is the funniest part of the whole performance, but the average matter-of-fact man figures that if conditions are not to be actually disturbed, the simplest and cheapest way to accomplish that and is to let them alone, and governs himself accordingly.

It is true that many Christian and moral men hold aloof from anything which bears an "anti-saloon" brand. Some do so because they are not opposed to the saloon. We might just as well recognize the fact that we will get no help from them and that attempts to deceive them by tricks of nomenclature only make us ridiculous.

The conservatism of the larger number, however, does not indicate sympathy with the liquor traffic, but is accounted for by the fact that we are waiting to see whether those in charge mean business and have good sense. A trifling movement can never have commanding influence, which is honestly named, which stands on its own merits, which starts from a clear-cut, tenable proposition of a vital principle, which is wisely managed, and proceeds in a rational manner along a direct line to the accomplishment of a definite object deemed by human conscience and in harmony with divine law, will inevitably, in course of time, attract itself naturally under its standard substantially all of its natural constituency, and even convert some of its opponents by the logic of results.

The Anti-Saloon League is simply a federation of organizations and a union of persons who are opposed to the saloon, and those who do it so in order to have a satisfactory basis for making that opposition effective. Its rapidly growing constituency is above all a moral influence and in the large cities and towns of the state, and it is doing much that is good for the business man to have time to waste on philanthropic bickering, sociological nosophorism or temperance compromise, but have approved the "anti-saloon" idea because it is specific.
THE ANTI-SALOON SUNDAY.

A Personal Word to Individual Pastors on a Vital Topic.

Dear Brother,—This is a personal message. It comes to you in this form solely because of the imperative necessity of saving money. One function of THE EMANCIPATOR is to furnish a means of communication with the pastors of the state.

The Anti-Saloon League has been officially recognized as a part of the legitimate activity of the church, as published from time to time, and as your agent we desire to raise the question to what extent you, as pastor, and your own church, will participate in making the agency a success.

The recent remarkable results in Ohio (e. g., the defeat of all but 15 of 67 legislators who voted against the Clark Local Option Bill in 1900, and the triumphant passage of the Real Bill in 1892) were made possible by the annual "Anti-Saloon Sunday" or temperance field day. Its popularity, when unnoticed by any but us, indicates that after seven years the people of that state subscribed at public meetings last year $11,000 more than during the preceding year.

The object of the Anti-Saloon Sunday is, first, to get this practical temperance gospel of self-restraint before the people; second, but necessary until we are endowed, to secure, from those interested in it, persons to carry on the work of educating the people in the use of their own power. Ohio can raise the $50,000 per year necessary for her large work because there are enough open churches to give two services every Sunday to her regular force of twelve men, besides auxiliary Sunday speakers.

A commanding movement in Illinois is simply a question of open churches. Similar men of recognized standing are ready to throw themselves into the work if assured a fair chance to do it in an effective way.

Let us not forget that, in so far as the individual pastors of Illinois. This is a movement of Christian people. We cannot reach them except from the pulpit, which you control. All we ask is a chance to present this "re-formed" work to your people on its merits.

We desire hereby to inquire whether your pulpit will be open to a representative of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League at some time in the future to present the work in the regular way. This does not mean immediately, for we must plan to make our appointments weeks in advance. The important thing is to establish the fact that the work may be presented. Fixing a date is the easiest part. If your church will open for this purpose at a convenient time within a year from date, we want to know it now, with the approximate date, and if churches and pastors in sufficient numbers realize that they, and not we, are the ones to be benefited, and care enough for the Local Option Bill to help in the effort to pass it, we can and will enlarge our working force, and thus increase our influence and extend our influence.

You may want to bring the matter up before your Board, in order to commit them in favor of the proposition. You certainly understand, though, that in 59 cases out of 100 the Board will not object if you are really in earnest about giving us a hearing. Write and tell us what to expect, for we are not mind readers and know nothing of your sympathy unless you express it in some way.

The method of presenting the work and taking the subscription is the simplest and least objectionable possible. The introductory service is as usual, and the regular church offering received. The special address takes the place of the sermon, and at its close, the League representative has penciled subscription cards passed to every person, except us the use of the card and the collection of the money, and the cards, signed and unsigned, are collected, and the money collected later from the subscribers individually.

The subscription is sometimes given as the reason for refusing a hearing, but the voluntary testimony of some pastors who were dubious about the subscription until they saw it tried, leads us to suspect that perhaps you will find that your people distinguish between causes, and are even glad to contribute to something which commends itself to their judgment. Pastors sometimes forget that their members have as much right to expect that proper interests shall be admitted for consideration as they have to expect that others will be barred.

Just a suggestion. We claim the courtesy of a reply, whether favorable or not. Having been recognized and endorsed by denominational leaders and leading denominational bodies, our communications are entitled to respect and consideration. If you do not want us to work from your pulpit, kindly say so squarely. Unless you recognize the work as part of the legitimate activity of the church you should not yield your pulpit to it. The result will not be satisfactory unless you are prepared to say to your people that we are there because you wanted us, and because you believe in the movement and have confidence in the management. To arrange for an Anti-Saloon service implies an obligation to prepare the way for a sympathetic hearing. We are not mendicants, asking you to help us, but your representatives working for your benefit and able to accomplish the results which you desire only in proportion to means furnished and co-operation extended by you.

Yours for victory,
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

NOTICE.

If this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription to THE EMANCIPATOR has expired, so that the year covered by your contribution to the state work during which you were to receive THE EMANCIPATOR free has closed, or that there is a mistake in our records. In either event write us.

The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters to our own subscribers. Please send 25 cents before you forget it, and keep us make the League a working union. Will you not renew your original subscription to the work for another year? Use the blank below.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the semi-partisan and interdenominational 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 _________________________________
Date _________________________________
County _______________________________
Street Address _________________________
Town _________________________________

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the semi-partisan union price will be acceptable. Three or more months may be paid monthly if desired. All subscriptions to be paid in four quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
THE EMANCIPATOR

MORE SALOON ORGANIZATION.

Ohio Liquor Dealers Badly Scared.

Disconcerted by the passage of the Beal local option bill and astounded by the fact that out of eighteen towns that have already voted under it only three have gone for license, the liquor dealers of Ohio have gotten together, have put aside their differences for the time being, and united under the name of "The Ohio Federation of Liquor Dealers." They will establish state headquarters at Columbus. The Champion of Fair Play, liquor organ, published in Chicago, says of the new movement: "The organization will establish permanent headquarters in Columbus, and it will be in charge and will watch every movement of the Anti-Saloon League. The intention is to make ready for any iminical legislation in the next general assembly."

It is apparent from the public announcement that the entire organization and management will be modeled closely on the lines of the Anti-Saloon League. It is a most sincere compliment to the Anti-Saloon League that it should thus be singled out as the movement most feared by the liquor men. The Anti-Saloon League men, that is, a united group representing a number of parties, not to party or denomination. Controlled by the people of each community for the purpose of solving its own problems, and having a central agency for the accomplishment of objectives which are state wide or national in scope, are the ones that will have to be used whether the people call them that or not.

Some friends of temperance have allowed themselves to be deceived, and to doubt the real value of the Beal local option law in Ohio because the saloon men, who resist the law and the people, are so well satisfied with it. This movement indicates the character of the satisfaction.

Advised to Keep Quiet.

The Illinois saloonists seem to be a little more discreet. We have heard it reported, but have been unable to get official information, though we believe it to be true, that not very long ago there was a meeting of saloon keepers in Chicago, at which a number of them, up to men who are bent on stopping the action of the temperance sentiment. It connection with the report was the additional statement that officials of the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers Protective Association appeared on the scene and told the hot-heads that if they wanted to do something they were not going at it in exactly the right way, and that the thing for them to do was to keep quiet.

It need not be imagined, however, that the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers Protective Association is asleep. The esteemed Champion of Fair Play is again howling and shrieking for organization and vitally all saloon men who have not connected themselves with the State Association. As the lines are more closely drawn and as the temperance men get together and increase the influence of the Anti-Saloon League movement these fellows will be "squeezed out of the open and whenever that occurs the end is not far off.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH NERVE AND SENSE.

The following article published in the Charleston, W. Va., Register, containing so much good sense as aptly expressed that we have reprinted it entirely. Mr. Griffin is one of the prominent business men of Charleston, being a leading broom-corn commission merchant, and also having a mill and dealing in feed and coal. He does not believe that a business man can be a daisy and take a stand on questions of civic righteousness. In addition to his work at Charleston he has taken charge of Mr. Campbell's work in Coles county, making appointments and taking him to them.

Note—The offer in question was made by request of Charleston citizens who are responsible for the payment of the tax.
By This Sign Conquer

The Christian Conquest Movement and its Inspiring Emblem.

All Judicious, Fearless Temperance Work Related to Every Genuine Reform.

Wisely considered temperance work of real value claims no interests apart from enlightened citizenship and a vital piety. The efforts of those who are devoting their lives to demonstrating the advantages of sobriety, and the incomparably greater worth of man than any pretended vested property rights in a business which inevitably tends to destroy him, have been actuated by the highest patriotism, and will accomplish results of inestimable value to the state.

The relation between religion and patriotism, or, in the concrete, between government and the church, is not always understood. Government exerts such a powerful influence over those who come under its domination that it practically shapes the field in which the church must work, and sets the limits to the success which may crown its efforts. The church is driven by the logic of events into participation in governmental affairs, and upon the extent to which it realises and accepts the situation and attendant obligation, depends, in large measure, its vitality and success.

Much so-called patriotism is cheap. Many emblems lack significance. We have been looking for something which should be the product of inspiration. It seems to be embodied in the emblem, herewith reproduced in black and white, designed by Rev. S. M. Johnson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Austin, Chicago.

The following communication from him is self-explanatory:

Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1902.

I hereby authorize the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, by William H. Anderson, its superintendent, to use in its work the emblem of the Christian Conquest Movement.

I recognise in the simple, elastic, interdenominational, omni-partisan basis of the League the agency through which the spirit of the Christian Conquest Movement may be made effective for saloon destruction.

(Signed) Rev. S. M. Johnson, Director of the Christian Conquest Movement.

To get the matter clearly before the Anti-Saloon League army we have had the following article written especially for THIS EMAPOCIATOR:

THE NEW CHRISTIAN EMBLEM.

(Written especially for The Emancipator.)

Strange, indeed, would it have been had the tragic death of President McKinley left no permanent impress upon the world. There was at the time a general feeling that such a noble Christian testimony would surely lift the world nearer to God. It was the universal sentiment that those moments of silence on the afternoon of the national funeral were the holiest moments this earth has ever known. Every wheel was stopped, silence brooded over the earth and more hearts were silent, thoughtful and receptive before God than ever before in human history.

It now seems that during those moments of silence an inspiration came from heaven to earth. Sitting in his parlor that afternoon, the Rev. S. M. Johnson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Austin Station, Chicago, drew the design of a flag which was to be to the church what the national flag was to the country. The stars and stripes taught patriotism, the new flag would teach religion. Religion and Patriotism were the two chief qualities of the martyred president, they were beautifully blended in him, and the world saw how well they went together. That which was so beneficently combined in him, should be developed in sympathetic union in every human breast. So the Christian flag was drawn and conjointed with the national flag as an emblem of these two master passions of the human soul.

This flag was to be the flag, not of a denomination, but of the entire Christian world, so now it placed the cross to stand for the central truth and fact which alone can serve as the bond of Christian unity. On this flag be placed the old historic words, only in the English of this living day: "By this sign conquer." This flag was to be used around the world, in every country joined with the flag of the country. Then he gave his idea to the world.

And how has the world received it? As an inspiration of the Almighty. The resident pastors of Austin, including the Episcopal and Roman Catholic, endorsed it and commend it to universal acceptance. Leading ministers, editors and lawyers of all denominations and the governors of eight states have sent their emphatic encouragement.

There has been the backing of no great names, no capital, no organization, just the efforts of a busy pastor, assisted by his neighbor pastors, whose efforts have been nobly aided by the secular and religious press. The emblem is used in various forms, as a pin or badge, a color-print, as actual flags and as a design in stained glass windows. In these several forms it is now used by churches of the leading denominations and so extensively that it is today being manufactured for use in seventeen different countries.

Among the organizations using it are the American Missionary Association (Congreg), the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, the many Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies, State C. E. Unions and Epworth Leagues, the Anti-Cigarette League, and the International Sunday School Association. The ringing summons to conquest is helping to arouse a spirit of aggression. It has inspired a new song book called "Conquest Hymns," dedicated to this conquest movement.

It is helping to unite the great religious and reformatory movements of the time by giving them a common flag and a common watchword.

SENSIBLE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

We are still getting a few inquiries about detective work. The great majority of the people, however, are waking up to a realization of the fact that law enforcement work is of doubtful utility unless undertaken as a part of a campaign that will be carried on until the conditions are actually corrected and the right kind of officials elected.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

THE EMANCIPATOR.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League at Springfield, Ill.

William H. Anderson....................Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

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AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Memo:

"Let us emphasise those points as to which we agree, and avoid subjects as to which we differ.

President,

Luther B. Wilcox, D. D., Washington, D. C.

General Superintendent,


Superintendent,

Rev. E. C. Danforth, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer,

Hon. S. E. Nichols, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary,

Rev. J. M. Barker, Ph. D., Boston, Mass.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Department of Legislative Work.

Rooms 228-229 Old Fellows' Building.

William H. Anderson, Superintendent and General Attorney

Department of Agitation Work.

Chicago, Illinois.

Temporary Headquarters, Thomson's European Hotel, 61 Dearborn Street.

FIELD SECRETARIES.

Rev. Charles W. Whorf, 123 Summer Ave., Chicago.

Rev. E. E. Campbell, 348 N. Church Street, Ottawa, Ill.

Rev. John Wright, 261 W. Church Street, Rockford, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Secretary, C. W. Gulick, Champaign.

STATE OFFICERS.

Rev. Horace Reed, D. D., President, Decatur.

Rev. C. E. Dunn, D. D., Vice-President, Springfield.


C. W. Gulick, Esq., Champaign.


Rev. C. R. Taylor, Bloomington.

Rev. E. S. Silliman, D. D., Carlinville.


Rev. F. R. Smith, D. D., Carbondale.


Will D. Osborne, D. D., Charleston.


Rev. C. A. Swain, D. D., Chicago.


Rev. Colman A. Nicholas, D. D., Chicago.


Vol. 3 August, 1902. No. 7

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

Arrangements are now under way for a local option day at the Coles County Fair, with addresses to be made by local pastors and representatives of the League from outside.

different denominations, who elect its officers and determins its policy. As such, it can accomplish results only in a proportion to means furnished and cooperation extended.

We do not believe in asking for men to carry on the work. It is our duty to present the needs and make clear the opportunities for usefulness. If the people plead in response, words would not help. It must be apparent that if half of every dollar is spent in getting it, or the next one, only fifty cents goes into actual work. The more easily means comes, the more of our time and your money we have to spend in accomplishing what you want done.

The passage of the local option bill depends upon inducing people to believe in the American principle of self-government to ask it of the legislature. This may be brought about in one of two ways. First, through the personal activity of interested persons; second, through an agency, which they must support.

Some remarkable results have been accomplished in Ohio. The League in that state has twelve expert men, an auxiliary force, and $50,000 to work with, about one-third of it in private subscriptions from men who contribute (some as high as $1,000 a year) as business investment, content with dividends of civic righteousness.

To have commanding influence in this state, we must have an adequate movement. To accomplish what is already expected of the League, we must have now:

1. Cost of equipping a Chicago office suitable for state headquarters, with clerk hire and office costs for four years.

2. An increased effectiveness will support it after that. Will take $1,200 to $1,500.

Salary of man for Chicago and another for Southern Illinois, for one year. They can support themselves and aid the general work with such a report. We must have strong men, and salaries must be fair.

3. At least $5,000 for literature, postage and labor necessary to secure and instruct church local option committees, project the better campaign, and so thoroughly rouse the people of the whole state as to secure the passage of the bill at the coming session or lay the foundation for the defeat of legislators who vote against it.

This involves $10,000 over and above the increasing subscriptions at public meetings, which are offset by a corresponding increase in general work expenses. It must be made up by sums of $1,000 from those who can afford it, and $1 from those who can not give more, with about proportionate amount from those between the extremes. It must come from you AND THOSE WHO FIND YOU HONEST AND FAIR. It is not a question of how little you can give us and escape, but how much you can afford to invest in your own enterprise.

Unless we have this sum before January 1, 1903, results must be proportionately unsatisfactory. Half of it out of the amount is to be available up to December 1, 1902. Meanwhile we shall, as in the past, make the best possible use of the means at hand.

Further detailed information may be had for the asking.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE LEAGUE.

We do not believe in asking for money.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is an arm-of-the-state, inter-denominational agency for saloon suppression, controlled by a directory board composed of pastors and influential laymen of different denominations, who elect its officers and determine its policy. As such, it can accomplish results only in a proportion to means furnished and cooperation extended.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

THE FIELD IS GROWING.

Our letter to pastors on the Anti-Saloon Sunday, published in the July number, has brought several responses from pastors who are ready and willing to work, and whose pulpits are open. These have come from different parts of the state and different denominations. Our request was that the simple point of the pulpit being open be established. When we know that there is a field for more men we can put them to work.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS.

We are pleased to learn that the Scandinavian Temperance Union of Moline, Illinois, through the way, hastened to get into the arrangement for Anti-Saloon Sunday at Moline on March 5 but what was intended in the local option bill, and are so favorably impressed with the practicality of our pre-exposed one, that they are going to carry their campaign to the extent of sending personal, individual letters to every candidate for both houses of the legislature. The English churches of Moline have decided to co-operate in this movement.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

What Happens in Illinois Saloon Cities.

The Toulon-Sentinel makes a statement about the saloons in Kewanee, which the Star-Courier of Kewanee endorses, with the exception of saying the proportion of money returned to the saloons is too high. This is the item: "The manufacturing interests in Kewanee pay out for each week $10,000. Now that is a right snug sum to put in circulation every seven days in a city of 8,000 people. It is estimated that there are 3,000 hands there, so this makes an average of $12 a week for them, and that is not 'niggardly' wages. Inside of five years three-fourths of these hands would own fine homes of their own; in ten years five-sixths. We have a snug business, and in twenty years a snug little farm of the high-priced soil of Illinois; and just think what this would mean for them—what a home means to every one. But the singular and lamentable part of it, if in five years from now the manufacturing plants of Kewanee should close up for three weeks, at the end of that time scarcely one of these 3,000 hands would be suffering from want and very few words will disclose the cause of it all. The banks of Kewanee are never swaying; the weekly deposits of the saloons of that city are $24,000. Place this alongside of the $10,000 and you will have $15,000 left for the 3,000 hands to live on, or $4 a week, which drives the wife to the washboard, clothes the children in rags that are, yet with 'good citizens' enough to hold the balance of power how many places swing it to the saloon.'"

An error in the item is that it assumes that all the money spent in the saloons is spent by the workingmen, which is not true. A large proportion is spent by people who live outside the city and by others than workingmen in the city. But with all this it is true that the money expended in the saloons would build homes for every person in that city in from ten to fifteen years. And this is just as true of Moline and other cities as it is of Kewanee. The waste made by this expenditure would supply all clothing, homes and homes to all the people—Moline Dispatch.

LEGITIMATE TRADE.

Why is it that so many people are against liquor? They speak against it, they curse it, but still they drink it—that is, the greater part do. The manufacture of liquor is just as legitimate as any other line of business. Why not? The banker is no better, neither is the merchant, for all trades are alike. They all exist for one end, the almighty dollar. It is necessary for a man to be a drunkard because he drinks, nor is a banker a thief because he fails. All trades have their failings, just the same as the liquor trade. Some are good and some are bad, only the liquor trade is open, while the rottenness of others is hidden and kept secret. It is not necessary for a man to get drunk, he can take a drink at his leisure and still be a good man, but as a consequence it is too bad to see people get intoxicated, but surely the manufacturer or seller is not responsible for his actions. We make ourselves and our world. The liquor manufacturer does not ply his trade to rob the people, for, if we notice, 99 per cent of them is wholly for a higher type of man to dig down to help the poor, make our laws and build our cities. Little is known of the amount of good they do, or what they give to the poor. We do not preach temperance. No doubt a great deal of suffering is caused by in- temperance, but is liquor to blame? No. Good liquor never hurts, and good bankers never fail, and so it is in all trades. Because a person is an inveterate drunker do not blame the liquor trade, blame him. He is the one, and not the liquor, and if those who preach so strongly tried to help those that are weak, not by casting them aside, but by teaching them to be moderate and not hogs—a lecture at the proper time, and a little liquor at the other, there would be less drunkenness, just as much liquor consumed, and more happiness.

—Toronto Liquor Journal.

The above is one of the most delightfully ingenious specimens of liquor reasoning and composition we have seen for some time. The earnestness with which these liquor editors try to maintain their circulation by proving that a saloon is a temperance society, rescue home and institutional church all in one is worthy of a better cause. We predict for them utterly as much success as would attend the effort of one who sought to overcome evidences of the recent proximity of an insinuous looking quadrupled with phenomenal powers of olfactory disturbance, by the use of an atomizer charged with rose-water.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses. Fill out and send in the blank below.

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational methods of the Anti-Saloon League, and hereby subscribe the sum of... $...dollars and $.c. per month, for one year, to carry on the Illinois work, the amount to be 1/12th upon request, in... (four, unless otherwise specified) equal installments, the first payment to be due at once.

Name

Date

Street Address

County

Town

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent free to all contributors. Payment of the entire amount subscribed will be acceptable. Subscriptions for one dollar or more from 'THE EMANCIPATOR' are not to be refused.
**THE EMANCIPATOR.**

**MANY IMPORTANT MEETINGS.**

Temperance Gospel of Self Help Proclaimed in Various Parts of the State.

It is now two months since we gave an account of the meetings held and as it is a matter of interest to many of our friends to know what is being done and what class of churches are open, we go over the matter briefly.

Mr. Whorral's Strong Work.

Rev. C. W. Whorral has been busy every Sunday and is dated-into September, confining his work almost entirely to the territory west and north of Peoria, and during the hot weather sometimes having three meetings on Sunday at as many points. It was not deemed wise to go to Peoria until fall, and then a thorough campaign will be conducted. Mr. Whorral has also secured the services for the summer Mr. Russell M. Story, of Aledo, one of the brightest young men so useful in such work. Most satisfactory reports come from his meetings.

Mr. Campbell Doing Valuable Work in Rural Districts.

Rev. G. E. Campbell has been working in Coles, Cumberland and Clark counties.—Neoga, Greenup, Toledo and Casey, some of the important places visited besides a large number of meetings held at country points.

Mr. Wright Makes Headway.

Rev. John Wright has been making substantial progress, working from Champaign county, and will probably eventually be given charge of the district embracing the nine counties of Iroquois, Ford, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Douglas, Moultrie, Coles and Edgar.

He has been cordially received by the pastors of Champaign who have admired him to their pulpits and recommended him to the brethren elsewhere. On July 13th he spoke in the Baptist and Grace M. E. churches in Danville.

The Superintendent's Appointments.

As will be seen, the superintendent's dates have been in the more important places, many of them in Chicago. It will be noticed that every Sunday in June except Children's Day, when we had no engagement, was spent in Chicago, and the morning appointments in each instance were in large and influential churches of three denominations, while the evening meetings have been placed in the smaller or suburban churches.

The increased interest is well sustained and the financial response continues. In a number of instances recently the pastors have seemed afraid that their people did not thoroughly understand the reorganized work and would not make a suitable financial response and have interrupted us when that point was reached to add some words of the heartiest personal endorsement, and in some of the union meetings every pastor participating has done so. When this spirit generally prevails our problems in this state will have been greatly simplified. The following is a detailed account of our meetings since the last publication:

"June 1st, Chicago, morning, First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Willis E. Parsons, D. D., pastor; evening, Kimball M. E. Church, Rev. Curtis Galboum, pastor. First of the strong churches of Danville, and was the first opportunity of presenting the work in Danville on the re-organization basis, and interest and response were encouraging.

"June 1st, Chicago, morning, Wesley M. Grady, Rev. P. H. Swift, D. D., pastor; no evening appointment.

"June 1st, Children's Day, special services in all churches and no appointments.

"June 15th, Chicago, morning, presentation of state movement at St. James M. E. Church, Rev. Camden M. Cobern, D. D., pastor, by invitation of Mr. Arthur Burroughs Farrell, to whom the hour had been given to present the work of the Hyde Park Protective Association. The pastor, Dr. Cobern, is one of the first men of the Anti-Saloon League idea, having been president of the Colorado State League from its organization until his removal to Chicago. Evening, Park Ridge union meeting of the M. E. Church, Rev. J. B. McGuffin, pastor, and the Congregational Church, Rev. B. W. Hurleigh, pastor.

"June 21st, Chicago, morning, First Presbyterian Church of Austin, Rev. S. M. Johnson, originator of the Christian Conquest movement, elsewhere mentioned, pastor. A most satisfactory service. Evening, Manteno, union meeting of Presbyterian Church, Rev. Warren F. Goff, pastor, and Methodist, Rev. J. C. Zeller, pastor. This union meeting in a small but prosperous community south of Chicago was one of the most successful we have held.

"June 23rd, morning, First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Rev. F. A. Osmer, pastor, at the state meeting, Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. M. W. Haynes, D. D., pastor; evening, union meeting of the Bible M. E. Church, Rev. D. D. Vaughn, pastor, at the state meeting, Draper Park Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. G. Bergen, pastor, and Ashland Avenue (2) Church of Christ.

"July 3rd, morning, Paris, First Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Allan Blair, pastor; evening, Assumption union meeting of Presbyterian Church, Rev. William Mackay, pastor. Methodist Church, Rev. Charles M. Barton, pastor, and Park Irish Presbyterian Church.

"July 13th, Freeport, morning, First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Charles E. Dunn, D. D., the state first vice president, pastor; evening union meeting, English Lutheran Church, Rev. G. C. Cromer, pastor, and Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. A. Hosmer, pastor.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING.


Dear Sir:

At a meeting held as a union service by the three churches of this village of Waterman, DeKalb county, Ill., for the purpose of promoting temperance and the prohibition of the saloon, there were present eighty-one legal voters.

The contemplated Local Option bill was laid before the assembly, and the sentiment of the voters solicited. Of the eighty-one voters present, eighty, by actual count, expressed in the standing, that said Local Option bill become a law. The expression was taken on April 13, 1902, and a representative opportunity was had for a good representation of the mind of our citizen voters on the subject. The action carries with it requirements for the legislature, at its next session, that it pass the law.

Respectfully yours,

J. VILLARS, President.

REV. J. L. HARTSOOK, Secretary.

Waterman, Ill., April 17, 1902.

TWO GREAT CONVENTIONS.

Cordial Indorsement from Christian Young People of the State.

It was our pleasure to address the State Epworth League convention at Quincy on the evening of July 9 and the State Christian Endeavor convention at Quincy on the evening of July 11. Both conventions adopted as the result of the report of the resolutions committee, the following:

"We endorse the Anti-Saloon League movement of Illinois as a practical agency of the church for opposition to the saloon.

"We especially approve the efforts to secure a local option bill, which if made a popular vote against the saloon mandatory and directly operative, and pledge our hearty co-operation in the proposed letter campaign to inform our representatives in both houses of the legislature of our wishes upon this question."

The Epworth League convention was one of the most spiritual of state conventions we ever attended and temperance sentiment was pronounced. Dr. Berry, the general secretary of the Epworth League, defined two things which must come about before the church can be enabled the church to conquer the world for Christ. First, the church must assume an attitude of outspoken, unqualified, underlying hostility to the drinking of intoxicants, and, second, it must recognize the obligations involved in Christian Stewardship and deal honestly with God in administering the property which he lends.

Dr. Berry has been doing strong work for temperance in the Herald, and bearing heavily on the point that one reason why temperance sentiment was not stronger was that we employ only nickels in opposition to the saloon interest's millions.

"Undoubtedly our engagements were such that we were able to attend only an evening session of the Christian Endeavor convention, but from the program, the general spirit there seemed to pervade the place and our acquaintance with those in charge of the meeting, together with such reports as we have seen, we feel sure that the spirit of intense earnestness characterized ill sessions.

Prof. A. R. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, who spoke at both evening meetings at Quincy, is a warm friend of the Anti-Saloon movement and the work in the church and has cordially done what he could to help.
The Saloon in Politics.

Liquor Men Oppose Officials whose Actions they do not Approve.

Saloon Claims of Recognition in Make-up of Political Tickets Backed by thinly veiled Threats.

It is very disconcerting to the saloon men, who have for years had their own way in political matters, to find that men in support of certain rights and making their vote conditional upon actual representation. When it comes to being ridiculous, the liquor press of the state and country, with its brilliant succession of gushers, mixed rhetoric and bad English, is far ahead of the alleged humorous papers. The funny part is that they are so much in earnest. One issue denounces temperance "fanatics," and sounds a warning as to their pow- er. Next time it is a disclaimer on the part of the saloon men that they have anything to do with politics, a saving clause being added that they will go into it as a matter of self-defense, and then in spite of the caution they try to observe there does creep in occasionally a bald statement of their political policy to use, as far as possible, their influence as a club for the purpose of securing special concessions and official forbearance.

We have selected a few extracts which are typical. In another article we shall pay special attention to the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers Association in politics.

The following from the regular Washington correspondent of the Champion of Fair Play, concerning the utterances of Col. John B. Thompson, of Kentucky, president of the Kentucky Dealers Association, is interesting reading:

"The apathy of the spirit industry in the past," said Colonel Thompson, "and the undiscerning vigilance of prohibition cranks have persuaded Congressmen that they could ignore the just claims of this great industry, and bow down to the small body of fanatics who might injure them politically. It is a grotesque doctrine, and one that should be changed with a rapidity and force that in the near future will astonish our legislators." Colonel Thompson explained that the murmurings of dissatisfaction were evidenced in the numerous petitions being sent to Congress for relief. If these shall not be heeded, Colonel Thompson declared, there would be a concentration of strength at the polls in support of the demands of the spirit industry that would work changes in many Congressional districts. He said organization was in rapid progress under able and earnest leaders; that this organization would result in the most gigantic trade organization ever known in this country, and that its voting power would be used to enforce the demands for fair treatment for the spirit industry.

NOTICE SERVED ON POLITICAL LEADERS.

"What Colonel Thompson said in this connection will be regarded as especially significant by candidates for Congress next fall, and will be interesting to the people generally. There is one thing absolutely certain," he said, "unless something is done to meet the situation, the spirit industry will be found actively engaged in local politics in every close Republican district of the United States at the next Congressional elections; and if that does not affect the result they feel they are entitled to, they must be reckoned with in the next Presidential election. Nor is this dependent by any means upon recent and new organizations of the spirit forces, for there are today in the United States more than 200 associations and organized groups in every branch of the spirit industry, from the distillers to the retailers, than exist in all other trade organizations combined."

The statement below, that the liquor trade can control one-fourth of the votes in the United States, is probably a blatant bluff, but supposing it is true, why should the other three-fourths submit to be dominated by that one-fourth.

"The liquor trade of the United States could buy the most powerful influence in all matters if the people connected with it would only stick together on all matters. Do the people connected with the trade realize that they can, through the Retail Liquor Dealers Association, bring pressure to bear on 3,000,000 voters?" "There is not a Senator or a Congressman in the capital who can afford to antagonize the liquor trade, if the men engaged in it unite and present a solid front. The liquor trade can control one-fourth of the votes in the United States. "The business is now threatened with annihilation, as it never was before; but if every man engaged in the business is connected with the association, and all working in harmony, the business will be safe."
The Emancipator.

Published Monthly by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, at Springfield, Ill.

William H. Anderson, Editor

Vol. 3 September, 1902. No. 6

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

NEW FIELD SECRETARY.

Rev. E. A. Harris, formerly pastor of the Congregational church at Normal, has entered the work as field secretary, making this the third pastor Mr. Harris comes to us with the most cordial endorsement of his associates in the McLean County Ministerial Association, the Congregational pastors of his own Association, and other prominent men. His headquarters for the present will remain at Normal, but he will work wherever his services are needed in the development of general plans. We speak for him the hearty co-operation of Anti-Saloon people.

HYDE PARK’S NEED OF A STATE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The liquor element has been making a determined effort to break down the barriers that protect the Hyde Park prohibition and local option districts. We give in full, on another hand, an editorial of the Standard (Baptist) of Chicago. The attitude of Mayor Harris in taking advantage of all technicalities to harass the local option districts is protest of the Hyde Park Protective Association and his apparent disposition to favor certain same-sex districts at the cost of the fact that they are unmitigated nuisances and not desired by the people, have been noted and commented upon by the various Chicago papers.

The Hyde Park Association has done most excellent work, but we trust this experience will impress upon its friends the importance of being allied with a movement which is state-wide in scope, and contemplates a policy which will make it possible to act and insist upon rights from our lawmakers. The Hyde Park Association, in its defensive work, is dedicated to the loyal support of every Christian man and woman, but we feel that those pastors who will readily cooperate to gain recognition in their public services to the Anti-Saloon League, the agency of the churches, that are in the heart of the enemy’s country, are standing in their own light. The passage of our local option law is not in any respect deprive Hyde Park of any protection which she now has, but it enable the people of that territory to protect themselves and bolster up the present ordinances, and sum it up an end to the game of “tag” which has been going on between the Protective Association, the beer gardens, and the mayor. The significant fact is that the beer gardens are doing business at the old stand as many as the twenty-four hours as they desire, seven days out of the week, while the legal questions coming to court, and other matters are being settled.

Our proposed local option law would allow the people of Hyde Park and other districts of Chicago, and residence portions of other municipalities, to take the extraordinary power of granting licenses away from the municipal officers, who may be a greater or less extent, by saying politics, and exercise it themselves, which would give them the protection of the state law in fighting for a decent and orderly residence district. Like Mr. Deneen, the Hyde Park dis-

New Supply of Ammunition.

We reprint in this issue our new special letter campaign leaflet which outlines fully the specific plan proposed for passing the local option law. If you are interested send for some of these and distribute them. Fifteen

cents will secure enough to supply the voters of an average church; $1.25 will secure a supply for an average township.

AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Stated: "Let us emphasize the points as to which we agree, and avoid subjects as to which we differ." President, Luther B. Wilson, D. D., Washington, D. C. General Superintendent.

H. H. Russell, D. D., LL. D., Columbus, O. Legislative Superintendent.

Rev. E. H. Neal, Secretary.

Ben N. Eichler, Treasurer.

T. J. Miller, Business Manager.


ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Department of Legislative Work.


Supt. of General Attorney.

R. E. quiet work.

Chicago, Temporarily Headquarters. Thompson’s European Hotel.

Daniel Dearborn, Secretary.

FIELD SECRETARIES.

Rev. Charles W. Whipple, 223 Summer Ave.

Rev. E. H. Neal, Camp Street.

Rev. J. R. Dwyer, 359 North Church Street.

Rev. G. W. Church, 20 W. Church St.

Champaign.

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THE LETTER CAMPAIGN.

A Movement to Secure Desired Legislation, and to Lay the Foundation for the Defeat of Legislators Who Do Not Represent their Constituents.

A Simple Business Proposition.

Securing the local option bill proposed for Illinois is a simple question of knowing what we want, asking for it and insisting upon having it. The attorney of the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, in his annual official report at the 21st annual convention, held at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1909 (about six weeks before the state election) used the following language:

"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."

This is sound sense, but must the saloon have a monopoly of it? In other words it means simply: "It is foolish to select as our representatives those whom we do not represent ourselves."

There are about 17,000 saloons in the state. It is estimated that each controls 10 votes. Every man of these 170,000 actual saloon voters (less than one-sixth of the total voting population) is active. But it is open and easy for every saloon keeper and every saloon owner to their legislators, "We are in favor of local option" than there are saloon men who oppose it, it is fair to assume that the legislators will vote accordingly.

Double Object of Letter Campaign.

Herein lies the value of the letter campaign: Do you want your senator and representatives to vote for the bill—will you stand by them if they do? Then write letters and tell them so. Don't send petitions. WRITE LETTERS. See other side for suggestive model.

Party-Committees are Working Units.

For the execution of this plan the local option committee of three voters which we recommend shall be appointed in every church in the real working unit. The pastor can supplement their work in an invaluable way by clearcut, direct pulpit utterances unqualifiedly commending this sane un-partisan movement of all churches, and this practical plan for making it effective. The earnestness, persistence and fidelity manifested by pastors and committees will determine the degree of success attained.

The Blank Voters' List with Instructions to Committees, and our "campaign leaflets" give a comprehensive synopsis of all and general political suggestions which will be sent free for a postage stamp, will give further information of the complete development of the plan.

These committees should further supplement the letter campaign idea with local option mass meetings addressed by prominent citizens. Have resolutions adopted and a copy sent by the secretary of the meeting to every legislator from the district, and published in the local paper. Take pains to furnish items of general news interest about the bill and the League to all your local papers. Treat them all fairly. Assume that they will be fair. Before long they will be glad to get such things.

The Time to Do This.

Pressure brought to bear upon candidates before election makes a more lasting impression than when they are safely seated, but the working of the minority representation system, and the fact that the movement as now projected is new and has only recently been accepted as their own by great denominational conventions and journals, that the campaign in the last session was purely introductory and consequently the members have no "records" on this question, and that the bill has been revived, all make it of the greatest importance that between the election on Nov. 4 and the convening of the legislature on Jan. 7 letters go to every friend of local option to every member-elect from his district. You then know with whom you must deal. A sustained demonstration should be kept up until the bill is passed and signed, or the legislature has adjourned. Make it a personal matter to induce your friends to write such letters.

Considering the means at command the spread of the local option idea and the popularity of the letter campaign are phenomenal, but in order to reach every district in the state in time to be effective we must have more men, and more money to pay them, and also at least $5,000 for postage, literature and labor. Unless we have it, results must be correspondingly unsatisfactory. It must come from temperance men and women who want the work done.

Send your names to:

To keep informed of the progress of the work you should read the EMANCIPATOR, our official organ, monthly, 5c per year.

(See Model Letters on Other Side.)

COUNTY LOCAL OPTION PICNIC.

An all day local option rally of the churches of Coles county was held at their ground in Charleston, the county seat, on July 27, and from reports the meeting was an unqualified success. Horace Reed, of Decatur, our state president, made the main address and spoke to a crowd estimated from 1,000 to 3,000. Other addresses were made by prominent pastors of the county. The meeting was worked up by Mr. Campbell who manifested indomitable energy and perseverance. Music was furnished by the K. P. band.
DEFEAT "GUS" NOHE.

The Legislative Voters' League of Cook County condemns August W. Nohe, the chairman of the House committee on license and miscellany in the last legislature, and who was complimented in the annual report of the president of the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers' Association for his discretion in dealing with matters prejudicial to liquor interests.

The bulletin of the League uses the following plain language: "August W. Nohe, Republican candidate for Representative, better known as "Fire Escape Gus," because of a bill passed in his interest while a legislator, has no known legitimate business. The Chicago Tribune of April 23, 1896, quotes a report of Inspector Shea showing him a gambler, dealing in fictitious stocks. He served as alderman in 1888-1889, an independent alderman for his ward in 1890 and 1891, and he slipped into the legislature by default in 1890, 1892, 1896, and 1900, getting a nomination at the hands of a large number of friendly politicians and having no opponent at the polls. There he annually introduced measures as a means by which he has pushed or dropped as his private interests dictated. As a member of the now notorious legislature of 1897, he voted for the Alien and Gas bills."

"Nohe is a friend or enemy of corporations as best suits his personal selfish interests at the time. If he ever proposed or supported any measures from high-minded principles the instance has escaped observation. He has tireless industry and considerable ability which, coupled with his other characteristics, make him one of the most dangerous men sent to the Legislature."

STEADY SUNDAY APPOINTMENTS,

The superintendent has filled the following Sunday appointments since the last report:

July 20, Freeport, morning, Embury M. E. Church, Rev. J. M. Phelps, pastor; evening, United meeting, First Baptist Church, Rev. Orlo J. Price, pastor, First Methodist Church, Rev. N. H. Axtell, pastor.

July 27, morning, Hoospee Univer-

sional Church, Rev. J. L. Everett, pastor; evening, Waiota, union meeting, Methodist Church, Rev. A. M. Stocking; Presbyterian Church, Rev. B. F. Guile; Christian Church, Rev. B. S. Ferrall, and Friends Church, Rev. Willis Bauden, August 3, Danville, morning, First M. E. Church, Rev. Alfred Kummer, pastor; evening, Bethany Presbyterian Church, Rev. James E. Foster, pastor.

August 10, morning, Moline, Second M. E. Church, Rev. A. E. Ioder; evening, Geneseo, six o'clock meeting, of the Congregational. Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches, arranged for the park but ad

journeyed to the First Congregational church because of rain earlier in the day.


MODEL LETTERS.

Which may be copied and sent to Candidates and Members of the Legislature.

The following model letters may be copied and sent to candidates and members of the legislature. The first is a general form which may be used at any time. If you are writing to a candidate of your party before the election on Nov. 4, 1909, the first special paragraph below may be included in the letter. If you are writing between the time of the election and the meeting of the legislature on Jan. 7, 1909, insert the second form, and after that the third may be used.

Such letters are usually more effective when written to members of your own party, but there is no reason why either of the last two may not be written to any member of the legislature, for he is elected to represent the whole district.

The statement that you will sustain the legislator in voting for the bill means that if a fight is made upon him because of such vote when he next comes up for re-nomination and re-election, you will endeavor to protect him; and you do not mean to be a man not of your party, for it assures him of whatever independent support to offset the saloon men of his own party who oppose him.

We do not propose to circulate or furnish letters which are ready for mailing when signed. We do not object to this procedure in any district, but we believe that while such a plan would be productive of more letters their effect would be only in proportion to the effort involved. The bill is not all. The man of citizenship must be prompted and organized. The man who is not interested enough to at least adopt as his own the letter suggested from headquarters can not be considered actually enlisted. The similarity of original letters is not an objection, and suggests a concerted movement.

GENERAL FORM OF LETTER.

Honorably, \[Signature\],

III. 1909.

Dear Sir:

I desire to call your attention to the comprehensive local option bill proposed by the Federation of Churches of Illinois, enacted under the name of the "Illinois Anti-Saloon League," and which in revised form has met with general approval because of its fairness, simplicity and clarity. (Here insert a paragraph, especially addressed to a candidate before election, or member-elect, previous to the beginning of the session, or to any qualified member during the session, as the case may be.)

I am strongly in favor of this bill because it proposes actual majority rule on the saloon question. It does not ask the legislature to close a single saloon, but merely to give the people a chance to directly exercise their right, sustained by the Supreme Court of this state, which they do not want, and I see no reason why it should not receive the support of every man who believes in the American principle of self-government, without restriction to his personal views of questions of temperance.

Awaiting your early reply, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed).

To a Candidate Before Election.

(Insert in proper place in general form above.)

Since you are a candidate for election to the State Senate (or House of Representatives), as the nominee of the \[Signature\] party from this district, I beg to implore you, whether you are in favor of local option, or the principle that the majority of the voters in smaller governmental units have a right to prohibit the sale of liquor, whether your territorial limits; second, whether you believe the bill in question is a measure I will be pleased to receive, and send me a copy upon request, or one may be obtained by sending a stamp to William H. Anderson, Old Fellow's Hill, Springfield.

To a Member-Elect Before the Legislature Meets.

(Insert in proper place in general form above.)

If you vote in favor of this measure you will represent me in so doing, and I will be pleased to sustain you in such action.

To a Member (of either House) During the Session.

(Insert in proper place in general form above.)

As one of your (voting) constituents I venture to express the hope that you will not only feel that you are representing the best citizenship of the district by voting for the bill in question, but if you cannot use both votes and therefore in taking advantage of every opportunity to advance either the floor or in committee, I pledge my support in such action.

Department of Legislative Work,

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,

Superintendent and General Attorney.

This leaflet will be furnished, PREPAID, to persons desiring to use it for a campaign document, at 15 cents per hundred and 25 cents per thousand.

(Over.)
Illinois Liquor Dealers.

The Protective Association Interested in Politics.

Temperance Candidates to be Fought and Saloon-keepers to be Elected to the next Legislature where Poss.

The twenty-third annual convention of Illinois saloonkeepers was held at Decatur, Sept. 16-17. We were not able to get full official report in time for publication in this issue, but expect to have some interesting things for the next number.

The liquor men are learning that the more quiet they keep, the better it is for the trade, but so long as the Illinois saloonkeepers are willing to help us define the issue and clarify the situation we shall not object.

Two years ago last December, when they were just anticipating our local option bill the president used the following language in his report:

Afraid of War Option.

"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 met most successful in the past, but our enemies have grown stronger and they are now ready and have made their boasts that they will have passed a local option bill, giving the any of the words to saloons and towns to determine a vote in their favor or not at the spring election. This bill, if passed, would be the cause of much anxiety and possibly great damage to our business and property to many of our members, and I urge upon every member of the convention the day in this most strenuous battle to defeat this most injurious measure.

"I urge you not upon 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 what in political party, are elected to the legislature."

When they actually saw the bill they pronounced it the most vicious bill ever produced. We wonder what they will say this year since the bill has been revised and strengthened, and is endorsed by the greatest denominational bodies.

Do Not Vote Party Lines.

We wonder how the politician friends of the saloon like this moral and good state law, that these saloonkeepers may have the business and property of many of our members, and I urge upon every member of the convention to use every effort to defeat this most injurious measure.

"We urge upon you upon 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 what in political party, are elected to the legislature."

When they actually saw the bill they pronounced it the most vicious bill ever produced. We wonder what they will say this year since the bill has been revised and strengthened, and is endorsed by the greatest denominational bodies.

What the State Association is For.

Secrets of Malpractice of the State Association, sends out the following as one of the reasons for joining:

"The officers of the State Association have a committee to watch the interests of the liquor dealers of Illinois at Springfield, where many bills have been introduced, each one calculated to impose more restrictions on the trade. There were thirteen such bills, which, for certain reasons, failed in Senate, one in law, but either one of them if it become law, would cause the trade to pay out many extra dollars.

Getting Ready for Trouble.

President Wodack of the First district, evidently anticipates a choppy sea and rough sailing this winter. The dangers are with the owners' group, he said, as they cannot now get the State to oppose the bills. The future is looking dark, and with the one advantage the liquor men can think of, they are a lot of good men on guard. Now it is a time to show a lot of vigilance is the price of safety.

Time That the Business is Recognized.

The next quotation we publish dates back some months before the nomination for county officers in Cook county. Mr. Grein was not one of the men recommended by the advisory committee which passed on the records and fitness of the various candidates for the democratic nomination. A little more of this delightful frankness on the part of the saloon in demanding recognition on various political tickets by virtue of the fact that the candidate is engaged in the saloon business will set some of our people to thinking.

"Whereas, it is right and expedient that the selection of a party ticket, all classes of business and professions shall have due consideration; and,

"WHEREAS, we who are engaged in the retail liquor trade, representing 6,000 heavy taxpayers, and who constitute with their employees, represent a voting population of between thirty and forty thousand men and women; and

"That, in the selection of the Democratic committee members that their trade be represented by the selection of one of its members as a candidate on said ticket.

"Resolved, That this committee begs leave to recommend to the leaders of the Democratic party the name of a young man born in German parents and whose name is unknown to many, a man with a clear, unadorned record, one who in whatever position he has been asked to assume, he has been found and proved to be the man of the time and the people. His name has been drawn to him a host of friends, his efforts should be second to none.

With these unsuitable qualifications, we beg to recommend the name of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, and to have the same as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner in the 3rd District.
Going to "Show" Respectable People.

We have nothing against Mr. Grein beyond the fact that we "do not like this kind of living." If a man wins handsomely it means further saloon demands. Let temperance democrates remember that.

"Just one word to our readers: The saloon-keepers of this city have been too long under the burden of that superannuated stocking cap that a good man has been thrown down by them before he is supposed to be in the liquor biz- ness. We have, after hard work, secured a captain of playgrounds, and Mr. Grein is a clean-cut business man, a native son of Illinois and one that we may all be proud of. He has been a partner in the highest saloon business for years.

"But look at the saloon-keepers; he will stand that dare to sacrate a saloon-keeper, as a candidate for office, that he can run and ahead of his ticket. If we all try, and it is our duty to do it, Mr. Grein will lead his ticket by a long way in his race for County Com- missioner."

We are not surprised that they should find it hard to secure a credit- able candidate. But if Grein is a "representative" saloonkeeper, it is a question of who should it be? We suppose the next thing will be a "representative" pan- dier.

Which Controls?

The saloon is opposed to a local op- tion law making a popular vote man- datory. But suppose a people want it? Every fair-minded man that favors temperance advocate or not, conceives the justice of it. Which will have the most influence?

Very Contradictory Statements

Why Can't We Have Nice, Polite Saloonists in Illinois, Too?

We get the following gems from the report of the president of the North Carolina Retail Liquor Dealers' Asso- ciation and reproduce them as evidence of the high degree of gentility that may be attained in this most laudable business.

You will observe with what an absolute lack of respect these North Carolina saloon-keepers admit that they are the best citizens in the state:

"We try to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence and trust imposed in us. That something has been shown by the observance of the minutest law that has been enacted for our state; we try to show the law is used by the state and cities and towns and counties. We may not pretend, we are the best living ex- ample of the best citizenship in our state; for never mind how exacting these laws may be, there are few violations of them by the mem- bers of this association than there is of the violation of any other law by any other class of business men in the state. The record of the courts of the state bears out in this statement, as a record of which we may well feel proud.

"How unfortunate it is that we can- not import some of the same kind into Illinois. Perhaps the constantly used term "thirst quencher" may be in- tended to prepare a manual on the eth- ics of alcoholism, but as an everyday, everything seems to be done by microbes, perhaps we could obtain a few "law-abiding" habits on the same theme. Illinois saloons "hooch" dispensers, for notice how dif- ferent is the rude utterance of our own Champion of Fair Play and our own Retail Liquor Dealers."

Effort to Remove All Restrictions.

The Illinois Association not only does not frown upon men who sell to minors and drunkards but had intro- duced a bill last year which was passed but not legislated. I think Col. Haffner, a saloon-keeper of Bloom- ington, a bill to insert the word "knowingly" in Section 6 of the Dram- Shop Act. The effect of this would be to make it absolutely impossible to convict a saloon-keeper in the state for selling liquor to children. I understand that Col. Haffner is one of the most respected saloon-keepers with reference to selling to children is elo- quently attested by the fact that there has been more supported in Chicago by bus- iness men, for the past twenty years, one organization which is not opposed to the saloon as an institution, and doing nothing but prosecute the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, and has done the most for the saloon as it is, and for the Illinois Association, instead of assisting in this laudable work, evidently re- gards this Citizens' League as its en-emy, as notice the following from this same report of the district attorney of the saloonists:

"I wish to extend my thanks to the District Board for the assistance and cooperation they have given me in the management of your law department and congratulation on your work at large upon the fact that with so large a membership, with an enemy as the Citizens' League, only five indictments have been brought in."

We are not clear from the report whether the attorney intends to give the impression that the Citizens' League is working to accomplish any thing against them, or whether they have not violated the law.

Time to Clip Their Wings.

It is apparent from all of these things that the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association are exerting all possible influence to secure legislation satisfactory to itself, to prevent that which is unsatisfactory, is actively engaged in politics for that purpose, and further that so far as the law conflicts with the conventional or financial interest of members, it will violate the law and the Association will protect them in so doing. Our only hope lies in preserving progres- sive movement, against the saloon as an institution, to break the political power of this organization. If the Citizens' League's option bill offers the best opportunity ever afforded in this state because it allows more force upon the saloon, it is an issue of the highest importance and fair man can oppose it. It will appeal to the average citizen who is not specially interested in temperance. At the same time it means the beginning of the end of the saloon in Illinois.

A LUSTY INFANT.

The Missouri Anti-Saloon League has launched a weekly paper under the name of "The Issue." The League felicitates itself on the point that it is the only one of the state Leagues in the history of the movement that has been "strong enough, financially and otherwise, to launch a weekly paper after a month's work." Rev. C. C. Watt, formerly state superintendent of Indiana, is the editor. Rev. Dr. Edward E. Barclay, well known to many Illinois clergymen and superinten- dent with him and is the superintendent of the St. Louis Law Enforcement League which is the only one of the state Leagues numbering members of the city. We congratulate our Missouri brethren on these evidences of appreciation on the part of their constituents.
THE FREE LUNCH QUESTION.

The Saloon as a Philanthropist.

The esteemed Champion of Fair Play, of Chicago, quotes approvingly, the following from The Patriarch of Seat-
ttle, Wash.:

"No party of citizens should attempt to de-
strike intoxicating beverages without presenting a
reasonable substitute. If we prevent this city from de-
struc the saloon would destroy the saloon. Have
they not the right to refuse it? We will sup-
pose that all the saloons in the city were closed and that the thousands of men who are now taking care of
by saloons would take care of what? Than is just what I say. Will the Anti-Saloon League
guard the city against suchrooms, with good water closets, wash stands, etc., and furnish thousands of daily and week-
ly papers and magazines free? Will they fur-
nish a good cup of coffee or tea and a bowl of
good soup, or a clam chowder and cold cream
and pie, where once the free lunch was, and place
breads, as many of the saloons are, for a nickel? Can
the Anti-Saloon League present a subsi-
date for this cheap accommodation for good men?

"The answer, of course, will be: "What
an enormous profit there is on beer, for the
saloonkeeper to be able to do all of this," I have
heard them say, that remark very often, which
shows that they do not understand the situation. There are ten men who do not drink
without eating anything in the saloon. I wish
to know that the saloonkeeper feels the hunger
from the profits he makes from the man who

"Is not this the work of a good samarian?"

Dissenting Voices.

In coming to this we quote the following from The Liquor Dealer. It looks like the good Samaritan business is dragged in for political buncombe or an honest saloon is trying to become a business to become consistent with itself in refusing to serve any useful purpose:

"There may be abuses connected with the
saloon business; but the greatest of all is the free
lunch. It is a business which is started from $2.80 to $2.90 to feed a lot of men who could
well afford to pay for these rations at a few
more cents. It is also, in many cases, the effect
of bringing in shelterless, the saloon, well-flowered,
who spend nothing, and who keep good cus-
tomers away from a place. Cut the free lunch
out, and save that expense. Then, if you have
any "well-flowered" publicly request them to
ornament some retired corner."

The following dispatch from Bloom-
ington, Ind., of August 26th, is a significant
illustration of the much exploited love of the saloon for the laboring man and for his friends. The people of this place, in no,
This is not a standing order. It sup-
pose these Bloomington saloonists want to elevate the traffic. We have no doubt that this ordinance will be en-
forced. All of these things tend to clarify the
issue and the make the saloon estate, if any, as an
stitution for selling alcoholic liquor.
If the Illinois saloon men are not care-
ful the public will get the impression
that the free lunch is run as a
money-making scheme instead of
through love of the hungry, and that
since the state has brought a return in dol-
ars they are not working over time at
the good Samaritan store."

"The chief feature of the act is a thing of the
past in this city. A petition signed by nearly
half of the saloonkeeper in the city and presented to
the county judges asking that free lunches be
barred in the future, was favorably received
and the order will be strictly enforced. The
saloonists say that their profits of late have
been less on the lunch count, and that the
returns were too small to warrant its retention."

MUST BE MONEY IN IT.

We notice in the Chicago news that the
firm of Hanna & Hogg, which owns a
dozen or more saloons in Chicago,
and who are looking toward other cities and will
also open more saloons in Chicago. Its
capital stock will be increased from
$50,000 to $100,000. Special attention
will be paid to family trade in
bottled goods. A prominent distiller is a
heavy stock-holder.

We mention this merely as signifi-
cant of the trend of things in the
liquor trade as well as in other direc-
tions. It is true that this involves
more powerful aggregations of capital
in the liquor business, and it also eliminates
to a considerable extent many of the
personal considerations which have
helped retain saloons in some commu-
nities. There are men whose personal
friendship for saloon men or regard for their families induce them hesitate
to vote against the traffic, but the same combination will not be felt with
reference to an outsider corporation.

NEEDED NATIONAL LEGISLA-
TION.

The following letter is from the Chicago
Record-Herald deals with a matter of interest to
many cities. In addi-

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NEEDED NATIONAL LEGISLA-
TION.

The following letter is from the Chicago
Record-Herald deals with a matter of interest to
many cities. In addi-
tion to the suggestion of a Sunday
closing and anti-gambling law, to be
adopted by congress, we would propose
as vitally important a law passed by
Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between the states, which
would prevent the taking of orders for the
sale of liquor in territory
where the sale of such liquor is
prohibited, by the representatives of
breweries and distilleries in another
state.

"Illinois also needs a law, like that
drafted in one of the two states, making
the possession of that from an internal revenue
and retail liquor dealers stamp in protec-
tion territory prima facie evidence of
an intent to violate the law.

"Cleveland's Floating Sunday Sa-
loon.

"It is proposed by some of the peo-
ple of Cleveland, and it hard to
worry along Sunday without
drink and gambling to build a
bargage, which is to be built
in Lake Erie, and fitted up with bars, slot
machines and other devices intended
to make it pleasant for the man of
trading propensities. A Cleveland police
judge recently decided that he did not
have jurisdiction beyond the water's
edge, because of the feasibility of the new
scheme.

"Cleveland has stringent Sunday
laws. No saloon is legally permitted
to remain open there on Sunday, and
the fact that a floating barroom is
being permitted by the accommo-
dation of the thirsty indicates that
the law must be enforced."

"It is unfair to say that such a city's
provisions for order and public
decency may be so easily defied, but
perhaps Congress may be induced, when
its attention is properly called to
the matter, to take steps to remedy an evil
that may be suffered by a section of
American cities located upon the Great
Lakes. It would be very easy for the
United States to adopt a Sunday cloa-
ging and anti-gambling law, thus
giving aid and encouragement to cities
in which the majority of the people
desire to stand for responsibility.

BODY BLOW FOR BEER PED-
DING.

The following decision of the inter-
ral revenue department is of special
interest to our friends who are annoy-
ed by the beer wagon business.

"A liquor dealer who travels with horse and wagon, receiving written or-
ders for bottled beer, taking these or-
ders to his place of business and there-
after taking out the bottled beer and
delivering it to those who had given him orders therefor. Involves himself
in special tax liability at the places of
such delivery, unless he shows that in
every instance he set apart the bottled
beer at his place of business as the
property, absolutely and uncondition-
ally, of the person who ordered it, and
took it directly from that place to the
purchaser, and made delivery without
any conditions as to payment.

"No president of the District of the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealer's Pro-
ective Association uses the following language in his report:

"It would appear from this decision that
the bottled beer peddler who goes from house to house, and who earns
and collecting for the same, is liable under the United States law for a special tax of 50 cents on every case of beer that he sells to. If this law is

MAIL ORDER WHISKEY BUSI-
NESS.

One of our state board of directors, a
business man, sends us the following
letter which offers inducements for
business in that line. The letter head as "Not a member of the whiskey trust," and "We sell our entire product
direct to the consumer." We sup-
pose that in the interest of temper-
ance the saloon men are opposed to
this mail order business.

Dear Sir:

"Won't you please tell us why you have never favored us with an order
though we have written you several
times soliciting your patronage? If
you don't use whiskey, either medi-
ately or otherwise, kindly say so and we
will not take up your time with any
more letters. If you do use whiskey, might
be from some other source, we do not
have interested you, if you are not
willing to fill out and mail us the
envelope enclosed.

"We hand you a stamped and ad-
dressed envelope for your reply. It
will take but a minute or two of your
time, and will be a favor which we
will greatly appreciate.

A few words more, if you use whis-
key. Won't you let us ship you a trial
order? You don't have to pay a cent,
and if you are not satisfied we can
be perfectly satisfied. When you
receive the whiskey, take several drinks,
have your friends around, and see if
verdict is not in favor of our
product, then send us back what is left. We pay the ex-
press charges going and coming back.
If you do not want it, then give
us the whiskey. How could an offer be fair?
It certainly indicates that we have
confidence in you and in the satifying
quality of our goods.

"We thank you in advance for the
courtesy of a reply, even if you will
not give us a chance to please you and
save you money, as we have done with
over a quarter of a million people who are
now our regular customers."

Your very truly,

The — Distilling Co.

GROCERS MUST HAVE SALOON
LICENSES.

The Corporation Counsel of Chicago
has recently convinced the Board from
the State Senate, under the State
Act to mean that grocers, department stores and all other vendors of wine,
brandy and whiskies by the pint or
quart bottle must take out dram shop
licenses at the rate of $500 per annum.

"The law is plain and unmisunder-
stood that a construction should have
been deemed necessary. This action
was taken in response to a demand on
the part of the Illinois Retail Liquor
Dealer's Association."
THE EMANCIPATOR.

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William H. Anderson, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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Address all business correspondence to William H. Anderson, Rooms 228-229 Old Fellows' Building.

AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Motto:
"Let us emphasize the points as to which we agree, and avoid subjects as to which we differ." - President.

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ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Department of Legislative Work.

Room 228-229 Old Fellows' Building.


Department of Agitation Work.

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Former convent, Peoria.

Rev. John Wright, 208 Columbus Ave., West Chicago.

Rev. Edwin A. Harris, Normal.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Secretary, C. W. Gulick, Champaign.

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Vol. 3 October, 1902. No. 9

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

COMMISSION REVOKED.

The commission of Rev. Charles E. Campbell, the field secretary of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League has been recalled and Mr. Campbell has no further official connection with the work of the League in this state.

A WEEKLY PAPER—IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Negotiations are now in progress, which if satisfactorily terminated, will result in a weekly paper, under what we believe to be the best Anti-Saloon editorial management in the United States, for the Illinois League, after January first.

We have long felt the need of a weekly organ, but we were limited by the extent of the interest and financial co-operation of Illinois people.

Developments and increasing interest during the past year seem to indicate that aggressive advance will be sound business policy. A weekly paper will be of the greatest possible benefit during the coming session of the legislature.

The continued success of the project will depend upon sustained and increasing co-operation of Anti-Saloon people.

Do you want a strong weekly? Will you help us support it? We ask for an expression from each reader of THE EMANCIPATOR and particularly from every pastor. Please write us.

CANDIDATES ASKED TO DECLARE THEMSELVES ON LOCAL OPTION PRINCIPLE.

In this issue will be found a copy of the letter to be sent to every candidate for election to either house of the next legislature.

We suggest that temperance people take an interest in this matter themselves and ask the candidates of their respective districts to declare themselves. On account of the fact that this is the first election of the legislature since the re-organization of the League and the drafting of our present bill we deemed it the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that this campaign is preliminary, and not make a direct issue of the specific bill at this time.

We call special attention to the question asked the candidates. No candidate who believes in the American principle of self-government need hesitate to answer this question in the affirmative. We shall publish in the November EMANCIPATOR the replies as received and will indicate any case where no reply is made by the date specified. If any candidate from your district has not expressed himself upon this question it might be profitable for you to inquire why. The man who will not favor allowing the people to govern themselves on the saloon question is not fit to represent a free people.

It is in part to inquire whether when the temperance people of Illinois cast their votes for members of the legislature this fall they are electing rulers or agents. If you believe that the membership in the legislature is a private "nap," and if you are nominating and electing men as your law-makers simply as a favor to them, and if you believe that they are entirely justified in using their position as a political stepping-stone and as a means of securing advantages of one kind and another, it would be impolite, not to say unkind, or even worse, perhaps positively meddlesome, to tell these men that you want anything in particular. And if you lack the courage to express your wishes on questions of legislation to those who come around and ask for your vote, why, of course, the easiest plan is to let them go on favoring saloon interests, because the saloon men are not troubled with any such squeamishness. But if you believe that the people are sovereign, that this is a representative government and that legislators are elected to transact business in the interests of a law-abiding and sober electing constituency, then it is time to make your wants known.

It must be kept clearly in mind that the Anti-Saloon League in the sense of the central office does not dictate to anybody or hold a club over the head of any candidate. In matters pertaining to the election of the legislature it is our function to secure and give out information. The use that will be made of it is a matter controlled entirely by people of the several communities. The thoroughness with which such information is secured and the extent of its diffusion will depend entirely upon the degree of support tendered by the people for that particular purpose. National influences of the movement will spread as the people become acquainted with it. We are expecting that the temperance people will back up their resolutions so effectively that even in the event of the possible defeat of the local option bill at this session it will have shown strength enough to put every member on record as having voted for or against it as having dodged it, but it need not be defeated if those really in favor of it would "get busy."

If it should fail to pass at the coming session it will then be in order next time to go into the district of every man and say to the people, "Here is the record of your man on this question. He voted this way. Did he represent you? If he did he was a good man,—send him back,—it is your business. If he did not, better somebody who will. Let our friends keep clearly in mind the fact that this bill proposes rights which belong to the people and is not a favor asked of the legislature."

The Anti-Saloon League work is recognized on the programs of most of the leading denominational conventions this fall.
INGERSOLL ON ALCOHOL.

The following wonderful piece of word-painting has been frequently published but we reprint it at the request of several readers who desire a complete copy. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, in addressing a jury in a case which involved the manufacture of alcohol, made the following terrible arraignment of the demon:

"I am aware that there is a prejudice against the man who manufactures alcohol. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous weapon, it enters into the jaws of death, dishonor, and crime. That it demoralizes everybody that touches it, from its source to where it ends. I do not believe anybody can contemplate the object without being prejudiced against the liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrens on either bank of the stream of death, of the suicide or insanity, of the ignorance, of the whole system of the little children tugging at the faded and withered breast of weeping and despairing mothers, of women asking for bread, of heavy labors of genius it has smothered, the men struggling with imaginary serpents, produced by this devilish thing, all the time you think of the wheels of the almsboxes of the asylums, of the prisons, of the scalds of the cellars above either bank. I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damned stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its prime, robs it in its strength, and old age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, robs conjugal love, blots out pious attachment, blights parental hope, brings down maiming age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes widows and orphans; fathers and mothers; and all our paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with leprosy, misery, crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylum. It engenders criminals, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for your cellars. It is the life blood of the pestilence. It is the emblem of the beggar, the prop of the highwayman, and support of the midnight incendiary. It counterfeits the bar. It respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, Reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, love, scoons virtue, and shanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and makes the mother massacre his wife and the child to grind the parcellar ax. It burns up men, consumes women, devours life, curses God, and epithets Heaven. It subverts wit, makes the unconverted, the ungodly witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box, and stains judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen. It poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins mortals, brings back confidence, slays reputations, and wipes out national honor, then eures the world and laughs at its ruin. It does all that, and more. It murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abortions, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy.

LETTER CAMPAIGN INDORSED.

The superintendent attended the first of the fall denominational conventions by visiting the Illinois Christian Missionary Convention at Jacksonville on September 10. Our reception was most cordial and we are advised that the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the present Anti-Saloon League movement of Illinois as a practical agency of the church for opposition to the saloon, and the general plan of an annual Anti-Saloon Sunday in each church as a valuable means of arousing and organizing temperance sentiment.

"We especially approve the efforts, under its direction, to secure a local option law which will make the popular vote against the saloon mandatory and directly operative, and recommend the appointment in every church of a special local option committee of three voters to assist in obtaining this and other needed temperance legislation, and address the signatures of the committee to be sent by the pastor to William H. Anderson, Superintendent and General Attorney, Springfield.

"We pledge our hearty support in the proposed letter campaign to inform our representatives in both houses of the legislature of our wishes upon this question, as has been sustained movement to secure our rights, and urge the operation of all Christian people in making it wide-spread and effective.

AFRAID TO FACE THE MUSIC.

One of our workers reports an interesting state of affairs in an important district where the matter is an open question as to which of the parties will secure two representatives. A gentleman has been urged by influential members of his party to become a candidate for the party nomination. He is very anxious to go to the legislature, but he said frankly that our proposition was fair and honest, and that he was afraid to face it, and run the risk of losing his political chances, and published a card in the paper to the effect that business reasons would prevent his acceding to the wishes of his friends and that he would not be a candidate. It is part of our duty as Christian citizens to demonstrate some of these men that we are able and willing to take care of them if they will get on the right side of important questions.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote, is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

**Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.**

I approve the anti-Saloon League and interdenominational 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 .................................................................

Date .................................................................

County .............................................................

Address ............................................................

Town .................................................................

Note: The subscription price of THE EMANCIPATOR is so low that we cannot afford to write letters to our subscribers. Please send 36 cents before you forget it, and help us make the League a working union. Will you send in your original subscription to the work for another year? Use the blank below.

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.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.
DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE WORK.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON - SPRINGFIELD.
Superintendent and General Attorney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Dear Sir:

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois is a union of law-abiding people and a federation of temperance organizations. It claims no interests apart from enlightened citizenship. It has no connection with any political party. It will go into politics merely to give effect to the moral convictions of its constituency. Its general plan is in substance that so successfully employed by the Municipal Voters League of Chicago, viz.: the organization to the point of effectiveness of a reputable independent element to be used solely as a balance of power for good government. It is a movement, rather than an organization, designed to afford leadership without dictation. Attention is called to the explanatory literature sent you.

The state headquarters office is maintained and an increasing force of workers supported by interested people as an agency for the discharge of clearly defined functions, one of which is the obtaining and giving out of information calculated to aid the interested voter in determining which of several candidates best represents his ideas on questions related to the liquor traffic. The use made of it, or the effect of such information upon the candidacy of any individual is a matter within the control of the people of the several communities.

The forces united under the name of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League are committed in favor of the local option bill which will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature, and will center their energies upon it until it is passed. The hastily drafted measure proposed at the last session to define the issue and prepare the way for this preliminary campaign has been thoroughly revised. In order that it may be entirely fair and as nearly perfect as possible, it has been submitted for careful examination to some of the best authorities in the state. A few further changes in form and phraseology will be made, but no modification of any vital feature of the revised bill as published in October, 1901, is contemplated. The bill as introduced will not ask the legislature to close a single saloon, but will provide a simple and elastic method of applying the principle of majority rule to the saloon question. We admit that it will be opposed by those interested in saloons which are running contrary to the wishes of a majority of the voters actually concerned. It proposed as a right belonging to the people, and not as a favor asked of the legislature.

Upon the approach of this first legislative election with which we have been concerned (the writer, who entered the work as attorney, was given charge to re-organize it, on Nov. 13, 1900) we are met with inquiries as to the attitude of particular candidates toward the proposed bill.

The fact that the citizens of Illinois consider that the need of the movement justifies its support is our warrant for existence. We do not assume that any candidate is under obligations to answer any of our questions. As a matter of courtesy and fairness we give the opportunity. If it is not accepted we are then compelled to secure our information from other sources.

Since this movement is new, and this question has not heretofore been an issue in Illinois politics, we consider it proper that we should this time confine our inquiries to the general principle involved, and ask for no answer under any circumstances, regardless of his opinions on questions of temperance.

If you see fit, we should be pleased to have you answer "yes" or "no" to the following question: "DO YOU BELIEVE IN LOCAL OPTION, MEANING BY THAT EXPRESSION DIRECT POPULAR CONTROL OF THE SALOON QUESTION, OR THE PRINCIPLE THAT A MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS OF ANY POLITICAL DISTRICTS PROVIDED BY LAW, OR WHICH ELECTS ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF ANY BOARD OR DIRECT VOTE, TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR WITHIN THEIR TERRITORIAL LIMITS?" Kindly sign your name to your reply, seal it up in enclosed stamped and addressed envelope, and repropose, we deem it only fair to say that in addition to such other means of disseminating this information as our official organ, which will be issued shortly before the election, and where no reply is received by October 15, to indicate that fact. We have not cared, in this preliminary campaign, to make a direct issue of a specific bill. The question between individual legislators and their constituents. Yet if you see fit to make any declaration in confidence of an use of it made except in confidential circles to interested friends of the movement in your district.

Yours for Christian Conquest,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
A BABY DRUNKARD.

In all the thirty months that make up the span of her life Sarah Brooks, a tiny, laughing girl, never drew a sober breath.

The Juvenile court authorities, imbued with instances of youthful depravity, were horrified when they heard the story.

Neglected, beaten, dirty, ragged, living in a state of drunkenness among shameless men and more shameless women, she was picked up by Probation Officer Elizabeth McDonald in a state of intoxication.

The child reeked with liquor. Blear-eyed, with swollen features, she fought when her demand for liquor was ignored. Her baby language made scarcely articulate the cry she reiterated:—

"Wicky, wicky, Sadie wants wicky," A woman who stood by laughed the foolish laugh of a drunkard. "She wants her boose," she explained to Mrs. McDonald.

The baby's mother is serving a sentence in the bridewell.

When the mother was taken away, the little one was left to shift for herself, to be allowed to sleep in places that a dog might shun. The women who had been her mother's associates found it easier to keep Sarah quiet as her mother had stilled her—by giving her whisky and beer.

"It is the most horrifying case that ever came my attention," said Mrs. McDonald. "The child's body is a mass of bruises and she is so saturated with liquor that she may die when deprived of it."

From the baby Mrs. McDonald learned that it had received its first taste of liquor in a corner saloon where its mother frequently sent it to buy whisky. The bartender taught it good sport to give the baby whisky and beer to drink to amuse the saloon loutings.—Chicago Chronicle.

AT DANVILLE CHAUTAUQUA.

Rev. Sam Jones of whom everybody knows and whom most people have heard, has been giving people something to think about on the temperance question in his addresses at the Illinois Chautauqua this summer. We had the privilege of presenting the work at the Danville Chautauqua on August 12 on the same afternoon that Mr. Gates spoke. The Danville papers estimated the crowd at 4,000.

The evangelist said he would "drive a peg and tether a few facts around it" and then proceeded in his "weak and feeble way" to make sure that the audience grasped the import of the suggestions which he made. He elicited from the audience the fact that Danville has 20,000 population and receives about $40,000 annually in saloon licenses. He then rang the changes on the fact that folks are worth $2,000 a head in Illinois and two hundred pounds brings $14,000 apiece, in a manner that few of his hearers are likely to forget.

WIDE-AWAKE NEWSPAPERS.

The Peoria Journal recently printed a column interview with the superintendent concerning the general progress of the work. We have always received the most courteous consideration at the hands of all the Peoria papers, and we have found that without exception they are ready and willing to print what is going on as a matter of news or print statements made in good faith by other persons, without the fear that some subscriber or advertiser would register a kick and threaten to withdraw his patronage. Their example in this regard might profitably be followed by other papers to good advantage. Their management gets just as much business, and probably more, and is able to enjoy life and the privileges of American citizens.

CREED OF CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

"I believe that human governments are ordained of God, are bound in their acts by His law, are essential to human welfare and are therefore to be loyally upheld. I believe that Christ's law, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' binds me to the intelligent and faithful performance of my full duty."

"I believe that the duty includes the following:

1. The payment of all taxes justly assessed against me.
2. The study of the questions to be decided at the polls.
3. The knowledge of the several political districts in which I reside, and the records of the several candidates."

To register and vote, and to exert a positive influence at every general and primary election, so far as I may, for the triumph of righteous men and measures.

To take an active interest in public affairs and in my country's history and welfare.

"Thus believing, everywhere and always, the first affections of my heart and the first labor of my hands, next to that due to Christ's world-wide kingdom, shall be my country's."—Prepared by Rev. S. M. Johnson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Austin Station, Chicago, and Director of the World's Christian Conquest Movement.

THE NATION'S TWO FOES.

The nation's two greatest foes are anarchy and ruin. Both sap the foundations of good citizenship, and if allowed to work together unchecked, will cause the downfall of the mightiest nation. RAM itself is the arch anarchist."—Chicago Tribune.
In What Legislative District
Do You Live?

Summary of Last Senatorial Apportionment of Illinois.

Some of the people who are nominally interested in temperance and reform do not know, or have forgotten that there was a new apportionment made by the last legislature, and that the arrangement of districts is not the same as at the last election. For the convenience of such we indicate, in the several districts. Each will elect three members of the lower house, who hold for two years, and the odd-numbered districts will elect senators for four years.

The following list has been abbreviated to save space. The center line of every street mentioned is, of course, intended. The word "part" in every instance should be preceded by "that". In giving boundary lines "thee run line" along the street mentioned is to be understood in every case in a "contour" is understood unless otherwise specified.

1st-Foremost and Second wards, Chicago.

2nd-Part Eleventh ward n. of 16th st., part Twelfth ward n. of 16th st. and s. of Clark av., and Twentieth ward, Chicago.

3rd-Third ward, part Fourth ward e. of Halsted st., part Fifth ward bounded as follows: beg. cor. Thirty-third st. and Union av., s. on Union av. e. to Parshall av., n. to 33rd st., w. to place of beg., and part Sixth ward n. of center line of 42nd st., Chicago.

4th-Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards, part Thirty-first ward n. of 57th pl. and e. of right of way of C. R. & I. Ry. Co., Chicago.

5th-Sixth ward ex. part included in Third Dist. Seventh ward ex. part s. of center line of 38th st. and e. of Cottage Grove av., Chicago.

6th-Twenty-fourth ward, part Twenty-fifth ward, part Twenty-third ward n. of Halsted st., and Twenty-sixth ward, Chicago, and part town of Evanston outside Chicago and parts town of Niles and New Trier within city of Evanston.


8th-Lake, McHenry and Boone.

9th-Part Fourth ward w. of Halsted st., part Fifty-third ward e. of Twenty-third ward w. of Halsted st., and Twenty-sixth ward, Chicago, and part town of Evanston outside Chicago and parts town of Niles and New Trier within city of Evanston.


11th-Part Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Chicago.

12th-Stevenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll.

13th-Part Seventh ward excluded from Fifth Dist., Eleventh and Twelfth Third, ward, Chicago, part town of Chicago outside Chicago.

14th-Kane and Kendall.

15th-Ninth ward ex. part n. and w. of line beg. cor. Morgan and 14th st., running e. on 14th to Johnson st., n. to Maxwell st., e. to S. Branch of Chicago River, Tenth ward ex. part n. and w. of line beg. cor. Laffin and 16th st., e. on 18th to Throop st., n. to 14th st., and e. to Morgan av. and part Eleventh ward s. of 16th st., Chicago.

16th-Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford.

17th-Parts Ninth and Tenth wards excepted from 15th District, and Nineteenth ward, Chicago.

18th-Peoria.

19th-Part Twelfth ward not included in 8th Dist., Thirteenth and Thirty-fourth wards, Chicago, part town of Cicero s. of 12th st., and town of River side.

20th-Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois.

21st-Fourteenth ward, part Seventeenth ward s. of line beg. cor. Ashland av. and e. to Kinsey st., n. to Fifteenth st., w. to line beg. cor. Chicago and Homan avs. w. on Chicago av. to Park av. n. to Lake st., w. to Austin av., Chicago.

22nd-Vermilion and Edgar.

23rd-Fifteenth ward, part Sixteenth ward bounded beg. cor. North and Ashland avs. w. on North av. to Robery st., e. to Division st., w. to Ashland av., n. to place of beg. and part Thirty-fifth ward not included in the 21st Dist. Chicago, and part town of Cicero n. of 12th st.

27th-Champaign, Piatt, and Morgan.

25th-Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Chicago.

26th-McLean and Ford.

27th-Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards, included in 23d Dist., part Seventeenth ward bounded beg. cor. Ashland av. and Division st. and s. on Ashland av. to Augusta st. w. to Halsted st. s. to cor. and e. to Twenty-fifth ward, s. to Kinsey st., e. to North Branch Chicago River, w. along river to Division st. w. to place of beg. and Eighteenth ward, Chicago.

28th-Logan, DeWitt and McLean.

29th-Twenty-first ward ex. part s. of line beg. cor. and Sedgeville st. e. on Gt. St. st. n. to Schiller, along Schiller to Lake Mich., and Twenty-second ward part w. of Halsted st., and part n. and w. of line beg. cor. North av. and Sedgeville st. s. on Sedgeville to Sigel av., w. to Cleveland av., s. to Elmwood av., n. to 16th st., w. to Division st., w. to Lake Mich., and Twenty-third ward.

30th-Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler.

31st-Part Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, second wards excluded from 25th Dist. part Twenty-third ward e. of Halsted st., and part Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards.

32nd-Deer Park, Hancock, and Warren.

33rd-Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson.

34th-Cook and Lake.

35th-Will, Cook and DeKalb.

36th-Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams.

37th-Henry, Bureau and Stark.

38th-Greene, Montgomery, Jersey, and McLean.

39th-Labette.

40th-Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cameron.

41st-DuPage and Will.

42nd-Clinn, Marion, Clay and Effingham.

43rd-Knox and Fulton.

44th-Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson.

45th-Morgan and Sangamon.

46th-Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper.

47th-Madison and Bond.

48th-Carroll, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford.

49th-St. Clair.

50th-Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski.

51st-Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Macon.

SING OF THE TIMES.

Reverend C. Saundenn, state superintendent of Indiana, in the Indiana Ast-tal-Salon League paper, uses the following language:

"The election is challenging the church to open conflict. The church is awakening slowly but surely. Once the issue is joined the result will not be in doubt."

He mentions the following points as being significant of the trend in the movement against the sale:

"The passage of a local option bill in Ohio, after eight years of open warfare.

"The rising interest in Michigan in county option.

"The increased and increasing interest in remonstrance work in Indiana, following the settling of the legal points involved in the power of attorney cases.

"The frantic call for closer organization among the friends of the saloon.

"The consolidation of three such societies in Ohio.

"The announcement of a purpose to consolidate all national liquor organizations, and opening stations, and headquarters at Washington, D. C.

"The waning political power of pro-saloonists, as Cox, Caldwell, Miller, Seiber and others in Ohio.

"The rising interest in local option in Illinois.

"The growing interest in reform legislation in Washington, as shown in the passage of the Anti-canteen bill, and other such measures.

"The growing feeling of political independence and increased demand for men of character for public office."

STOP SLOT MACHINE GAMBLING.

The order has gone out in Chicago that cigar slot machines must go. Under penalty of confiscation, and the police have received instructions accordingly. The number of machines is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. A very conservative estimate of the revenue, based on $2.00 daily from each of 10,000 is a larger sum than that which Chicago derives from taxation for corinthian purposes. Machines used for legitimate vending purposes with nothing of the gambling element about them are not included in the order.

HAS RECEIVED 400 LETTERS.

A letter from Mr. Russell M. Story, Aledo, who has been working under the general direction of Mr. Whorrell, is to the effect that one of the candidates for the legislature in a given district approached him and said that he had received over 400 letters from his constituents asking where he stood on the local option question, and voluntarily suggested that he take his vote for the bill. This is working out beautifully. We have all along maintained that success is within the reach of the temperance people if they would simply ask for what they want.
Attitude of Legislative Candidates

Many Voluntarily Declare in Favor of the Local Option Bill.

List of Candidates Showing Replies Received.

Not an Attempt to Influence Election, but Preparation for Work with Legislators Actually Elected.

On Friday, Oct. 19, there was mailed from this office to every one of the candidates for office listed in the last presessional directory of Illinois, over 500 copies of the election notice in the last issue of this paper, together with a stamped and addressed return envelope.

This notice contained the names and addresses of the nominees of the various parties for the next Illinois House of Representatives, and in each candidate for the Senate in those districts which are to elect senators this year. These notices were mailed in order that each candidate for a seat of either of the houses of the incoming legislature, if on receiving the information of consulting the list of districts arranged from the last apportionment law and printed in the October EMANCIPATOR, the list of nominees were printed in the last issue under the direction of the secretary of state for general information, and as the time for filing objections and filing vacancies had not expired, there is a possibility of some change.

We suggested in the letter thus mailed, that we should publish in the November EMANCIPATOR all the replies to the following question:

"Do you believe in local option, meaning by that expression direct popular control of the saloon question, or the principle that a majority of the voters of any political division of the state which is now empowered to issue dram-shop licenses under the restrictions provided by law, or which elects one or more members of any board or other body which is authorized to so issue such licenses, have a right, by mandatory direct vote, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their territorial limits?" and that where no reply was received by Oct. 15, we should indicate that fact. Pursuant to that announcement we have indicated the reply, if any, after each name in the list, except where the communication was expressly made in confidence, we have respected it as such. Some replies may reach us too late through unavoidable delay. We asked that the question be answered by "Yes" or "No," but all sorts of answers were received. "Not answered" means that a response was received, but that no direct answer could be gotten from it. "I and R." means that the question was answered by a declaration in favor of the initiative and referendum. "Majority rule" indicates the cautiousness of others in replying to the question whether they were in favor of majority rule on the saloon question.

Want It Kept Quiet.

The majority of Republicans and Democrats who replied requested that no mention should be made of the fact. Some of them gave good reasons. The answer "Yes" to this question does not necessarily indicate temperance proclivities, but simply assent to the American principle of self-government, but in some districts this would not be understood, and we have no right to expect a man to come squarely for the temperance cause, if he elects him, and it is folly to embarrass a real friend by declaring for him unless we can actually deliver sufficient strength to offset the loss of saloon votes. We must make it safe for a man to do the right thing, as well as dangerous for him to do the wrong one.

Many independent candidates failed to reply because they realized there was no chance of success. Many of those who did reply, did so purely out of courtesy. It is a significant fact, however, that most of the men who are not in harmony with the usual order of things, and who run as independents, or as the representatives of an idea, such as Socialism, Single Tax, or Public Ownership, are quick to recognize the evil of the saloon. The only negative replies were from a couple of Prohibitionists, which seems strange in view of the fact that the question asked was as to the right of the people in minor governmental units to prohibit. We are glad to be able to report that most of the Prohibitionists said that while they do not believe in local option as the solution of the question (and we never said it is) they are in favor of the proposed bill as the first step (which is all we claim for it).

Want the "League" to Do Something.

The failure of the great majority of the candidates to comprehend the genius of the movement has been made very apparent. Some wanted us to move right into their districts and take up the fight with them, seeming to think that the "League" is a mysterious entity kept at Springfield most of the time and turned loose occasionally from their love of seeing the country, entirely overlooking the fact that the central office is their agency, and that it can best serve all the people by attending to its own proper functions.

The absolute simplicity of the Anti-Saloon League conception seems to be the difficulty in most cases. The League is not something outside which forces saloons out of communities which want them, but is rather a basis of union which makes it possible for communities which do not want them, to get rid of them. So get rid of them. So get rid of them. So get rid of them.

Three Classes of Men Who Did Not Answer.

We asked this time a question which no man who believes in majority rule can consistently answer in the negative, and to which any man who is fit to represent a free people can afford to give an affirmative reply.

These may be divided into three general classes. First, saloon men who oppose the bill because they know that actual majority rule would put many saloons out of business. These men must be retired from public life as fast as discovered. Second, those who are at heart in favor of the bill, and have no valid reason for opposing it, but refuse to help it through lack of conviction on the question, because they believe it a safer political policy, or because they believe we are not sincere. Such should be unmistakably informed of the real sentiments of the people. If this is not effective, they should be treated like the old Dutch squires, who said he "went into office with very little opposition, and went out without any." Third, men who are heartily interested, and are ready to do what they can to better conditions, but do not know what can be done to upset the state government units to prohibit. We are glad to be able to report that most of the Prohibitionists said that while they do not believe in local option as the solution of the question (and we never said it is) they are in favor of the proposed bill as the first step (which is all we claim for it).
citizen democracy. Universal suffrage is not a
Polite nation. It is cultivated with

sufficiently, when once justified by the
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the preservation of order. The average
machine politician and his conception of
the rule of the people in the maintenance of
regular, and a movement which is not the
political science of the man, or a
small group of men, which is not
militant and systematic, but not calculated
to assist, but which is simply the
people in the selection of their representatives,
secret ballot. Their function is to support leadership
without dictation. It is too much for the
average politician candidate to comprehend.

The book binds men the education of those capable of it
and the ultimate culmination of those who are not.

Real Purpose of These Letters.

We have no intention in saying frankly that we were not trying to make
a public to the people in the next year in the
promotion campaign, though many candidates have unequivocal
pledges and statements, but we believe, or we would have made it
in a different way. We understood the
fact that the first legislative elections in our
organization was held, we might have
reached a few districts
and might have been a personal appeal on
particular issues; but we, in
divinity, could, and do, and to the
for our pains. The special state
workers do not constitute this movement, but
assist in the union of moral forces—usually a church
federation. The desire of the mass is not
suited in making these issues in fact as
well as theory. To this end we have
been working the mass before the great
denominational conventions, the variou
meetings, business gatherings and Christian
business men, as their opportunity
and others, but a union of the
success attending this may be
be obtained by following the minutes of
the mass of the great
denominational journals.

We have

What Has Been Done.

It is true that at one time after the
Clark bill was defeated by a vote in the
senate in 1902, the representatives of
the clerical classes went to every
district and said to the people, ‘Here
is the record of your man on
this question. He voted this way. Did he rep
 resent you? If he did, be a good
man, send him back—it is your business.
If he didn’t, better send some
one else.’ The result was that
out of 67 senators and representatives
who voted against the bill. 15 of the
measure, and only 37 voting for it.

It will be remembered that in the
district that covers the whole
of the state, the names of the
unsuccessful candidate were
omitted. This branch was possible after
seven years of work, and
after the people had been brought to recognition of their opportunity, which is in

Transformation annual contributions of $50,000
to take advantage of it.

We were much impressed with this statement in a short sketch published at the time of the death of the late
Colin P. Huntington: “He was a man of
infinite patience. He could wait as
long as need be for the consummation
of labor with results.”

So we shall not only the vision of the
God to see the right, but the
God to work in accordance
with His plans for righting it. We can
accept with good grace so-called
defects which might strengthen sentiment, close
up our ranks and increase our numbers.
We can afford to be “defeated,” but
there are men in public office who can
not afford to try to defeat the principle
for which we stand.

The effect of the re-organization
which has started is that after
more two years is to relieve us of
any personal responsibility for the
passage of a local option bill, and
have it in the comfortable position
of being able to say, when
propositions to accept an amended or
modified bill come from real or pretended
friends, ‘This is not our movement.
We have no authority to concede away
the rights of the people. These great
organizations have indorsed and asked for
this thing. Amend it if you like;
that is your affair, but the question
will be up till the people get what they
want.”

Our Activity During the Session.

We shall, of course, endeavor to get
the matter in the most favorable
light before every member of the
legislature, but the most important work
will be done outside. There is proposed
a subtle, elastic, comprehensive method of
exercising the unqualified right of
the people to close saloons where they
are not wanted. We do not intend to
assume the initiative position of asking a
favor of the legislature on the
implied ground that we must show result
or go out of business. The more sensible
plan is to lay it firmly before
the people the existence of the right,
the importance, the reason it has
been withheld, and the attitude toward it
of the men who want their votes.

This plan takes longer to show
results, but they mean more and last
longer. They shall refuse to be stampeded.
We shall be unimpressed alike of
the threats of our friends, the enemy, and the
entreaties of our friends, the impartial, and
while keeping something solid
under our feet, shall proceed steadily,
strong in the conviction that in the
fullness of time there will come a day
when the question of writing permanently
on the statute books of this
state a declaration of independence on the
saloon question will be the burning
issue in Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

List of Men of All Parties.

It will be remembered that in the
year for the election of senators in the
odd-numbered districts. We have
placed an “S—” before the name of
every candidate for the senate, thus:
S—George William Dixon. All names
not so designated are those of candidates
for the lower house.

First District.

Republican—

S—George William Dixon, 321 Michigan
Av., Chicago.

Democratic—

S—Edward J. Wade, 5534 Michigan
Av., Chicago.

S—George William Dixon. All names
not so designated are those of candidates
for the lower house.
I L L I N O I S S A N I T A L - S A L O N E A G E.

American Anti-Saloon League.

Motor:

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

President.

Luther B. Wilson, D. D., Washington, D. C.

General Superintendent.

H. E. Russell, D. D., LL. D., Columbus, O.

Rev. E. E. Diawidt, Washington, D. C.

Rev. E. C. Nichols, Baltimore, Md.


Director.

Rev. E. C. Dunn, D. D., Vice-President, Freeport, Ill.

Rev. John Wright, 220 Columbia Ave., West, Chicago.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Secretary, R. E. Tierney, Champaign.

STATE OFFICERS.

Rev. Horace Reed, D. D., President, Decatur.

Rev. C. E. Dunn, D. D., Vice-President, Freeport.


Rev. J. D. Logan, Danville.


C. W. Guice, Esq., Champaign.


Rev. J. A. Allard, Keithsburg.


H. W. Cooper, Esq., Moline.

Rev. George M. Broach, Georgetown.

Rev. George R. Griffin, Charleston.


Rev. C. E. Mendelville, D. D., Chicago.

Rev. George H. Kregel, Elgin.


Rev. William Burgess, Chicago.

Rev. Robert L. Wilson, Joliet.

Rev. George M. Ross, Joliet.


Rev. Edward F. Mitchell, Mt. Carmel.

Vol. 3 November, 1902. No. 10

Entered at the Post-office at Springfield as second-class matter.

GREAT ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.

Beginning with the evening of Monday, December 1st, there will be held in Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, Rev. P. A. Baler, superintendent, a great Anti-Saloon congress, meetings in the Board of Trade Auditorium. The best speakers have been secured for this conference, which will conclude its sessions on the evening of December 3rd. Men of national and international reputation will speak authoritatively upon subjects with which their names are especially associated in the public mind. Of special interest will be the School of Methods on Local Option, How Secured, and How Enforced, which will be held at 2 p.m. each day.

Immediately at the close of this session, as many as possible of the workers will proceed to Washington, D. C., where the National Anti-Saloon League will hold its convention, or the annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon League, will be held December 9-11, inclusive.

The state superintendents will meet for their conference in Washington on Friday and Saturday, December 5th and 6th, while others who go on to attend the convention proper will be able to use this time in seeing the sights or taking the rapid transit.

If a sufficient number can be got from Illinois it will probably be possible to secure rates clear through to the superintendent district in every other city, which means to be of assistance in cases of difficulties. We should make a special effort to attend these two meetings for the sake of the encouragement which will come with the broader outlook.

We are in the eve of a new era in temperance history, so the Mississippi Valley states will probably, by the logic of events, be pushed into the position of leadership. The companionship of the Conference and its assets and influence will be increased by the temperance committee of these states.

Ministers half fare permits will be good as far east as Columbus, and we are practically assures that if a special company can be made up from Columbus the half rates will be made for the remainder of the trip.

THE CROWNING OF TWO YEARS' WORK.

The Great Churches of Illinois at Last Commanded to the Policy of Helping Themselves on the Anti-Saloon League Basis.

In the October issue we gave the resolutions adopted by the State Christian Missionary Convention at Jacksonville on Sept. 10, and in an earlier number we gave the resolutions of the State Congregational Convention, held in May. Since the Christian Convention we have visited and spoken at the following sectional meetings:

Sept. 18, Northern Illinois United Brethren Conference at Lebanon.

Sept. 19, Central Illinois Methodist Conference at Streator.

The address made possible through re-adjustment of program. Your Conference last year endorsed the local option bill. This year it endorsed the Anti-Saloon League movement and the local option bill and recommended that the names of the temperance committees be sent to our office for the purpose of co-operation.

The resolutions adopted in the Eastern District, Sept. 15, 1903, are significant of the growth and success of the movement, and the enthusiasm of the organizers in the Eastern District is as marked as any in the State. The spirit and energy which have characterized the work in the Eastern District should be a sufficient incentive to the officers of the State to give the necessary energy and time to make the work a success.

M. R. Harris Resigns.

Rev. Edward A. Harris, of Normal, has resigned his commission as field secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League.

A N O U N C E M E N T.

The Anti-Saloon League has been organized in Champaign and Urbana. Several hundred of the leading citizens have joined it. Interest is daily growing, and interesting meetings are being held.

M r. Harris resigns.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

COOK COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

It is gratifying to all good citizens to know that the Legislative Voters' League regards its battle for clean and honest representation as not half won. Some well-intentioned people misunderstand the purposes and work of the league, and it hardly needs saying that folly, malice, and hubbub are arrayed against it; but all this, being perfectly natural, is not permitted to have a disheartening effect on those interested in improving the character of this county's delegation to the legislature.

The controversy between Mr. Cole and the Prohibitionists is a tempest in a teapot. It must be acknowledged that the candidates named by the Prohibitionists are as a rule excellent, upright and earnest citizens. If they could be elected, the enforcement of the laws would be one of the good and pleasant duty. But the league is not a societies for the mere contemplation and admiration of the good and the true. It has definite practical objects. It is after substantial results, and is properly "out to pick winners." It places its confidence in whose integrity or fidelity to the people there is any question, but it would be preposterous for it to hold away from candidates and eligible spoilsmen and rogues to profit by a policy of quit soliciting or utopian reform. Mr. Cole's statement in explanation of the league's guiding principles and methods is entirely satisfactory.

This, however, is parenthetical. What honest and intelligent men are really interested in is the net result of the effort toward reforming the legislature. Mr. Cole's analysis of the situation is full of encouragement. There are 284 candidates in the thirteen senatorial districts of Cook county—seventy-five for the state senate, and 149 for the assembly. Of these candidates only seventy-three can be elected, while the number of those who have any chance of election is 118. With regard to these "possibilities" Mr. Cole says: "After careful investigation we are able to dismiss these 118 candidates who have a chance into three classes. There are fifty-six in the first class, all good men; there are twenty in the second class, men of ordinary calibre, but likely to turn out well if elected; thirty in the third class, sixteen of whom have notoriously bad records, either in the legislature or in other public positions."

It is not at all extravagant to say that this exceptionally favorable showing is largely due to the moral influence and actual effort of the Legislative Voters' League. It is now the voters' turn. By disregarding partisan labels and irrelevant considerations, by registering and voting for 21, clean, honest men, they can insure the complete success of the undertaking that is so essential to the county's well-being and progress. The next legislature, remember, may be called upon to settle the all-important question of constitutional revision or amendment.

SUNDAY APPOINTMENTS FILLED.

The Superintendent has filled the following Sunday appointments since the last report:

- 24th, morning, Clayton union meeting of Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Christian Churches, held in the Methodist Church.
- 25th, evening, Chapin, union meeting of Christian, Methodist, and Methodist Protestant Churches, held in the Christian Church.
- 26th, morning, Keithsburg union meeting, held in the Methodist Church.
- 27th, evening, Aledo, union meeting of Presbyterian, Methodist, and United Presbyterian, held in the Methodist Church.
- 28th, morning, Henryville union meeting, held in the Congregational Church.
- 29th, evening, Brighton union meeting, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, held in the Methodist Church.
- 30th, morning, Chicago, Third Congregational Church of Oak Park, evening, Fulton Street Methodist, City.
- 31st, morning, Buffalo, Methodist Church.
- 1st, evening, Mechanicsburg, union meeting of Methodist and Christian Churches, held in the Christian Church.
- 2nd, morning, First Baptist church.
- 3rd, morning, Congregational Church.
- 4th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 5th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 6th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 7th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 8th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 9th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 10th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.
- 11th, morning, Central Presbyterian Church.

IT IS YOUR WORK.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is a union of the moral forces of the state against the saloon. It is a responsible agency and offers a practical plan. The passage of its local option bill which will allow the people to control the saloon by direct vote is your work. Results will be accomplished in proportion to the amount contributed to pay expenses.

Fill out and send in the blank below.

---

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Subscription Blank.

I approve the omni-partisan and interdenominational 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
Date
Street Address
County
Town

"THE EMANCIPATOR" will be sent to all contributors. Payment of the entire amount at once will be accepted, provided in one installment or more per month may be paid monthly if desired. All subscriptions to be paid in four quarterly installments, unless otherwise specified.
LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

(Continued from page three.)

Henry W. Austin, 217 Lake st., Oak Park.
Abe Davis, 114 Fowler st., Chicago.

Democratic—
S. Rose C. Hall, 309 S. Scoville av., Oak Park.
George Emmick, 125 Dear st., Chicago.
John S. Clark, 2227 Grand av., Chicago.

Prohibitory—
W. H. Blanch, 208 N. Robey st., Chicago.

Socialist—
S. W. A. Arenens, 605 N. Campbell av., Chicago.
George Keop, 805 N. Campbell av., Chicago.
Single Tax—
S. E. Meyers, 665 N. Robey st., Chicago.

Guthfield Thieme, 611 Evergreen st., Chicago.

Twenty-fourth District.

Republican—
Julius R. Rockman, Deland, answered by clerk in charge of correspondence "in favor of new majority rule.
John H. Lippenthal, Dalton City. (Yes.)

Democratic—
Rev. Severson, Moline.

Prohibitory—
T. L. Erdvlas, Urbana.

Republican—
John Peterson, 343 N. Fullerton av., Chicago.

Democratic—
S. Frederick McClellan, 166 N. Rockwell st., Chicago.
Frank Landmesser, 1841 S. Halsted st., Chicago.
Ignatius W. Campbell, 157 Johnson av., Chicago.

Prohibitory—
Amos Dresser, Jr., 917 N. Dearborn st., Chicago.

Single Tax—
S. J. G. Rapp, 106 Western av., Chicago.
Leopold Kohrer, 363 N. 42d st., Chicago.

Twenty-sixth District.

Republican—
J. A. Owen, LaRoi. (Yes.)
John A. Montelino, Picher City. (Yes.)

Democratic—
John E. Heffernan, 106 E. Front st., Bloomington.

Prohibitory—
Frank L. Gannon, Normal. (Yes.)

Socialist—
Frank Feuer, Normal.

Ind. Democratic—
John T. Hickey, Chenoa. (Yes.)

Twenty-seventh District.

Republican—
Albert Glade, 9 N. Curtis st., Chicago.

Democratic—
S. Stanley H. Kunz, 635 Noble st., Chicago.
Patrick T. Harmon, 374 Wabansia av., Chicago.
Joseph S. Gehlkhiewicz, 674 Milwaukee av., Chicago.
Daniel V. McDonough, 84 S. Centre av., Chicago.

Prohibitory—
S. C. W. Yerker, 766 Girard av., Chicago. (Yes.)
J. E. Cour, 316 Washington boul., Chicago. (Yes.)

Socialist—

Single Tax—

Independent—
Frank Deatherage, 474 Fulton st., Chicago.

Republican—
Frederick Duffy, 42 Ogden av., Chicago.

Ind. Democratic—
Albert F. Singer, 499 Milwaukee av., Chicago.

Republican—
Carl Swagert, Weldon.
Arthur J. Gallagher, Decatur.

Republican—
James M. Gray, 525 W. William st., Decatur.
Samuel E. Edwards, Keeney.

Prohibitory—
John Kissack, Farmer City. (Yes.)

Democratic—
Homer J. Tice, Greenview. (Not answered.)

Democratic—
John A. Petree, Greenview.
Henry E. Elliott, Kilbourne.

Prohibitory—
John H. Everett, Tehama. (Not answered.)

Democratic—
S. Martin A. DeLaay, 537 Cleveland av., Chicago.

Single Tax—
John C. Whetzel, 402 Chicago st., Chicago.

Democratic—
S. Louis Anderson, 1459 Kilburn st., Chicago.

Prohibitory—
S. John K. Ranslau, 508 W. Howell st., Chicago.

Democratic—
S. Robert Bas, 502 Black Hawk st., Chicago.

Single Tax—
S. Oscar C. Hedges, 871 Seminary av., Chicago.

Public Ownership—
H. A. Walker, 150 Oakdale av., Chicago. (Yes.)

Thirteenth District.

Republican—
S. Oriel F. Berry, Carthage.
Lawrence Y. Moore, Macomb. (Believe in "local option on question of license or no license.)
Everett C. Hardin, Morrison.

Democratic—
S. Marion B. Welsh, Blandinsville.
S. John A. Calp, Carthage.

William McKinley, 301 E. Broadway av., Morrison.

Prohibitory—
S. John B. Ulrich, Blandinsville.
Richard E. For, Pesotum.

Thirty-third District.

Republican—
S. Levi C. McCabe, Rock Island.
Lawrence M. Magli, Moline.
Charles A. Sammon, Sherrard.

Democratic—
S. Otis V. Mowry, Sherrard.
W. W. Moore, 1201 5th st. Place, Moline.

George A. Cook, Aledo.

Prohibitory—
S. William Leach, Moline.
Mileham L. O'Hara, Stronghurst. (Yes.)

Socialist—
W. W. Murray, Cable.

P. J. Carlson, 1259 2d st., Rock Island.

Thirty-fourth District.

Republican—
S. D. Miller, Casey.
Carl Burgett, Cameron.

Democratic—
W. A. Craig, Mattoon.


Prohibitory—
S. David N. Boyce, Tuscola. (Yes.)

Republican—
S. Charles H. Hughes, Dixon.

John H. Davis, Sterling.

Charles A. Wetherbee, Sterling.

Democratic—
S. Henry F. Gebart, West Brooklyn.

Caleb C. Johnson, Sterling.

Prohibitory—
S. Joseph H. Keigle, Sterling.

Democratic—
Fremont D. Luhman, Franklin Grove. (Yes.)

Labor Party—
Frederick R. Hanlon, 24 College av., Dixon.

Thirty-sixth District.

Republican—
William Schlegel, 100 Jefferson st., Quincy.

Democratic—
Jack Green, Camp Point.

D. E. Webster, Pleasant Hill.

Prohibitory—
George W. Gibbons, Barry. (Yes.)

Thirty-seventh District.

Republican—
S. Genora B. Gardner, Mendota.
William P. Jarman, Sterling.
THE EMANCIPATOR.

such action consistent with our general policy.

In some districts all the candidates with a chance to win are equally satisfactory. In others they are equally unsatisfactory. In others a recommendation would not change the result.

The absence of a specific recommendation does not necessarily indicate ignorance in the central office of the real situation, though it is true that the pressing importance of the development of our party, as evidenced by public sentiment during the coming session in favor of the desired legislation that will not materially affect an issue in succeeding elections, and the limited means at hand for the accomplishment of the ends in view, has precluded a careful investigation into the situation in many districts.

We refer the friends of local option in Cook County to the reports of the Legislative Voters League. We consider that its work has been carefully and conscientiously done. It goes without saying that men who have honesty and ability will be more favorable to sane legislation in the interests of the people than the few who lack one or both of these qualifications.

"Plump" Three Votes.

It is reasonable to expect every Anti-Saloon man, whose party candidates for the legislature are not favorable to the local option bill, to vote for opposing or independent candidates, in accordance with the very sensible policy recommended even by the saloon, of refusing to support as representatives those men with whom they know they do not represent them, but we would further suggest that if an Anti-Saloon voter's party has two nominees for the lower house and one of them is highly satisfactory in every particular and the other, while not notoriously bad, does not stand for the highest ideals of citizenship, the three votes should be "plumped" for the better man. This will not be a vote against the party but will put a premium upon character and qualifications. If 1,000 men should do this in a district that is safe in event, thus placing the better man 3,000 votes ahead of his running mate, the lesson would not be lost the next time the managers of the party in that district desire to pick a strong candidate. The way to get what we want is to put a premium on it. Defeat the Special Representatives of Saloon Interests.

FIFTH DISTRICT—The election of Michael E. Hunt to notoriously misrepresent the 5th District of Chicago was possible last time under the minority representation system. The Legislative Voters League of Cook County has after careful examination of the field endorsed Mr. O. W. Stewart, national chairman of the Prohibition party, who is running on the platform of enforcing the law in prohibition territory, initiative and referendum, home rule for Chicago, public ownership, cheap service in county and state government and economy in public appropriations, as the man who, all things considered, has the best chance of defeating Mr. Hunt.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Henry W. Meeteren, also a minority candidate, should be credited on the strength of his endorsement by the Liquor Dealers' organ as a representative of the saloon interests.

We have previously spoken of Augustus W. Nobe, one of the regular Republican candidates for the lower house. He was chairman of the last committee on License and Miscellaneous, and was especially commended by the Liquor Dealers' Association for his discretion in dealing with measures prejudicial to liquor interests. He has a high standing in common with Anti-Saloon people.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT,—This district is overpopulated by the Republican and the two majority candidates are reported to be thoroughly satisfactory to the friends of decency and good government. Mr. John A. Montain was a member of the last house and was found upon the right side of all questions involving a moral issue. He is a member of the last house and was found upon the right side of all questions involving a moral issue. He is a native of this district in for the minority position. Col. John F. Heffernan, to whom we have referred in previous issues, has been re-nominated. The champion of Fair Play speaks of him as the man who "so ably represented the liquor trade in the last legislature." The President of the Liquor Dealers' Association refers to him as the man who assisted the legislative committee in the accomplishing of most valuable results. He is a son of the people and insists that the lawmakers of the state are elected to fill a charter for this state a charter for the state of Illinois. He is a danger to the public welfare. His election would be a menace to good citizenship, although some very strong arguments are working in favor of the account of the service which he is able to render in behalf of very worthy interests. He is a man of every qualification for the ticket, to the state of Illinois.

Mr. John T. Hickey, of Champaign, is running as an independent Democratic candidate. Mr. Hickey has been interested in the saloon business in the past and in his platform declares in favor of raising the license as the best means of dealing with the traffic. It would be well for Anti-Saloon democrats in the McLean-Ford-Ward district to consider whether or not this result, if not successfully opposed by the candidate of this independent candidacy, if supported to any considerable extent, will not be enough to elect a man and prevent the election of a man avowedly opposed to the saloon.

Mr. Frank L. Gaston, of Normal, is the prohibition candidate. He has in times past said some very severe things about the Anti-Saloon League, but we cherish no sentiment on that score and believe if we were an Anti-Saloon democrat in the 22d District we would "plump" three votes for Mr. Gaston, and if we were an Anti-Saloon republican in the same territory we believe we should consider very carefully whether we could not afford to spare him one vote for the sake of beating Heffernan.

UNFORTUNATE IN HIS FRIENDS, PERHAPS.

The Champion of Fair Play comes out in a strong endorsement of H. S. Rounteul, the Republican candidate for the 9th district in the Ninth district of Chicago, on the ground that "the man who so gallantly fought for the better tax deserves the vote and support of every saloonkeeper and drinker of beer on the North Side."
Liquors Dealers Meet.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION AT DECATUR.

Saloon Protective Association in Flourishing Condition—
Extract From Reports.

The Illinois Recall Liquor Dealers Protective Association held its twenty-third annual convention at Decatur, Sept. 20th, the effective work during the past year of the damaging material contained in their reports and publications has made them careful, but this year's reports contain many things of interest. We reprint extracts, but forbear much comment.

The following are the first paragraphs in the authorized report of the Convention as given in the Champion of Fair Play:

"The Liquor Dealers State Protective Association of Illinois is purely a business man's society organized for the express purpose of protecting the interests of those engaged in the sale of liquor in the State of Illinois. They have been over twenty years old and has accumulated a fund of over twelve thousand dollars. It has during that time rendered assistance to thousands of its members who have been unjustly persecuted by temperance fanatics, who have carefully watched the interests of the trade at large by preventing objectionable enactments from becoming law at each session of the Legislature at Springfield."

The following statement is from the President's report as given in this official organ:

Expecting Trouble.

"There has been no session of the Legislature since our last convention, but we must bear in mind that the Legislature will convene this winter, and we may well expect the usual en-slaught of our innumerable enemies, the temperance fanatics, and by some of our so-called friends, who are unscrupulous enough to hold their power for injury only. As a rule, as a threat by which they hope to reap financial benefit. No better course can be adopted than that of eternal vigilance and close discipline in the organization. You will be advised from headquarters of the dangers which threaten you, from time to time, and the means pointed out of meeting the threats and danger and overcoming hostility."

A Big "Slush" Fund.

"On November 1, 1901, with the consent of the Advisory Board, your Treasurer purchased Bloomington City saving bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, to the amount of $2,300, of which about $800 falls due each year, on which interest has been paid up to Oct. 1, 1906, amounting to $74.25."—Auditor's Report.

Avoid Publicity by Compromising Suit.

"There has been fewer suits brought against members of the Association during the past year than has been the case for several preceding years. This I attribute as being almost wholly due to a more perfect condition of our organization and a better understand-

ing on the part of our members of the harsh terms of the Dram Shop Act, enabling them to more intelligently manage their business under the terms of the law. Until the last few years it has seen the policy of the Association to make a fight in every instance where a member was attacked in court. A wiser policy and more successful in the administration has grown up and been generally adopted during the last year. They are in the policy of compromise when it can safely be done."

"In view of the fact that we have been twenty-three years in existence, it is to be regretted that so many cities and towns in the State are unorganized. I attribute this to the fact that in the past we have been, poorly, too careful of our funds, and have failed to let the outside world know of the good work that we have accomplished."

"I would recommend that a Convention Instructive Committee be sent a copy of the proceedings to every retail liquor dealer in the State of Illinois, at the least possible cost."—President's Report.

The Secretary Talks.

"To the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Liquor Dealers Protective Association, are regretfully saluting you. Gentlemen:—In submitting my annual report as your Secretary, it is with pleasure that I draw your attention to the large increase in our membership, which seems to be general with all our Associations, not only in Cook County, but throughout the State. This increase may be attributed to the growing interest that the trade is taking in the work of our organizations. The report you are to hear speaks of a bright future, when, we trust, all those engaged in our business may become affiliated with this organization."

"For several years it has been agitated that in view of our fine surplus that the dues of this Association should be reduced from $1.00 to $1. I have carefully considered this matter, and after looking into our financial affairs, have concluded that such action would be destroying the very foundation of this Association, as you know a life treasury is our only safeguard."

"Supt. Baker of Ohio tells us that the Ohio Liquor Dealers Association is not bothered with any surplus to invest, and we anticipate a different report after the A. S. L. work is nine years old in that state."

Stand by Their Friends, as Usual.

"I would remind you that within the next few weeks the state Legislature will be selected. Our enemies the Anti-Saloon League, and various other similar organizations, have been preparing for this battle for some months and have boasted of the bills they expect to have passed during the coming session of the Legislature. I would warn you to be on your guard and to use your power in your several districts to secure the election of liberal-minded men. Among the many seeking re-election this year are many who have been most friendly to our cause in the past. They are being opposed by our enemies, and we must stand by our rights and see that they should render them some assistance, and I would advise that this Convention instruct your State Board to render their friends reasonable assistance in their fight."

Resolve that They Are Respectable.

"We claim the liberty to stand before the business world as a men with all a man's rights, and we judge by a term paper of the prices we sell, rather than by a false accusation uttered by narrow minded individuals, based upon mistaken convictions drawn from false premises."

We again assert that we are under the law recognized as business men, we assert that in no case should we be as an agent in business properly as in no case engaged in any other line of business. We claim that no more quarrelsome people exists as a class than saloonkeepers. We maintain that no fathers in any line of business take greater pride in the mental, moral and education of their children than do the saloonkeepers, and that their children are as high a class of capable citizens as are the children of others in other lines of business or the children of fathers in professional life. We demand that we be protected and aided in our efforts to stem the tide of trusts and combinations which are strangling all legitimate business competition, and arrogating to itself the absolute control of market supplies and the coming and going of man."

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

What a cheap, transparent attempt to obscure the issue!

The Attorney Outlines Policy.

"In most places when a liquor dealer is brought into court, the first question by the prosecutor is whether or not the man is a member of the organization or not. And in all cases, when we can answer the question in the affirmative, unusual consideration is shown. They recognize the fact that we seek to elevate the character of our business. And while we mutually protect each other we exercise a control over our members in favor of good citizenship and the lawful conduct of our business. The past year has not carried with it much litigation. Much of the work of your law department has been of an advisory nature, and your matters referred to me by your Secretary."
EVERY CHURCH TO RALLY FOR LOCAL OPTION

Recommendation of Far-Reaching Significance for Concerted Discussion Throughout State.

Springfield Pastors Again Lead

Time is Ripe for General Advance All Along the Line.

On November 17 the Springfield Ministerial Association issued the call printed below, which has been in contemplation for some time.

The text of the address is its own best explanation of the fact that it was noticed in all the Chicago papers and handled generally throughout the state by the status quo forces, to encourage the growing recognition on the part of the newspapers of the significance of the Anti-Saloon movement. We believe that in moral and ultimate political effect this address will prove to have been one of the most important movements in the temperance history of this state.

The great churches have committed themselves to the Anti-Saloon League movement. The pastors of the capital city have proposed a dignified movement looking towards crystallization of sentiment. The value of this movement and the benefit derived from it now depend entirely upon the earnestness and fidelity of individual pastors, especially those in county seats.


To the Pastors of Illinois, Greeting:

In view of the hearty response to our address of last year to the pastors of the state and the singularly favorable reception during during 1902 of the several denominational conventions in favor of the Anti-Saloon League and the co-operation of the churches in securing it, we believe that the time has come for a demonstration of the growing strength and intensity of temperance sentiment among Christian people, and that the approaching session of the General Assembly of Illinois offers an opportunity for crystallizing public sentiment in favor of this menitlely fair and American proposition of direct majority rule on the saloon question.

Therefore, the members of the Springfield Ministerial Association recommend that all churches in the state, and especially those in Springfield, give the matter serious consideration, and that a representative of the church be present at the meeting of the General Assembly for the purpose of enacting a bill to be introduced in the legislature of the state, and that the members of the church are requested to be present at the meeting of the legislature, and join in a discussion of the question by the pastor, or under his direction.

1. The Anti-Saloon League as a mere agency for the co-operation of the members of all churches against the saloon, and its consequent dependence upon moral and financial support from interested individuals in order to accomplish results.

2. The issue now forced upon Christian people by the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers’ Protective Association.

3. The local option idea as the principle of self-government.

4. The proposed local option bill as a rallying point, and the first step in a sustained movement against the saloon.

5. The general campaign proposed by the Anti-Saloon League management as an effective means of securing it.

Such discussion is not proposed to take the place of a regular Anti-Saloon Sunday in each church, with an address by a special League worker, as recommended by various denominational conventions, but to concentrate upon it, and help establish it as an annual institution.

We direct that a copy of this action shall be sent by the secretary of this Association to the pastors of Chicago and to the pastors of every town and church in the state, with the request that they take appropriate action in accordance with these resolutions. The clergy of every city, town, or church in every county, or to all the pastors of their respective denominations, and take such steps as are deemed expedient, as steps, forward, bringing the people of the county, and that this Association be officially advised of such action.

We suggest that William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers’ Protective Association,

Springfield, Illinois, November 17, 1902.

J. B. Rogers, Secretary.

O. C. Clark, President.

Our many engagements in the field do not permit us to begin the preparation of each month’s letter at this time in advance, but at this writing we have already received responses to the letter sent out by the Springfield secretary from two county seat pastors who were even to bring the matter to the attention of the others. One pastor says that “prohibition without a party amounts to nothing.” The other says “we can do nothing now and will be in meetings in January.”

1000 people hear what he has to say. In addition, a number of the strongest pastors of Chicago have already personally assured us of their cooperation. These things give us heart and help deepen the conviction that it is the strong, aggressive, far-seeing, influential pastors of growing churches who are doing the real temperance work in the country and that there is a relation and effect existing between these facts.

Outline For Discussion on January 16th.

We submit herewith a brief suggestive outline, based on the subject embraced in the Springfield call. We hope in connection, attempt no replication but will simply call attention to other articles in this issue or to back numbers of The Emancipator, which will be furnished on receipt of stamp.

1. The Anti-Saloon League as a mere agency, the co-operation of the members of all churches against the saloon, and its consequent dependence upon moral and financial support from interested individuals in order to accomplish results.

2. The issue now forced upon Christian people by the Illinois Retail Liquor Dealers’ Protective Association.

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4. The proposed local option bill as a rallying point, and the first step in a sustained movement against the saloon.

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SPECIAL NUMBER.

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As Immediate, Impressive Need.
**HINTS TO ILLINOIS WORKERS**

Timely Suggestions for the Struggle of the Next Four Months.

The interest of Illinois temperance people centers on the meeting of the general assembly, which begins Jan. 1, and will probably continue about four months. Efforts put forth by the secretary of the national saloon-keepers' organization have been successful in having the retail liquor trade of the state declared a monopoly. This will have the beneficial effect of protecting the temperance movement. The law now in force is not a perfect one, but it has accomplished much and has been very beneficial.

The liquor trade is on the move. They have been forced to make some changes in their methods of operation, and these changes have been in favor of the temperance movement. The liquor dealers are trying to meet the law and are making efforts to reduce their costs. They are also trying to keep the public from buying their goods. The trade is in a state of flux, and the temperance movement is making progress.

**What is it?**

The ideas of the Anti-Saloon League are being widely discussed, and have been lately the subject of a series of articles in a local newspaper. These ideas are being carried to the people of Illinois from a detective agency to a total abstinence society. The Anti-Saloon League is simply an agency of the church for the suppression of liquor. It is a movement that is being carried on by a few prominent citizens, the first thing in Illinois being the passage of a local option law.

**Why Now?**

"We do not need more laws so much as we need to have the enforcement of those that we now have." This is the attitude of the people from Illinois who are not doing anything on the prohibition question. The people who are doing something are the ones who are making progress. The people of Illinois are effectively enforcing the laws that are on the books.

Even though the council did not dare to vote on a bill for the express of popular will to the contrary, the state legislature is meeting at the present time. It is of the utmost importance that we keep our fingers on the pulse of the people, and see that we are doing the right thing.

**Reason for Country Feature.**

Objection is made that the county is not a proper unit for local option. As it stands now, the county is the unit of government, and is the only unit that has the power of taxing for the support of schools, hospitals, and other public institutions. It is the unit for taxation purposes for the support of the poor, insane, and criminals, the county has been the subject of much discussion. The county is the largest unit of government that is subject to popular control.

**Anti-Saloon Sunday.**

It would not be proper to use the regular day of the week for anti-saloon purposes, as it is the day for Sabbath observance. The regular day of the week is the day for rest and recreation. It is the day for the religious services of the church. It is the day for the family to come together and enjoy each other's company.

The plan of presenting the financial question is as free from objection as is possible. The plan is based on the principle of compulsory voting. The financial question will be taken at the regular time. At the close of the meeting, the collected money will be turned over to the treasurer, who will then take it to the bank. The amount collected will be deposited in the bank, and the funds will be used for the support of the church. The plan is a sound one, and should be adopted.
desire, sign as individuals. The cards are then collected and the money collected from the people up mail individually.

We are crippled by insufficiency of working force, but the number of men that we have does not depend entirely on the number of churches open. If: before the Bill Voluntarily voted open their churches to keep another man busy, then we can secure the others in the same way. If we knew in advance that a church will be open, we can plan accordingly.

Do you not answer our letters? The League is recognized by your church. Why not support the League. Let us rush their work in the interests of economy of time and expenses.

The Bill is Fair.

At this time we deem it proper to take this opportunity to explain certain actions which have been urged against the local option bill. Most of the objections that have been disposed of in our former statements, we will then take up in this address.

We do not claim that the bill is perfect, but we simply propose it as the best thing of its kind yet seen. We have endeavored to make it represent the temperance sentiment of the whole State. It is fair and straightforward. There are no unfair advantages or opportunities. It is in no sense a partial measure. A similar special act, as in its present form, or as in its present condition, will be offered in the coming session of the Legislature. In the League, as individuals, in no way of those who either read it at all, or only hastily. We, as a League, will not satisfy any individual. If it were to be made or not made, the act of this State is a comprehensive and practically perfect measure than would have been the idea of any church in the interest of the general welfare.

We have a number of hostile critics and some friends who insist that the bill will work out a worse evil than that which may be permitted a few empty words. We like to see Christian men absolutely strait and not to be like wise men strain so hard after an ostensible pop of public opinion as they do, vacillate and distrust. The men who have accomplished results are men who do not think that the new society can be broken up by such mob-squeak as to refuse to take advantage of the results of victory or defeat, but it is won on a clear-cut issue. We are too busy to waste our time in arguments with new ways to argue with. The kind of men will not oppose the saloon because they have a personal influence and their possibility of doing good, the saloon does not, and we say on this point is purely for the benefit of the church. All the men are honestly in doubt on the proposition. For the men, every consideration, every shall not weary in efforts to satisfy their just demands.

In the first place, no local option law ever can be in the sense that some of which our friends seem to want. Originally in its form, in the organization, the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor. Now, most governments, in any form. In this country, we have the license system. Anybody who complies with the territorial license laws may receive a dray-shop of any kind of nonintoxicating liquor, as simply providing for local prohibition of the license laws. It is difficult to do the one thing, and in the other way all that is necessary to is to impose the local option. All the county is secured by the vote of those who posse.

One time, the county said, "If, when a county votes for 'licenses,' a town, the county, the municipality within that county may prohibit 'licences' within its own precincts in order to be in keeping with the fair," the bill ought to provide that when a county votes for the license, that the county municipality should have the privilege of voting for the local option. For that reason we voted for the amendment to it and were unable enough to remove it, and we simply voted for it. We voted for the option to stand upon the bill. The bill does not provide for license or machinery for that now. All that the people want is a right to vote to effective and purely.

The original draft of the bill was put up open to criticism on purely restrictive form. But we have received such uniform approval of that draft from prominent and well-known judges that we are nice and good enough, with the assurance that it is fair.

Special Conference Legislative Committees

The Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appointed the following resolutions in addition to its endorsement of the League:

- Resolved: That in co-operation with other Conferences of this State we appoint ten members of this body to aid the Anti-Saloon League in procuring approval of the bill for prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the advancement of the moral interests of our State, said committee to be as follows:


League and Gospel Temperance

An awakening on the question of gospel temperance has been noticeable at the conferences and denominations gathered in this conference. It is necessary to be in the structure of the Anti-Saloon League, but the importance of the need seemed to be to devise some means of bringing this question more in the forefront of public opinion. It is the proper function of the churches to create optimum temperance and its improvement, to attain to the highest standard of socially and it is the province of the Anti-Saloon League to do this, to make effective and secure the witnessing of the power which reflects it.
THE AMERICAN ISSUE


On January 1st this paper will be consolidated with THE AMERICAN ISSUE, under that name, and published weekly by the Anti-Saloon Publishing Company, from Chicago and Columbus, Ohio, and Indiana. The editor will continue as editor-in-chief of the paper which he has made such a power. The editor of this paper and Rev. E. G. Saunders, superintendent of the Indiana League, well known to Illinois people, will be associated with him.

For two years we have conducted THE EMANCIPATOR as an assistant in the re-organization work. With its completion this fall, there arose the need for a strong weekly journal which should be the worthy exponent of a victorious movement. We congratulate the anti-saloon people of Illinois on the arrangement we have been able to make.

The new weekly will be sent free for the balance of the year covered by their subscriptions to all persons who, since October 1, made a subscription of not less than 25c a month ($3.00 a year) to carry on the state work, and are paying same according to the terms of the subscription list. It will also be sent free to all other persons who have, since July 1, subscribed not less than $3.00 per year and paid the full amount in cash. Also to all other persons who have at any time during 1902, subscribed not less than 50c a month ($6.00 per year) and either paid the same in full or paid the quarterly payments as they came due. Notify us if you do not receive it.

Pastors or contributors to THE EMANCIPATOR, or subscribers to the work not entitled to the weekly AMERICAN ISSUE will receive the first number of each month for the unexpired portion of their time.

After January 1st THE AMERICAN ISSUE will be sent free to all persons who contribute to the state work a sum not less than 25c a month, or $3.00 a year. The increased expense of the weekly will necessitate dropping from the paper list those who do not pay promptly.

Single subscriptions for the paper alone will be received at this office at $1.00 per year. The price in clubs of ten or more sent to separate addresses at one postoffice will be 50c.

Papers may subscribe at the club rate of 50c.

No more effective temperance work can be done than to secure weekly visits of the right kind of an anti-saloon paper to Christian homes.

We have believed that the people of Illinois want the best and that you will sustain us in our efforts to supply it.

Address all correspondence about THE AMERICAN ISSUE to the Anti-Saloon League office in Springfield or Chicago.

December 1, 1902.
Actual Advantages of the "Federation" Idea in Practice.

We desire to call to the attention of our zealous friends over the country who are endeavoring to enforce laws, correct officials and destroy saloons by virtue of their own shrewdness, forceful personality and personal following, the considerate position into which we have come in Illinois. We have proposed that the Anti-Saloon League have an existence apart from the constituent bodies, the churches. To be consistent we offered to submit to the control of the churches as represented on a directory board. We felt convinced that the moral awakening of race is a bigger thing than any one man, or one man's movement.

The churches, by accepting our proposition, have fixed the status of the League. They assume the responsibility for results and we are released. They recognize that results can only be in proportion to means furnished and cooperation extended. We are responsible only for accomplishing, through leadership, what they make possible by furnishing the power. If results are not what might be hoped we can say fairly that greater effort on the part of the churches will of course result. General and vigorus sentiment.

It is possible that in some quarters there has been a fear that this frank proposition of being a mere agent involved loss of personal dignity and influence. We have not seen it.

We would rather be the servant of a commanding movement which compeis respect, than to be entirely independent and rattle around in a sphere of influence so limited that it embraces nothing of real consequence or reality.

We submit frankly to the churches that we were not asking to be made secure in our position, but we did ask for the recognition in the first instance, that we were not worried about it, that it was well that we should continue to lead the work in this state we knew that we would be the leader whom they wanted, and that if we were the proper person, the sooner we went out of the work the better, both for it and for us individually. We believe that consequent developments have proven this to have been a wise course.

There is another feature about our present situation in the state upon which we are congratulating ourselves, and that is that when pressure is brought upon us for amendment or possible mutilation of the proposed local option bill we can plead lack of authority, and simply say that these great denominational bodies have asked for this thing and that they want it, and that we are not empowered to concede away their rights. We thus escape the charge that we are obstinate.

It is to us that the best assurance of peace of mind that can come to an Anti-Saloon League superintendent to be firmly established upon a true federation idea, with the whole moral sentiment of the state as foundation, the only problem being public acceptance, instead of also being obliged to establish the right to exist.

Don't Skip a Single Article.

We think this, the last number of The Emancipator, the best we have prepared. There is not a single article in it without value. We suggest that it be preserved for reference. Its contents, together with others herein referred to will enable one to impart to others a comprehensive idea of the movement, and most instructive reflections. We have used much nonpareil in order to increase the quantity of matter. We call special attention to Dr. Jackson's vigorous articles taken from The American Issue. They will give a sample of what issue readers may expect.

Law Enforcement Fables.

I.

A certain householder, desiring a watch dog to protect his premises from thieves, purchased one from the captain of an organized band of burglars. At night, as might have been expected, his house was visited inconsiderably by the nattily dressed police officers. They kept him awake

II.

A second householder, who made a similar purchase, happened to hear the efforts made to gain entrance to his residence, and, picking up a long pointed pole that was in a convenient corner for such emergencies, immediately commenced to prod the dog in order to arouse him to sense of the situation in which he was being committed. The dog, however, considered the prodding to be the outrage and flew at the throat of the supposed master. MORAL: Temperance people think nothing of electing avowed saloon sympathizers, to make and execute laws against saloons.

Two Distinct Ideas of Reform.

There are two ideas of reform. One is the old "bureau" idea which involves an outdoor agency that should directly pay money we will do certain things. The fundamental principle of law that those acts requiring the exercise of discretion may not be legislated is based upon a fact in human nature. We cannot delegate the attributes of sovereignty. Attempts to do this have been failures in the past. There is no room for expecting different results in the future. The exponent of the bureau idea of reform must make good his promises or be regarded as a disgusted people who must now have a new man with a scheme.

The "federation" idea, which is so insistently supported by the greater men who never thought of it before, and whose simplicity we find is the greatest stumbling block to its completeness is based upon the idea of applying power directly, without the intervention of machinery to increase friction and dissipate force. Of course the church needs an agency in accomplishing results against the saloon, but she should directly control that agency and not to shirk responsibility by delegating responsibility to an outside organization.

AN IMMEDIATE, IMPERATIVE NEED.

We need at once, over and above the increasing subscriptions coming in at public meetings, $5,000 for work in the legislature of 1903. Results must be correspondingly unsatisfactory unless we have it. This money is needed to secure the consent of every pastor in the state to take up this discussion on January 25th. It is also to induce pastors and churches to appoint committees as recommended; also to get such committees to work and furnish them with supplies: it is needed to pay printing bills, buy stamps and do employ labor.

When the money runs out the work must stop. What do you want us to do? We will accomplish what you make possible.

One per cent. of the $5,000,000 annually paid by the saloon keepers of Illinois for the privilege of selling liquor, or $55,000, would carry on a magnificent, successful, influential Anti-Saloon League movement. Is this too much to ask of temperate people? It is only one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount that goes out in saloon bars in the state of Illinois annually.

According to the newspapers, some Chicago men with an appreciation of art as exemplified in music, have, for ten years, paid $55,000 annually to enable the Thomas Orchestra, of Chicago, to continue giving concerts at a loss to elevate the musical taste of the people. We mention this act of Christian philanthropy to show that we are ready to contribute for things they believe in. When Illinois Christian people become really interested in temperance, they will do likewise.

Recognition gained now means future power. The success of your movement is your success. Why should you not be interested? We must have large contributions or many small ones. We await your pleasure.
ADDITIONAL EDITORIAL NOTES

During November all but one or two of the leading churches of Peoria were open for a presentation of the Anti-Saloon League work. The superintendents spent three Sundays and Mr. White Call the four Sundays, reaching fourteen churches in all. The Peoria papers, as usual, have filled their fair accounts.

We recently addressed the Local Option Clubs of Champaign and Urbana. The best people of the twin cities, intelligent, reasoned and non-partisan, do not require a diagram and chart to convince them that there is no local option law in Illinois, or that one would be a very hardy thing to have around the premises. Tentative arguments were made for a presentation of the work in the leading churches in the near future.

We hope to live long enough to see the extinction of the fear on the part of the people that they will enforce something or somebody if they come into the Anti-Saloon League movement. We have submitted the proposition squarely that the people, especially the Christian people, are the League, and the lack of faith of some people in the efficacy of the movement on that basis is a great deal more uncomplimentary to themselves than anything we would dare say.

Leadership Without Dictation.

The ideas contained in our articles about the two ideas of reform, and the idea of federation of localities to be recommended to the pastors. The pastor who attempts to force his opinions on the people has only his own personal ideas as to how the work shall be done. But if, as the moral leader of his church, he declares that certain things are right and ought to be done and puts upon his lay members the responsibility for accomplishing results, offering to assist in any way that they desire, he is in an inconceivable position and has put his people to work instead of setting them to criticizing him.

The Proper Basis of Law Enforcement.

We feel that some of our friends often make a great mistake in rushing every lawbreaker by special or extra-official effort. Of course we believe, as we have always taught, that law enforcement work is of doubtful utility unless done as part of a broad plan to make itself ultimately necessary by actually correcting conditions. But we recognize that a man be punished for violating liquor laws, but it is much

in the regular way by the activity of the agencies which the people have constituted for that purpose.

The purpose of law enforcement work done by the proper reformers should never be simply to punish individuals. Its purpose should be to make violations impossible through inability. It should be by regular police officials, restrained and unswayed by popular public opinion. If temperance workers try to effect this punishment themselves by starting proceedings without due deliberation, a difference of opinion is often a disturbance of the methods employed, if based upon too much more serious. The guilt of the offenders is pretty much a nullity in this great issue. But if the evidence obtained is persistently made public and the tender made to the proper authorities, with the agreement that witnesses will be on hand when needed, every law abiding citizen will concede that those who violate the law ought to be punished and if officials do not act in the course of time they will be retired to private life, and a wave of public sentiment, and the result will be permanent progress.

An Economic Fraud.

We always urge that wherever detective or law enforcement work is undertaken by local parties that it is done by them as citizens in a private capacity, as representatives of the Anti-Saloon League or any other organization. Wisely considered reform work places the claims of the Antisaloon League and any other organization. Wisely considered reform work places the claims of the Antisaloon League and any other organization. We have been concerned at the existence of any particular party or group of people, but it has been shunted under his nose.

Maggot Citizenship.

We should especially urge that wherever detective or law enforcement work is undertaken by local parties that it is done by them as citizens in a private capacity, as representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and any other organization. Wisely considered reform work places the claims of the Antisaloon League and any other organization. We have been concerned at the existence of any particular party or group of people, but it has been shunted under his nose.

Growing Churches are Temporaneous Churches.

We have been all over the State of Illinois for the past three years, and have spoken in hundreds of churches of varying degrees of strength, of many denominations. We might have been able to claim to have seen thousands, even of ministers, either applaud the anti-saloon movement or defend or submit to it, some of whom, without fear of contradiction, we record it as a deliberate conviction that there is not a church in any part of Illinois today with which we are familiar which absolutely refuses to have anything to do with the temperance question. In a practical way that exists, any spiritual force in the community where it is located, and we are in such a community where there is a strong, sane, practical interest in temperance that is not growing. We submit this fact to the state, with the suggestion that it is based upon an opportunity for observation which is perhaps not possessed by any pastor in the state. Many men are more familiar with their own denominations than we are, but they recognize the field does not extend far outside of denominational

The Church’s Opportunity.

We have recently been impressed with the thought that the new Anti-Saloon League movement is the great opportunity of the church of this generation. It seems to us that the church is the great question confronting us. There is on the part of many men a positive distrust of the church and even hostility towards the church. Often this lack of interest, frequently it comes from the individual's misconception of what ought to be apparent truths, but there is no question about its being due in large measure to the failure of the church to grapple effectively with the saloon question. We submitted to some of the great denominational conventions this year that it is not enough to oppose the saloon—that we have reached a situation where the responsibility rests upon us to secure its complete suppression. The Anti-Saloon League offers, first, an opportunity to destroy the saloon which is the church's worst competitor for men's souls; second, it offers an opportunity to enlist in that effort the co-operative, conscientious citizen who is either a non-church man or an indifferent church member. If he becomes a real church member in furthering a great reform of this kind and learns the true spirit which today actuates the church as a whole, he will be interested to know what else he has to offer and be more ready to accept it as a Savior the Christ whom he proclaims.

Book of “Chalk Talks.”

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the merits of a book, “Chalk Talks,” by Sam Fickel of Chicago. The book contains fifty simple sketches that can easily be copied, together with suggestive accompanying verbal outlines, and is of special value to teachers, particularly of Sunday School work.

Mr. Fickel is one of our force of speakers, is a most acceptable representative of the League, and has addressed many audiences with local option addresses, illustrated by sketches from the book.


COURAGE NEEDED IN FIGHT AGAINST SALOON.

The accession of Theodore Roosevelt—wild-beast fighter, athlete, soldier, advocate of the "Square Deal," standard of democracy, in emphasizing to the youth and men of America his battle-cry, "Remember the Maine," it was a great inspiration. But courage, I know of no field where courage is more needed than in the battlefield of the liquor question. The fight against us is an awful one. Selfishness is against us; man against self. The half-civilized paganism of many of the communities in which we are working, the conscience of a supercilious religious culture, is against us. Sometimes we have the satisfaction of hearing that the Anti-Saloon League has made another successful conversion. The awful rum traffic with its limitless and uncountable millions of money, its vast and militantly able and licentiousness, against us.

To a narrow vision it sometimes seems that the leaders of the temperance struggle are wearing the black coats of a dark force as they carry on their work as if he stood, like Athens, in the cold, the same time he needs or that he could do it, we need not

be, that his body may fill the duties now devolving upon him, make a highway to the temple of
A Good Anti-Saloon Proposal.

A Christian who has an office in the French Legation, with a noble purpose in mind, has taken his stand for the day. A gentleman who looks to any cause for a place to work, and who has a real interest in the salvation of souls, decided to try farming as a way of making a living. He is a member of the Anti-Saloon League, and he is determined to fight the battle. He plans to walk up and down the gangplanks of the saloons, talking to the saloonkeepers about the League. He is a man who has been through the battle before, and he knows that the war is not going to be easy. He has been determined to fight the battle, and he will not stop until he wins.

The Anti-Saloon League is the most determined and the most powerful organization in the world. Its members are everywhere, and they are determined to fight the battle. They are determined to make sure that the saloons are closed down, and that the people are not forced to drink.

The League is determined to fight the battle, and it is determined to win. They are determined to make sure that the people are not forced to drink, and that the saloons are closed down. The League is determined to make sure that the people are not forced to drink, and that the saloons are closed down.

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Saloon Men on the Run.

Laws Can Be Enforced Where People are in Earnest.

Results of Beal Local Option in Ohio and Remonstrance Law in Indiana.

Temperance people have carried 8 towns down under the Beal law. Some of these towns might have been formed unprepared for it by our new municipal code. The saloon men fear it, are more afraid of the ward option for party purposes, but are still more afraid that if any harm comes to it the whole state will vote for prohibition.

In Indiana the blanket remonstrance decision of the Supreme Court has carried conscription into the state.

What the saloon men fight the Beal law?

It is a battle before it is won. We are the first to recognize the fact as to the liquor law, and the first to say that it is a battle that must be fought.

Just as much as ever sold under prohibition.

The saloon men are now in full operation. They have their names on the list of saloons, and are doing business as usual. They are not afraid to be seen in public. They are not afraid to be seen doing business.

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THE SECULAR PRESS AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Some Clean Journals Contributing to Good Citizenship.

Ignorance, Prurience and Whiskey Money a Strong Combination to Meet.

There has been a great change in the attitude of many newspapers in this state. The fact that the Associated Press, in its clients, the substance of the Springfield recommendations is significant of a growing apprehension of the possibilities of the movement.

However there are some papers which are usually for "saloons" and others that are at one time so much per line. The New Voice trapped to the Texas that were willing to sell news and advertising space for the insertion of anti-liquor matter. We have some little sheets and some that would not be expected to seek such company, regularly running some "boiler-plate" stuff about the laws being the most perfect that the ingenuity of man can devise, and similar rot, in an effort to forestall agitation as a local option. With a persistency worthy of a better cause, they assert that Illinois has a local option law, and that the Champion of Fair Play has not the orneriness to try. Dr. Jackson's article from the American Issue aptly characterizes this class.

We also print some extracts from the saloon attempts to circulate tracts, literature, as well as newspaper advertisements.

Stand by Temperance Papers.

An experienced newspaper man said to me this week: "Why don't the temperance people treat the newspapers as they are treated by the saloons? Why do they write to the editors, or try to get personal attacks in their columns, or give the saloon people the chance to answer their arguments?" The temperance people have no need to answer the attacks of the saloons, and it is not right for them to answer them.

Political and social reformers have a different attitude. They believe in education, and in the power of the press to influence public opinion. They believe in the right of the people to be informed, and in the right of the papers to express their opinions. They believe in the right of the papers to support their principles, and in the right of the papers to criticize the actions of the saloons. They believe in the right of the papers to express their opinions, and in the right of the papers to criticize the actions of the saloons.

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Educational Advertising.

"No, it is not to buy with the means of improving the sale of goods. But there is another way, which has appeared to many advertisers in this country, which is really too commonly employed--the use of arguments, not only in favor of the temperance cause, but also in favor of the prohibition system in general. This educational advertising, as it is called, would increase the sale of the blank to which public and private benefits are attached. The trade is not large, and it is relatively certain that whatever benefits the trade the whole industry would be a positive benefit to the public in general. The trade is not large, and it is relatively certain that whatever benefits the trade the whole industry would be a positive benefit to the public in general. The trade is not large, and it is relatively certain that whatever benefits the trade the whole industry would be a positive benefit to the public in general. 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