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THE Wisconsin Issue

VOLUME I

MADISON, WIS., NOVEMBER, 1905

Complete
NUMBER 1

Official Organ of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League
109 Miller Building, Milwaukee

Features of the Month

✕

History of the Wisconsin League

Political Bosses Dethroned

Superintendent T. M. Hare

Executive Officers Not Legislators

Editorial Greeting

The Record of a Month

World's Temperance Sunday

Epidemic of Law Enforcement

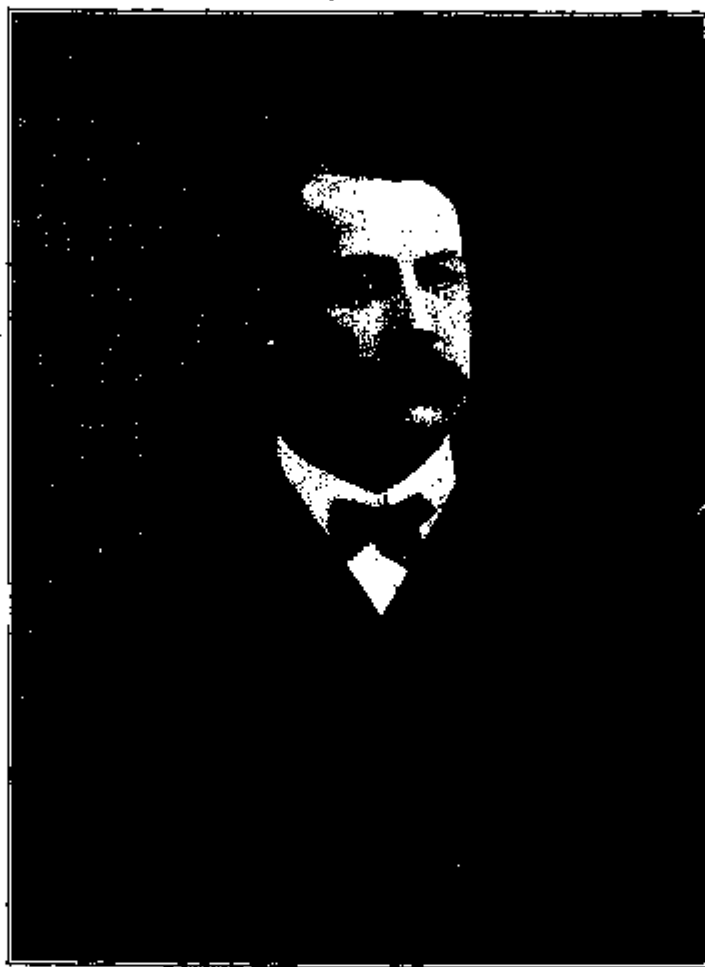
Latest Wisconsin Legislation

Saloonists Threaten Retaliation

The Civic League of Racine

A Mayor and a Man

An Express Company and the
Breweries



STATE SUPERINTENDENT T. M. HARE

The Keeley Cure

There is no physical restraint nor locks and bolts at a Keeley institute. No patient has ever been injured in any way by the Keeley Treatment, and the ridiculous impressions that it causes insanity, impairs virility and manhood, etc., etc., have not the slightest foundation of truth; but on the contrary the Keeley Remedies not only destroy and permanently remove the appetite for alcoholic drink, but also act as an active and never-failing tonic, strengthening and improving every weakened or debilitated faculty and organ of the mind and body, benefitting the patient mentally, physically, morally, sexually, financially and eternally.

The Keeley Institute

Waukesha, Wis.

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A personal friend after having delirium tremens, took treatment here and for the past twelve years has not touched liquor.—T. P. Hutton, Field Secretary, Wis. A. S. L.

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GOOD TEMPLARS COMMEND LEAGUE'S WORK.

Believing that the overwhelming overthrow of saloon domination in the state of Ohio was largely due to the splendid effort put forward by the Anti-Saloon League, and

Believing that the governor-elect, who is favorable to the Brannock law and other measures of temperance reform, was greatly assisted during his campaign by the Anti-Saloon League, be it therefore

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Valley Lodge, No. 385, and the Wauwatosa Lodge, No. 203, I. O. G. T., in combined session the 18th day of November, 1905, and whose membership comprises all shades of political belief, do hereby record its satisfaction for the result of the election for governor in the state of Ohio, and do hereby wish to express the greatest appreciation of the work of the Anti-Saloon League during the campaign.

WHAT THE LEAGUE IS.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not strictly speaking an organization. It is what its name indicates—*A League*. It is a League of organizations. It is the federated Church in action against the saloon. Its agents are of the Church, and under all circumstances, loyal to the Church. It has no interest apart from the Church. It goes just as fast and just as far as the public sentiment of the Church will permit. It has not come to the kingdom simply to build a little local sentiment, or to secure the passage of a few laws, nor yet to vote the saloon from a few hundred towns. These are mere incidents in its progress. *'It has come to solve the liquor problem.'*"—Rev. P. A. Baker, General Superintendent.

HISTORICAL.

Origin, Development and Plans of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.

The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League originated at a meeting held on the grounds of the Monona Lake Assembly in the month of July, 1897. At this meeting, attended by many of the prominent religious workers of the state, the work accomplished by the League in other states was discussed, plans of work for Wisconsin outlined, and Rev. J. H. Berkey elected superintendent. Mr. Berkey resigned this office at the end of five months' service, and the League was without an executive head until May 9, 1898, when Rev. Henry Colman, D. D., who had been one of the leading men in inspiring the movement, was elected superintendent.

As so little had been attempted along the lines of practical work up to this time, it may be truthfully said that Dr. Colman was the real creator of the work in this state. His leadership was so wise and diplomatic that very soon he had all the religious and reform bodies united for aggressive warfare against the saloon power. After five years of most efficient service, during which the idea of cooperation so carefully planted by him germinated and commenced a vigorous growth, the burden of advancing years made it necessary for him to seek a less strenuous occupation; he therefore laid down the work of the League to return to the pastorate, and the Headquarters Committee began the search for a man to take up the work where Dr. Colman laid it down. A call was extended to T. M. Hare, at that time superintendent of the Cleveland District of the Ohio League, and, being accepted, he was inducted into office Nov. 1, 1903.

Under the leadership of Supt. Hare, the League immediately began to plan for aggressive work in its three departments of Agitation, Legislation and Law Enforcement. The following have been secured as helpers and are rendering very efficient service at this time: Assistant Superintendent, Rev. A. H. Zechiel; Field Secretary, Mr. R. P. Hutton; Superintendent Eau Claire District, Rev. J. I. Seder; and Lecturer, Rev. Father John Daley, of the St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee. Revs. Zechiel and Seder speak in both English and German, and each is doing a great work by bringing the German speaking churches into harmony with the League principles. In the Agitation department, the League is holding about seventy-five public meetings, and proclaiming the gospel of cooperation to more than 12,000 people each month. This department has also been sending out about 2,500 copies of the *American Issue*, which, up to the present time, has been the official organ of the League. From this time on this department will edit and send out the *WISCONSIN ISSUE*, that the friends of the League may be in close touch with the work throughout the year.

The League has ably done its part in promoting and assisting in no-license campaigns, furnishing competent speakers to plead from the rostrum for the abolition of saloons and preparing special literature covering local conditions for distribution during the campaign.

This work of co-operation at the last two spring elections has born the fruit of not less than one hundred new no-license communities, and under the stimulus of persistent agitation the different communities of the state are, more and more, throwing off their lethargy and undertaking the destruction of the saloon by the no-license method. We yet hope to see a no-license campaign in each license community of the state each spring until the last saloon is closed.

In the department of legislation the League has not been idle. Supt. Hare was in Madison during the sessions of the last legislature, and was instrumental in drafting, securing the introduction, and aiding in securing the passage of many helpful laws. (See another column of this issue.) The hottest battle of the session was waged around the Thayer bill which was the League's principal measure. This bill was prepared by the League and introduced and most ably championed by Assemblyman Thayer, of Chippewa county. It provided that in a strictly residence district, the boundaries of which are duly set forth in a remonstrance, signed by a majority of the legal electors residing in the district, no-license could be granted until another petition prepared as the former, requesting the granting of license was filed. The purpose of the measure was to confine the saloons to the business districts of the cities and villages, and prevent their constant encroachment upon the homes of the people. After weeks of struggle the bill was finally killed by parliamentary sharp practice. We shall have more to say about this measure in the future. The League gave its support to the county option bill introduced through the influence of the state W. C. T. U., and which was killed in committee. Both of these measures are living issues and will be up at each coming session of the legislature to vex the souls of the "timid good" who are striving to serve God and remain in good fellowship with the brewers. While our principal measures did not pass we secured more legislation than was expected at the opening of the session. In its Law Enforcement department the League has steadily encouraged the determination on the part of the moral forces of the state to have the laws as they appear on the statute books enforced. It has been instrumental in getting the religious and reform forces in many places combined in aid of the local officers in their efforts to enforce law. In several instances it has been found necessary to defeat officers who were the mere tools of the vicious classes, and secure the election of others pledged to law enforcement. During the past two years forty cities and villages have engaged in successful efforts to enforce the laws restricting the liquor traffic in whole or in part. While some few of these have "grown weary in well doing," and have, in a measure, abandoned their effort for the present, not one of these cities has sunk back into the deep lethargy from which these attempts aroused them. The larger number are continuing their efforts and are winning new victories constantly. Through these movements many cities that, a few months ago, were notorious for the non-observance of law, are now noted for the orderliness of their customs. These movements have all been conducted without regard to creed or partisan politics.

The League has also had a part in the suppression of "Blind Pigs" in various no-license communities. Many of these have been forced to discontinue their business on account of the heavy penalties assessed by the courts against the owners.

All things considered the League has been surprisingly successful in all its departments of work and faces the future with courage.

The same departments will be continued and greatly strengthened, the force of workers will be increased as rapidly as the financial support will permit, and new districts established so as to bring experienced leaders within easy reach of the communities needing their counsel and help. The establishing of a legal department, with a competent attorney at its head, has been delayed only because the right man could not be secured. The proper man, we believe, has been found, and we hope to announce that this department has been fully organized by the time our next issue goes to press. The efforts to secure Residence District Local Option and County Option will be pressed with vigor until the next session of the legislature. The enforcement of law will not be lost sight of for a moment. The battle will be pressed all along the line. The cause is just and can not fail. The League will strive to secure the most efficient workers possible with its limited resources, and will do its best to guard against mistakes. It may be that errors will be made; this will always be the fault of the individual worker and not of the League. The League, composed of all organizations that hate the saloon; can, by persistent effort, solve this vexatious problem. Thanking the earnest men and women that have made the successful past possible, we ask you to continue with us and we will make the future glorious.

T. M. H.

POLITICAL BOSSES DETHRONED.

Election Results From Various States.

Political bosses are seeing things these days. The visions of wrath and ruin which the election reports conjure, would make Dante's vision of the inferno look like an imitation, delirium tremens would be a dream of bliss in comparison, and they fain would embrace a creed which preaches annihilation as the punishment of the wicked.

And there is such a unanimity. Defeat and ruin, defeat and ruin, everywhere. Not one single oasis of success to cheer. From New York comes the news that William Traverser Jerome, candidate of no party, backed by no organization, Jerome the man, has been elected over a candidate backed by the democratic party, the democratic party as exemplified by Tammany, and fighting as only Tammany can fight when in desperation. From Philadelphia, the birth place of liberty, comes the word that the people have again achieved their independence. With the entire election machinery in the hands of one of the most unscrupulous rings that ever operated, that ring has been defeated by the city party under the leadership of Mayor Weaver by more than 80,000 majority. From Pennsylvania is flashed the report that the state which gave Roosevelt 504,000 plurality, had defeated the republican nominee for treasurer by 80,000.

Ohio, rock-ribbed with republicanism, throws precedent to the winds and the tide of popular revolt fengulfs Myron T. Herrick, financier, "idol of the liberal heart," and champion of the liquor interests in inextricable ruin and disgrace, while on the same tide, John M. Pattison, modest business man, fearless Christian and avowed temperance advocate is borne to the gubernatorial chair with 60,000 plurality. Nor does this tell the whole tale in Ohio. George B. Cox, erstwhile proprietor of the Murderers' Alley saloon dive, and republican "boss" of the state is swamped under an adverse majority of 15,000 in his own city of Cincinnati.

The uprising in Ohio is not the spontaneous outburst of a moment. For years the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio has been training the Christian voters of that state to independence in politics. In former elections seventy-six candidates for the state legislature have been defeated because they preferred an alliance with the liquor interests to one with the Christian and temperance elements of the state. When Governor Herrick, in the interest of "fair play for the liquor interests," threatened veto to the Brannock Residence District option bill, a bill which had passed the house by three to one, and the senate by five to one, the Anti-Saloon League began a campaign for his defeat in the interests of righteousness. For eighteen months every church, Sunday school, young people's, temperance and reform gathering in the state has declared themselves against Herrick, until like the "*Delenda est Carthago*," of old Cato, unceasingly repeated until the hated rival of Rome had been overthrown, the oft reiterated "Herrick must go," of the churches has wrought the overthrow of those who opposed the church by allying themselves with its bitterest enemy, the un-American Americansaloon.

In both Pennsylvania and New York, under the leadership respectively of Hon. S. E. Nicholson and Rev. Howard H. Russell, the Anti-Saloon League has been preaching the doctrine of independence, and it is more than a guess that this teaching aided in the splendid victories of the present.

The only cause for regret over the Ohio victory is that the prohibition party did not embrace the opportunity for complete unification of all the temperance forces. By leaving the head of their ticket blank and endorsing Pattison, the democratic Anti-Saloon League candidate, they would have added their weight to the non-partisan forces. As it now stands the victory was achieved, not with them, but in spite of them.

A new element has come into the politics of this country. Heretofore the politician has reckoned with republicans and democrats. Henceforth he is to deal with men. Not with partisans but with Americans; with patriotic independent, sovereign citizens. Herein lies the hope of the church and the friends of decency. The church can not enter into the business of creating and maintaining political machines but she can appeal to the conscience of her independent voters. Henceforth she will not only pray "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth," but she will be actively engaged in bringing about that end by bettering the civic conditions under which we must live. Under the white flag of civic purity the federated church is moving forward to that end and victory will crown her efforts.

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The Wisconsin Issue

SUPERINTENDENT T. M. HARE.

In such a movement as that of the Anti-Saloon League, much depends on strong, aggressive, wise leadership, and our Wisconsin contingent has such leadership in its superintendent, Rev. T. M. Hare. Under his superintendency of two years the work of the League has steadily expanded, substantial victories have been won and conditions are being established for an effective campaign against the liquor power of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hare is in the prime of life, knows thoroughly the workings of the League, and is at home in the direction of its several lines of action. He has had large experience in dealing with men in politics, in the church and in temperance campaigns. He sees things in the large, is an optimist without being a visionary, has profound convictions on the temperance question, but holds them in a sweet reasonableness that makes him willing to labor and to wait. Like most of the League leaders in the several states he comes to his work from the Christian ministry, regarding the temperance battle one that the church must fight if the victory for God and righteousness is to be finally won. He has gathered about him a body of assistants who are inspired by his splendid optimism and share with him the work and the hard knocks so essential to the success of this great movement.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS NOT LEGISLATORS.

Professor S. E. Sparling, the new head of the Wisconsin civil service commission delivered an address before the convention of the Municipal League of Wisconsin, in which he attacked the custom of officials enforcing such laws as they saw fit and ignoring all others. That portion of his address follows:

"It seems that the mayor and police department may determine what policy shall be pursued in regard to the enforcement of the law."

TO ENFORCE, NOT MAKE LAWS.

"But," he said, "the police department is not a law-making body. It is a law-enforcing department. It is not the business of the police department to quibble over what the law ought to be, but rather diligently to discover what the law is, and enforce it. The legislature or the common council may stipulate that the saloons should be closed at 12 o'clock. It is not within the province of the police department to say that they shall be closed at 2 o'clock. If the laws of the state, and the ordinances of the common council, in plain and certain terms, command that there shall be no stalls in saloons, it is not within the province of the police department or the mayor to assume the prerogative of annulling these laws and ordinances by permitting stalls to be maintained. It is the function of the police department to detect the crimes and violations of the law, and to apprehend and punish the violators.

"The mayor is elected by a community whose laws, governing the control and regulation or prohibition of these various institutions are set and framed in definite statutes or ordinances. The contention that he can be elected upon a policy of law

enforcement is illogical and untenable. We do know, however, that cities do openly elect officers who are expected to violate the laws of the state, and even the ordinances of the common council. We do know, that too often the common councils and the city officers do openly disregard the laws of their own framing. In some cities this has become a matter of open comment.

THIS IS ANARCHY, NOT ORDER.

"It would be inconceivable, if it were not true, that city officers are elected upon a platform embodying a liberal policy; especially in regard to the enforcement of the law relating to saloons, gambling and the social evil. It is because this view of the law is held by the public that the mayor often takes the position that since he is held responsible for a policy of law enforcement, he should be permitted to select a person who is said to be his confidential advisor. The mayors are not alone held responsible for this view, for it is deeply imbedded in the life of the community. But it is not a law-abiding view, nor is it a law-abiding practice for communities to follow. This is anarchy, not order. It is the business of the police department to study diligently the statutes and follow their mandates. The only problem for the police department to discuss is the method to be employed in carrying out the statutes and ordinances made for their direction and police statutes are usually explicit.

"Responsibility for framing this policy does not fall upon the police department, nor was it ever intended that it should. They are safeguarded in all that they do by the law-making bodies of the public sentiment; the proper way to modify it is to go before their legislative bodies and have it changed, and not to annul it by silently permitting institutions and conditions to exist which the statute has forbidden, or to attempt to regulate them in any other manner than that stipulated by the statute.

"It seems inconceivable that the statutes of the state should positively stipulate that gambling shall not be permitted, and then the police department permit these institutions publicly to run without apprehending the violators. It is indeed a strange commentary upon our idea of law enforcement that this situation does prevail in some of our cities."

THE SALOON AND THE CHURCH.

There are to-day in round numbers about 190,000 churches in the United States. Suppose each church averages a deprivation of one male member a year through the saloons. This is a low average. It means an actual deprivation of the church by saloons of 190,000 male church members per year, or over 900 congregations of 200 members each. More Christians than are to-day in the whole state of Maine. Therefore, let the church strenuously war against saloons as the best means of increasing her membership and saving men.—*The American Issue.*

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 8.

District Attorney Baker has closed up all the resorts in the city, and the proprietors have been warned that if they were re-opened they would be indicted and held to the circuit court.

The Wisconsin Issue

Published Monthly by the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, at Madison, Wis.

Editor: Supt. T. M. Hare.

Associate Editors: Rev. L. H. Keller, Sec'y R. P. Hutton.

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 Rev. B. H. Moore, Secretary, 500 Scott St., Milwaukee.

A. W. Kellogg, Treasurer.

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Rev. J. S. Lean, D. D., 126 15th St., Milwaukee.

Rev. Henry Colman, 989 Scott St., Milwaukee.

Rev. E. E. Ferris, 1717 Wells St., Milwaukee.

EDITORIAL.

We want the temperance news of every kind from every part of the state. You will serve the cause by promptly reporting to the League office anything noteworthy in law enforcement or new developments in the line of agitation and education. We want the news. Please report what is being done in your community. "Do it now."

What do you think of this paper? We want to know. Do you think it can be improved? Tell us so, and tell us how? We are ambitious to make this the best League paper in America. You can help us. We may not be able to put into immediate effect every suggestion that comes in, but we shall be the wiser for receiving these suggestions and shall know the field better. Praise or scold. Tell us what you think.

There was a conspiracy in the League office against its big chief, and the result is the appearance of the chief's picture on the first page. This accounts also, for the brief sketch of Mr. Hares work in another column of this issue. It is one of those pesky rebellions against constituted authority that sometimes must be tolerated for the public good.

GREETING.

THE NEW one's mind when he picks up the first number of a new periodical.

Why another? According to the last census the United States has over 18,000 periodicals. Among these there are temperance papers not a few. Is there room for another? Yes. The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League needs a periodical to represent its growing work. *The American Issue* has served us well for a time, but we are getting too big to be crowded into one corner of the paper from another state. THE WISCONSIN ISSUE is one paper that does not need to apologize for its existence. From the start it will be welcome in thousands of Wisconsin homes that are in sympathy with its message.

ITS FIELD. It is demonstrated that temperance seed will grow in Wisconsin soil, and the work of the League has been a surprise to many. The surprise will grow. There is more soil and more seed. This paper is one of the means of getting the seed into the soil, that the people may rejoice in a glorious temperance harvest. And it is to be the gospel method of the sower and the reaper rejoicing together.

ITS MISSION. The name of this paper defines its mission. The saloon is an issue in Wisconsin, and this issue bulks large in comparison with others. The saloon makes its bold challenge to the church, the home, the school and the nation, and demands

recognition as one of the institutions that has a right to be. We accept the challenge. This paper is unalterably opposed to the saloon. In every reasonable way it will encourage the enforcement of existing laws against the saloon, work for the enactment of more stringent measures, and co-operate with all other agencies in developing an enlightened public sentiment that will drive the saloon from every community of the state and nation.

And it will do this in the spirit of
ITS SPIRIT. kindness. The League it represents is not in competition with any other institution, ecclesiastical, reformatory or philanthropic. **THE WISCONSIN ISSUE** will be the voice of the churches and of all other agencies that are opposing the saloon. Conviction is not a foe to breadth, and moral aggressiveness, does not exclude the sweet graces of charity. This paper is to be the friend of every friend of our common cause, whatever his party or creed may be. We are out after the saloon and not after anybody's scalp. We are even proposing to befriend the saloonist by making it far more comfortable for him in some other business. And from month to month the pages of this paper are to voice the divine love and compassion for the unfortunate victims of the saloon.

You are its helper. This is your
ITS HELPERS. paper. Like the League, it is your agent in the greatest reform movement of this or any century. Read the paper, hand one to your neighbor, speak a kind word for it, be patient with what may seem to you to be its mistakes, unite with us in making the League the paper represents a mighty power for good in our great commonwealth.

THE RECORD OF A MONTH.

During the month of October the League speakers addressed eighty-seven meetings, and 320,000 book pages of literature were circulated.

This compares very favorably with the record of one year ago, when the League speakers held thirty-nine meetings, and 100,000 book pages of literature were circulated.

Sunday, October 22, was field day for the League in the city of Oshkosh, and five speakers kept busy during the entire day. In the morning the First Baptist, First Congregational, Algoma and Second Methodist, and St. John's Catholic churches entertained League speakers; in the evening the Second Congregational, German and First Methodist and St. Peter's churches opened their pulpits to the League speakers, while the First Presbyterian, Welsh and Evangelical churches united for a service addressed by a League worker. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held in the armory, addresses being made by both Protestant and Catholic speakers of the League force. On Monday morning the regular meeting of the pastors' association discussed the local situation with some of the League workers and planned for activework in law enforcement.

At the afternoon meeting a committee of five men was chosen to raise a Committee of One Hundred to take charge of the movement for better civic conditions in the city.

This was the first time in the history of the League that the Catholic churches have been opened to the League on a Sunday rally day. That they were opened this time was due to the fact that Father Daly, of the Cathedral, Milwaukee, had offered his services to the League for as much time as they could use them. Father Daly, though a staunch churchman, is a liberal American. He has been a total abstainer for more than fifteen years, and active in temperance work. He is a lecturer for the federation of Catholic societies, and therefore carries great weight with his own denomination. On Tuesday, October 10, when he addressed a mass meeting in the German Catholic church, in Beaver Dam, more than 600 were out to hear him, and the successful organizing of a movement in that city was made possible by his work on that occasion.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

It was Thomas Jefferson who said that if he had to choose between the government that censored newspapers, and an unrestricted press without organized government, that he would prefer the latter.

Until perfection has been achieved agitation will be the most valuable of all human activities. It is through agitation that we become dissatisfied with present conditions, and are spurred on to seek better conditions.

When an advanced law is enacted, it is but the writing of the settled public conviction which has come about through the efforts of the persistent; and when that law is enforced most rigidly it is but the putting into effect the wish of the majority for its enforcement.

It is true that the world will judge of the work of the churches in opposing the saloon by the number of laws which are enacted and enforced, but he who would know the real strength of the movement will look at the state of public sentiment in forming his estimate.

Measured by the standard just mentioned, the present activity in the Catholic churches in Wisconsin means much. In Beaver Dam the mass meeting to consider the question of saloon lawlessness in that city and to devise means to combat it was called by the Catholic priests, was held in the German Catholic church, and the resulting law enforcement organization was headed by the priest of that church.

The head of the Saint Francis Seminary, on the southside of the city of Milwaukee, said that every boy was pledged to total abstinence while in the school, and that upon leaving he was urged to make the pledge for life. "These young men," said he, "are in the assistants' places in every Catholic church in the city of Milwaukee. They are active in the organization of total abstinence societies, and when in time they come to the positions of authority they will have a strong body of their laity ready to support them in any movement they may undertake."

The last Sunday in November is The World's Temperance Sunday. Why not take advantage of it for a general pledge signing in your church and Sunday school? Surely no better use could be made of the day than to pledge your Sunday school

children to total abstinence for life, or, if you object to the life pledge, make it till the child is of age. Many Catholic priests will not confirm a child without this, and their testimony is that few of those so pledged do not make the pledge for life upon reaching their majority.

In Appleton the Men's League of the Methodist church kept a record for months of the number of men in the four churches which are bunched in the down town district, and of the men in the saloons for four blocks along the principal street during church hours, and found that at every count there were more men in the saloons than in the churches. Boys of the primary and intermediate ages are in the Sunday schools, but the young men and the old men are not in Sunday school nor in the church, and they are in the saloon. Pledge these boys who are in the Sunday schools to total abstinence and the saloon will have less attraction for them.

Agitation which gives a larger total abstinence constituency will aid more the final overthrow of the saloon than many sermons on temperance in the abstract. In going up and down the state we find but few Sunday schools where the pledge is put before the children. Surely we ought to emulate the example of our Catholic brethren in pledging the young. Iowa secured 100,000 pledges last year; can we not make the same report for this state this year? The last Sunday in November is World's Temperance Sunday. If you have never tried it before, take pledges this year; if you have, do it again. Report your success to this office and see if we cannot equal the Iowa record.

EPIDEMIC OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The spirit of law enforcement is abroad in the land. In Racine and Madison the citizens are trying the persuasiveness of a writ of mandamus to induce their respective councils to revoke licenses of persons guilty of selling to minors. At Janesville the mayor has given orders that all saloons must close on Sunday. At Beaver Dam an organization is being effected to enforce the law against gambling in saloons, and against sale to minors. This movement is headed by the five Catholic priests and five Protestant ministers. In Oshkosh five citizens were chosen to raise a Committee of One Hundred to take charge of the work of law enforcement in that city, and here too, the co-operation of practically all pastors, Protestant and Catholic, has been assured. In Elkhorn, where, under the lead of Rev. W. H. McLeod, no license was voted last spring, the lid has been most effectively screwed down, and the papers report that not even pop is sold there now. Fontana and Williams Bay in Walworth town, Walworth county, have shown what rural communities can do by voting no-license last spring and successfully catching and closing the blind pigs which attempted to operate when legal sales were cut off. In Sturgeon Bay three out of five saloonsists, charged with selling to minors, lost their licenses. In Milwaukee nearly every week one or more saloonkeepers lose their license for the same cause.

This law enforcement is a hopeful sign of the times. With a large foreign population from beer

drinking countries the evil of the saloon is not readily admitted by a large part of our citizens, but these same people are strong supporters of the law. The fight for law enforcement, revealing as it does, the anarchy of the saloon, makes no-license votes. A campaign of this kind also opens the way for the speakers to hit at the other evils of the saloon. If you can not start a no-license campaign, start a law-enforcement movement and it will eventually expand into a no-license fight if you have patience and perseverance. "Rome was not built in a day," neither will the saloon be wiped away in a night, but if we walk and faint not, we shall conquer in God's own good time.

LATEST WISCONSIN LEGISLATION.

The following are the titles of the laws passed last winter bearing on the liquor traffic and kindred vices, together with the chapter of the published laws in which they are found. Chapter 340 and 341 are of special interest to no-license communities:

Chapter 88, anti-cigarette law; Chapter 103, law prohibiting girls under the age of 17 from attending dances in connection with saloons; Chapter 216, a law preventing drunken parents from appropriating the earnings of a minor child; Chapter 280, a law providing for the destruction of liquor seized under section 1 of section 1551 of the statute of 1898; Chapter 270, a law authorizing the officers of cities, villages and towns to seize and destroy gambling devices; Chapter 299, providing a punishment of imprisonment for the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors under 17 years of age; Chapter 341, a law making it a misdemeanor to solicit intoxicating liquors in no-license territory for the purpose of evading the license law; Chapter 340, a law making the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists, in no-license territory, punishable by the revocation of the pharmaceutical permit; Chapter 385, a law prohibiting saloons within 300 feet of public and parochial schools.

SALOONISTS THREATEN RETALIATION.

APPLETON, WIS., Nov. 8.—As the result of the petition of local meat dealers, all poultry raffles in saloons are forbidden. It is said that the saloonkeepers are planning revenge on the meat dealers and may open a meat market to be patronized by all the liquor dealers.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., Nov. 8.—The saloon interests have won another victory in Fond du Lac. The ordinance compelling the closing of saloons between midnight and 6 o'clock and on Sundays has been repealed by the city council.

The saloonist never hesitates at any means to advance his business. If lawlessness is profitable then he demands the opportunity to be unmolested in his law breaking and threatens vengeance on those who uphold the law. The public official who is active against their lawlessness is given to understand that they will retaliate upon him in his private business. Why should not the church member

The Wisconsin Issue

make it a rule not to patronize the official who is recreant to his public trust? Lawlessness is triumphant because there is a threatened penalty for opposition which is usually made good. Surely there should be retribution for law violation and for official connivance at lawlessness.

If the city council of Fond du Lac has revoked the ordinance requiring night and Sunday closing in that city they did it believing that it was a safe course politically for them to follow. Time was when such a course would have been followed in Ohio, but when the Christian citizens had buried hundreds of political aspirants beneath an avalanche of consecrated Christian scratches because of past bad records, public officers began to sit up and take notice. The result was that a better class of men were willing to stand for office and that there was an increased respect for law in that state.

Now is the time to begin a campaign to defeat the Fond du Lac aldermen, and show the Appleton aldermen that the citizens are with them in their battle to uphold the law.

THE CIVIC LEAGUE OF RACINE.

One of the most effective organizations for the promotion of municipal decency in the state is the Civic League of Racine. Although this organization is less than one year old, it has already done much to bring about a better observance of law and a general improvement in the conditions of that city. It has prevented the establishment of saloons in sections of the city where the citizens objected to them, led the forces to victory in the fight for high license, last September, and pressed the case against Saloonist Anthony Roth, accused of selling liquor to minors, that resulted in the revocation of his license. After the council had refused to revoke the license in this case, the League secured a writ of mandamus, and the court held that the license must be revoked. After this order the license was revoked at the meeting of the council, held on the evening of Nov. 7. The League has won out in every effort made so far. It is now after druggists who are violating the liquor laws. It has many other plans for civic betterment under way. If you want to know how they do it in Racine, write to Pres. Geo. L. Buck, or Sec. H. A. Clemons.

CO-OPERATION IN WISCONSIN.

The following bodies have signified their endorsement of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League and its work: The Wisconsin Conference M. E. church, West Wisconsin Conference M. E. church, Wisconsin Convention Congregational church, Wisconsin Baptist Association, Wisconsin Presbytery, Presbyterian church, Chicago Conference German M. E. church, Wisconsin Conference German Evangelical Association, Wisconsin Federation of Churches, Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Independent Order of Good Templars. All of these bodies have chosen trustees to represent them upon the state board. A number of other bodies which have not taken this action are co-operating in the work nevertheless, and individual churches of denominations which have not endorsed the League co-operate in the work.

LEGISLATION.

There is no campaign on in the state at the present time, but it is not many months before there will be, and even now the candidates are getting themselves before the people. If we are to do anything practical for temperance in this state we must bring the right sort of men before the people. The friends of temperance must see to it that good men come out as candidates for the legislature. In order to get our measures through the legislature we must have the friends of these measures in the legislature to care for them.

We had strong friends in both branches of the last legislature, and it is imperative that they be re-elected if they are candidates. They are more valuable for their past service and experience and their position is not in doubt. Then there were others who were either hostile or else could not resist the temptations of the capital city, and who went over bodily to the enemy. If they were constitutionally hostile it is not at all likely that they have been thoroughly converted during the intervening weeks. As a Christian duty we should not expose the weak ones again to the temptation.

It has always been charged that temperance people have short memories for their friends and leave them to face unaided the wrath of the liquorites. Now is the time for us to begin to show that we appreciate the service of our faithful servants, and that we propose to make it safe to be honest in public life. If that is shown there will be more capable and honest men ready to stand for office. And a vigorous opposition to those who betrayed their constituents will make the future legislators more careful to heed the wishes of their Christian constituents.

Public officers in general would prefer doing right rather than wrong, if it were as safe. The vast majority of our citizenship is in sympathy with the righteous official. Only a small minority applauds the betrayal of the people, but that minority has in the past "made good" to its friends. It is up to the church to "make good" to its friends.

An old adage says: "Work like the devil and you will succeed." There is the secret of success in evil doing. The devil works. The same energy expended for righteousness would bring even greater success. The devil not only works but he works all the time. It is not the spurt at the eleventh hour that wins, but the consistent activity for months that brings success. From now until the election in 1906, and after the election until the legislature is organized and all through the session we must emulate the tremendous activity of the devil.

The Thayer bill passed the assembly once and was assured of a comfortable majority in the senate and the signature of the governor, but was recalled in the absence of its friends and killed by parliamentary trickery. The press of the state at that time stated that the killing of that bill might make it the dominant issue of the next campaign. Concerted action on the part of the Christian churches can make it the issue. The Christian citizenship of Wisconsin is on trial before the bar of public opinion. The verdict will be what we make it.

"A wonderful and a horrible thing is committed in the land—and what will ye do in the end thereof?"

LOCAL LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The state legislature is not the only legislative body in the state nor the only one which can be used to further the cause of temperance. Every city council and every town and village board has legislative powers to a limited extent, and they may make such local restrictions upon the liquor business, in addition to those prescribed in the state law, as they see fit.

No more effective legislative work can be done in this state at the present time than to get local councils and boards to declare that the license of a person violating the law shall be forfeited for the first offense. This is clearly possible within the law and has frequently been urged by district attorneys as the only way to secure heed of the law.

In one city in this state the council at the request of the mayor went into executive session and there decided to revoke the license of any person who violated its provisions. Though the session was an executive one the news evidently leaked out, for the next Sunday the chief of police, who had not been appraised of the action, was surprised to find that not a saloon in the city was open, nor could access be obtained in any way to them.

Until we can rid ourselves of the saloon, we seek to restrict its operation in every possible way, and there is no more effective check upon the saloonist than such a decree backed by an alert body of citizens determined to see it enforced.

CONGRESSMAN TO THE RESCUE.

William Rotz, a Milwaukee saloonkeeper, recently was arrested, and on his trial before Judge Neelan, was convicted of selling liquor to minors. The judge fined him \$50.00 and costs and ordered his license revoked. Rotz then secured the services of Hon. W. H. Stafford, congressman from the Fifth Wisconsin District, as his counsel, and through the instrumentality of this eloquent advocate he secured the restoration of his license.

Such action on the part of those in high public position always tends to weaken the regard for law. Judge Neelan has declared that every person convicted before him of the offense of selling liquor to minors shall have his license revoked; the chief of police has displayed commendable zeal in apprehending such offenders, and the result of their combined efforts has been a distinct betterment in regard to this particular phase of saloon lawlessness. It is unfortunate to have so prominent a personage as our congressman exerting his influence in a manner that so seriously interferes with their laudable purposes.

Wisconsin Good Templar Honored.

At a meeting held in Chicago recently, for the purpose of organizing a National Grand Lodge, Chief Templar, W. H. Clark, of Wisconsin, was chosen secretary. Delegates from more than twenty states were present. The reason for calling the convention was that since the Grand Lodge was taken from the United States the membership of the order has fallen off. It is thought that the establishment of the National Grand Lodge will counteract this.

WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF CHURCHES AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

The annual meeting of this organization held at Sparta last month, marks the beginning of its eighth year of work. It was not organized to do anything striking or dramatic, and so has held on its way quietly and strongly, standing for the unity of Christians in all lines of activity that build up the kingdom of God. The large body of Protestant denominations have come closer together in this organic relation, and have co-operated to prevent waste and increase their efficiency in the administration of the home missionary societies of the state. It has tended to promote union evangelistic efforts by drawing the denominations together into closer fellowship.

An important part of its work has been its activity in the field of reform and progressive civic movements. Represented at its annual meetings and in its official board are the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, L. O. of Good Templars, N. W. Purity Association, Wisconsin Sunday Rest Day Association, Wisconsin Children's Home Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Through this wide representation in reform movements, and in the Christian denominations of the state, the Federation has had an influence in shaping legislation, and has kept before the minds of the people the essential unity of the Christian workers and reform agencies of the state. Our State Federation is a part of the national organization that has arranged for the International Convention to be held in New York, Nov. 15-20. This great convention represents eighteen million Christians connected with twenty-seven denominations, and will be one of the most notable religious gatherings of recent years.

At the annual meeting of the State Federation in Sparta last month, Rev. E. E. Ferris, a member of our Headquarters Committee was elected president, and Rev. H. A. Miner, of Madison, secretary.

MOTHER THOMPSON DEAD.

Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, "Mother" of the Woman's Crusade, died at her home in Hillsboro, Ohio, on the evening of the third of November, aged 90.

Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of ex-Governor Allen Trimble, and the wife of Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro, and at the time of the Woman's Crusade she was the first head of the movement.

December 23, 1873, Dr. Dio Lewis delivered a temperance lecture in Hillsboro, in which he told how his mother had by prayer closed a saloon from which she had suffered, adding that the women might close all saloons in the same way if they would.

His words made a deep impression upon his hearers, and the next morning the women met in the Presbyterian church to discuss the proposition. The discussion ended in an organization of a band of women for the purpose of praying in the saloons of the place.

The work began on Christmas day, and on January second the last saloon capitulated.

From Hillsboro the movement spread over the

country like wild fire and died as quickly, but Phoenix like from its ashes, rose the W. C. T. U. which has spread into every land, and has been recently honored in the placing of the statue of its most famous president, Mrs. Frances E. Willard, in our national capitol.

Mrs. Thompson was once national president of the W. C. T. U.

WHAT THE RESULT MEANS.

Supremacy of Law, Not a Few Laws, but All Laws—That Includes Laws Regulating Saloons.

"Philadelphia, the home of the Liberty Bell, has signed a second declaration of independence from things that oppress, Pennsylvania, too, caught the idea, and sent a message to the country that the welfare of the state must be above mere party success."

"Cincinnati and Cleveland have declared against bossism and grafting. The result in Ohio in practically overcoming a majority of a quarter of a million demonstrates that the people believe in the enforcement of law, and resent the dictation of saloons that claim a special privilege in law-breaking. The election of Jerome in New York shows the people still reign and government by the people exists in fact as well as in name."

"The election returns are full of encouragement and cheer to the lovers of good government, and should strike consternation in the ranks of bosses and grafters everywhere. A revolution is being wrought in the conscience of mankind, and this is only the beginning. The fight for city and state and nation must be kept up with ever-increasing vigor, and the forces of error can be vanquished everywhere."—*Joseph W. Folk.*

"We have also advocated the supremacy of the law, that all laws on the statute books should be enforced and obeyed, including the Sunday laws. When a member of the state senate, many years ago, I voted against the repeal of the Sunday law opening saloons, and in my speech of acceptance as the democratic nominee for governor, so stated, and emphasized it by saying that I would do it again, as I believe the great majority of the people of Ohio believe in the American Sunday and the Christian Sabbath."

"The battle was fought on the lines laid down by me in my opening speech at Newark, in which I contended that Governor Herrick had trampled upon the constitution in threatening to veto the Branhook bill, which had been introduced for the purpose of keeping saloons out of residential districts in suburbs of cities and large towns; that he had done this to favor the saloon interests as against the interests of the people."—*John M. Pattison, Governor of Ohio.*

The Pabst Brewing Company is made a defendant in a suit instituted by the United States, charging them with violating the provisions of the Elkins' anti-rebate law. This is only another phase of lawlessness on the part of the liquor interests. Strength to the arm of justice.

A MAYOR AND A MAN.

There are men who are not mayors, and there are mayors who are not men. When a man is elected mayor of a large city it makes things interesting and wholesome. Every decent citizen of such a city when he speaks of his town uses the sentiment of the ancient Hebrew when he spoke of his native land, "This man was born there."

Following is the order of Mayor Jones, of Minneapolis to his superintendent of police:

Superintendent of Police, City of Minneapolis:—You are hereby ordered to give *definite instruction* to entire police force that all saloons or bars where liquor is licensed to be sold are to be *closed and kept closed—front, rear and side—*upon all Sundays, beginning Sunday, Nov. 5, 1905, from the hour of midnight on Saturday until Monday morning.

This must be *strictly and impartially* carried out, and I shall hold every member of the police department, from top to bottom, responsible for its execution.

Reports of violation of this order must be made to you by the proper officer on Monday following such violations, and all such reports at once transmitted to me by you.

Neglect on the part of any patrolman or precinct officer in reporting violations must be brought to my attention immediately.

Please transmit this order in full to each precinct of the department and have the same posted therein.

DAVID P. JONES, Mayor.

The order worked and it works. The same thing can be done in every large city of America—if it has a mayor that is a man.

EXPRESS COMPANY AGENT FOR BREWERY.

Government's Suit Against Western Express Sustained by Court of Appeals.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 23.—In the case of the government against the Western Express company, Judge Amidon in the United States court of appeals handed down an opinion to-day affirming the decisions of the lower courts.

The opinion held that the evidence showed that the Western Express company was the agent of the brewing companies at twenty-six stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad in the prohibition state of North Dakota. Persons wanting beer would notify the local agent of the express company and he would send in the order and under an assumed name, or as a number, the beer would be shipped to the agent and charged to the express company.

The brewery did not deal with the alleged customer but with the company. Any beer left over would be returned. The agent took a receipt as is customary with express companies when the beer was received and kept no books. The evidence showed that the company received compensation for the handling of the beer.

The opinion held that the evidence showed that the express company became a dealer in liquor when it handled the product of the breweries.—*Milwaukee Free Press.*

SALOONS MUST GO!

This is the Battle Cry of the Anti-Saloon League, with which we are officially and personally in hearty sympathy.

Sunday Schools must GO, also

This is the slogan of our Business. It may look shocking at first, but there are two different kinds of GO, and you know how we mean it.

We have been at work a good many years on the improvement of conditions in the Sunday Schools of our land. It is not boasting to say that we have learned a good deal as we went along. We have put a fair share of what we knew on this subject into a handsome, readable book, which contains everything that is new, fresh and invigorating in the line of practical Sunday School ideas and development,—helps for increasing and maintaining attendance, suggestions for records, honors, awards, gifts, lesson helps, maps, furniture and all sorts of equipment,—edited by Mr. Theodore Hammond, whose world-wide experience makes his suggestions valuable. The name of the book is

The Business End of a Sunday School

and we are glad to send it to you free if you will do us the honor to ask for it. It will be worth your while to do it. If we succeed in selling you anything, part of the proceeds will go to help Bro. Hare in his good work.

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THE Wisconsin Issue

VOLUME I

MADISON, WISCONSIN, DECEMBER, 1905

NUMBER 2

Official Organ of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League

Features of the Month

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Racine Enforces Law

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Councils Must Revoke

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Pres. E. D. Eaton

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National Convention

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Impressions of Superintend-
ents' Conference

#

It is to Weep

#

Record of the Month

#

State News



HON. MATT STAPLETON,
Mayor of Rhineland

The Keeley Cure

There is no physical restraint nor locks and bolts at a Keeley Institute. No patient has ever been injured in any way by the Keeley Treatment, and the ridiculous impressions that it causes insanity, impairs virility and manhood, etc., etc., have not the slightest foundation of truth; but on the contrary the Keeley Remedies not only destroy and permanently remove the appetite for alcoholic drink, but also act as an active and never-failing tonic, strengthening and improving every weakened or debilitated faculty and organ of the mind and body, benefitting the patient mentally, physically, morally, sexually, financially and eternally.

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CONGRATULATIONS.

I shed my patriarchal, official and personal blessings upon the first copy of the WISCONSIN ISSUE. It seems strictly all right, and though there is a newspaper deluge, I hope this will dry up some things instead of adding to the deluge.

Yours most truly,

HENRY FAVILLE,

Pastor First Congregational Church, La Crosse, Wis.

I am much pleased with the WISCONSIN ISSUE. It is a good beginning and will doubtless help your work. I congratulate you on the first number.

Truly yours,

S. PLANTZ,

Pres. Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

Issue number one of volume one of the WISCONSIN ISSUE has just come to my desk. I want to congratulate you most sincerely upon the shape, form and substance of your paper. Such a paper ought to be of assistance to you in the work.

Very cordially yours,

ERNEST H. CHERRING,

State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

No. 1, Vol. I, of the WISCONSIN ISSUE is on our table. It is a good looking 12-page monthly, which has just been started by the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League. The *American Issue* wishes this latest born of the Issue family abundant success, tens of thousands of subscribers, and all good things.—*American Issue*, Columbus, O., Dec. 8.

MAYOR MATT STAPLETON PREACHES "THE GOSPEL"

TELLS SALOONISTS "WHAT'S WHAT" IN
CITY OF RHINELANDER.

"There will be no slot machines, no roulette wheels, no 'big mit men' in town; there will be no saloons open on Sunday or after 11:30 at night, no minors drinking or smoking cigarettes, while I am mayor of Rhinelander."

RHINELANDER, WIS., Oct. 11, 1905.

In answer to your request for a statement of our anti-saloon fight in Rhinelander, will say that on Jan. 7, 1904, *The Vindicator*, a weekly newspaper here, mentioned me as a possible anti-saloon candidate for mayor at the April election. That was enough to raise all red flags and to set our city on fire, in a way. *The Herald*, also a weekly newspaper here, managed by the city attorney, answered *The Vindicator* in this way: Mr. Stapleton will be supported by this paper for a state office, but if wise, he will keep his hand off of local politics. *The New North*, a weekly paper also, managed by the alderman of the Fourth ward, could see trouble ahead if Stapleton should be elected mayor, as he lacked experience in city affairs. My friends became more determined each day, and went on with the fight, but when the caucus had been held, they found that they had failed to elect one Stapleton delegate to the city convention. After the ex-mayor had been nominated for the third time, my friends got out nomination papers for me and had them properly filed. The campaign was a hot one, as might be expected. The following is from one of the circulars issued over my signature:

I hereby announce myself as candidate for mayor of the city of Rhinelander, at the coming election. If elected, I pledge myself to rigidly enforce the state laws and the city laws and ordinances to suppress gambling.

To enforce the laws of selling liquors to minors and to regulate in a reasonable way the running of saloons nights and Sundays. I shall be glad to receive the votes of all parties who can conscientiously vote for me on this platform. When the votes were counted, I was elected by a sweeping majority.

City and district attorneys generally have long been members of the office holding crowd of his city or county, and have shaped their courses as so many of the public office holders do, merely with an eye to re-election, and with politicians of nearly every grade. The idea has grown strong that success can be continued best by keeping in with the gang. In my opinion, no drinking man or gambler should be entrusted with any public office, because a man under the influence of liquor can be approached by a briber much easier than an office holder who attends to his business during office hours and spends his evenings at home with his family.

In my campaign for mayor, I bought no drinks, no beer or smokes. In fact I ignored the saloons

and the class that patronize them. After election, I published the following notice to all concerned under the title "The Gospel." There will be no slot machines, no roulette wheels, no big mit men in town. There will be no saloons open on Sundays or after 11:30 at night. No minors drinking or smoking cigarettes while I am mayor of Rhinelander.

To get rid of me as mayor a certain element brought me out for state senator of this district, but my gospel still stood up. My next move was to raise the saloon license from \$200.00 to \$500.00. The saloonkeepers and brewerymen from out of the city, as well as local were determined to show that high license would ruin the city, but the \$500.00 license carried by a big majority. The license money for 1905 figures \$18,000.00 against \$9,400.00 for 1904. There were 176 slot machines and roulette wheels in the city at the time of election with weighing machines setting in the streets. I think that during my term of office I will save the common class at least \$25,000 by shutting out the gambling slot machine. What our city fathers received for those privileges, I do not know, and if they did not receive anything they should have, but all were removed before I took my oath of office.

The following are a few words of advice that I gave my council at the first meeting. When entering office, your party may have nominated you, but the people have elected you. You are here now as city officers and not as politicians. It is not always by accepting money that a city officer may betray the trust the people gave him. He does so whenever he uses the power given him to be exercised for the public good, for any other purpose. A city officer can embezzle city power as well as city money. One in public office has no more right to use his official power for personal ends than he would have to put his hand into the city treasury and pay his private debts.

In the task to give the city good police and fire protection, train our boys, suppress vice, punish criminals or veto bills that are crowded through the council by what I shall call criminals, when you do not want the taxpayers to get the worst of it, I must deal with the bosses and the old ring. Some interest in my reform movement must suffer. It is simply this, whether it is a question as a whole or for a portion of the community.

MATT. H. STAPLETON.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE LEAGUE BY THE WISCONSIN CONFERENCE METHODIST CHURCH.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the methods and work of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League and will gladly welcome its representatives to our pulpits, and will co-operate in any way in our power. We further endorse the efforts made to secure the passage of the Residence District option bill, known as the Thayer bill, and pledge ourselves to support the further efforts to be made in securing its passage.

"THE HEAD WATERS OF JUSTICE."

Value of an Able and Honest District Attorney.

The Saturday Evening Post, of October 21, contains a timely and able article from the pen of Governor Deneen, of Illinois, entitled "The Head Waters of Justice." Among other things the governor says: "No officer of the state is in a position more powerfully to serve the cause of good government than is an able, honest and fearless state's attorney." He also says: "An incompetent, supine or venal state's attorney can do more to foster a contempt of law than any other agency."

The people of this state are having a splendid demonstration of the truthfulness of the first proposition in the successful attempts of District Attorney McGovern to destroy graft in the city and county of Milwaukee. He unquestionably measures up to the definition of an able, honest and fearless state's attorney. All efforts to intimidate him (and there have been many), have but contributed to his determination that the last guilty man shall, if possible, be haled to the bar of public justice. That, in the face of the bullying and abuse brought to bear by powerful interests, he has gone the way his duty led without fear or favor, will be to his lasting fame and honor and to the future welfare of this great city. The changes for the better, already apparent in Milwaukee city and county, are obvious to all. Public dishonesty has ceased, and the open gambling hells that were such a source of revenue not only to the proprietors but to a certain class of petty politicians, are closed. Other results are sure to follow. The law will have a respect heretofore unknown, and all will feel more secure in their constitutional rights. The work of Mr. McGovern entitles him to place by the side of Folk, Hanly and Jerome.

The careers of Governor Folk and District Attorney Jerome has shown that the people will stand by the men who are true to their oath of office. These men would be unknown to-day, in all probability, had they not used their offices for the prosecution of those who had been protected by their predecessors in office. Each of these men have been hounded and villified by those whose occupations vanished under the search light of investigation. But the people "love them for the enemies they have made," and stand ready to support them for any further political preferment they desire.

I am sorry that many counties in this state can also testify to the truthfulness of the second proposition. The carnival of lawlessness so apparent in many of our counties is directly chargeable to the "incompetent, supine or venal state's attorney." Too often this high office is conferred on young attorneys who lack the necessary equipment and experience demanded of them in that important office. Occasionally men with large political ambitions are elected to the office and use their position to curry favor with a certain class who are always perniciously active in politics in order to secure the political preferment they crave. In either case the cause of justice suffers and a laxity of law enforcement results.

The governor further says, "Very often the officers of the civic society do not discriminate between 'moral certainty' and legal evidence." Any one who has had to do with investigating alleged violations of law will at once recognize the force of that statement. Very often the district attorney is unjustly blamed for not bringing action in cases where conviction could not be secured for the want of legal evidence, although all parties are morally certain that the offense complained of has been committed. In this way the inexperienced layman is very liable to err. Where the integrity of the district attorney is above dispute criticism should be dealt in charily.

The remedy for these conditions are self-evident. The people should select for their candidates for that important office men of irreproachable character and possessed with adequate legal knowledge and skill. Local societies can be of further value in assisting in securing evidence that will stand the test of the courts. There is no fund upon which a district attorney may draw for this purpose, and he should not be asked to bear the burden of securing the proof out of his own pocket. All good citizens should gladly contribute to a fund for this purpose.

If we had able, honest and fearless district attorneys serving in all our counties, and the good people would loyally rally to their support the laws regulating saloons, slot machines, gambling hells and other vices would not be so generally ignored. The people are at fault in not seeing to it that men of proper qualifications are elected to that high office. Remember that the most important office in the state so far as the enforcement of law is concerned is that of district attorney.

RACINE ENFORCES LAW.

Work of the Civic Federation, by Rev. H. C. Greer.

Racine is one of the cities that the prophet condemned as "neither hot nor cold." It is neither good nor bad; it is just good enough to escape severe condemnation, and just bad enough to make one sick at heart. This condition is one that makes reform hard. But the better element has not been idle through the years. Several efforts have been made to clean things up, and at least two different organizations have been formed for this purpose. But each has "had its day and ceased to be." But last fall the Men's Club of the Methodist church conceived the idea of a federation of all good citizens, and made plans to that end. Meetings were held and an organization was perfected called the Civic Federation. A man was put at the head who had never been known as a reformer, and all of the offices were filled by those who had not been labeled with that name. It was deemed wise to make haste slowly, to increase membership, to arouse public interest by the way of public meetings, etc. We have had from away, Superintendent T. M. Hare, Assistant Superintendent A. H. Zechiel, and Oliver W. Stewart, in two meetings. We have now about 200 members, with a strong Executive Committee, which meets very often. One of the first things we did was to

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go to the mayor and talk over in a friendly way the affairs of the city. The interview was not very satisfactory, but we did our duty. The mayor boasted of the excellent License Committee he had appointed the last two years; but afterwards he appointed an unfriendly committee. He did suggest that we report to the committee about the character of any saloons that we deemed unfit for a new license. And at his suggestion the Federation made an examination of every saloon in the city and reported against such as were exceptionally disorderly. This action kept several men from applying for licenses, and four were refused.

One of the alderman, stimulated by the spirit that was in the air, moved for a special election to vote upon the question of increasing the license. It was so ordered and a campaign was upon us. The affair had originated outside of the Federation, but we must put ourselves on record, and if we favored the increase of a license we must put forth our powers to secure it. After careful consideration we decided that it was for the best interests of the city to increase the license from \$200 to \$500, and we pitched in to win the fight. About \$100 was secured as a special fund for this purpose by the aid of a business man who was not a member of the Federation, but who is now with us, heart and soul. We sent out an appeal to every voter in the city and were well repaid when we found that we had won the election and for the higher amount, \$500. It might have been raised only to \$350.

The next piece of work to engage our attention was the action of the city council in refusing to take away the license of a saloonkeeper who had sold liquor to a minor and a drunken one at that. A mandamus suit was begun and a decision has been given in our favor. The council has revoked the license.

These special acts of the Federation compose only a small part of the real good that has been accomplished by our organization. The influence on the community of such a body with men, money and influence has been great. It is harder here now to do wrong and easier to do right because the Federation exists. Our work has only begun and we mean to keep it right up.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S SCYTHE.

When Webster was a boy, mowing in the field with his father, he complained that the scythe was not hung to suit him. His father fixed it for him. After a while Daniel complained that the scythe was not hung to suit him, and his father said, "Hang it to suit yourself." Thereupon Daniel hung the scythe on a limb of a tree.

A scythe hung on a tree won't cut any grass. He would not be a wise man who should call the scythe a failure. Daniel was the failure. A liquor law hung on a peg of official nullification won't close up drink shops. But just as a strong willing man can make a good scythe cut grass, so a loyal official can make a good liquor law close up drink shops. It is a matter of administration, as Sheriff Pearson showed with the Maine liquor law, and as

Gov. Folk is showing with the Missouri Sunday law. Prohibition, like any other public policy, must be judged by its success when administered by its friends and not by its alleged failures when nullified by its enemies.—*Volney Cushing in the Search Light.*

COUNCILS MUST REVOKE.

Sale to a Minor Cancels License.

Judge Belden has granted the writ of mandamus asked by the Civic Federation of Racine to compel its mayor and council to revoke the license of a man who was proven to have sold to a minor. The decision orders the revocation of license and the council was disposed to fight, but upon the advice of their attorney that all members who had not voted for revocation were personally liable for the costs of action in case of defeat, they became less belligerent and meekly revoked. Inasmuch as a similar case in the city of Oshkosh was appealed and the decision affirmed, they probably displayed "the better part of valor."

The following are some extracts from the decision:

Council Has No Discretion.

"Section 1559, R. S., provides that when complaint is made by any resident that a licensed vendor of liquors has sold or given away intoxicating liquor to any minor without the written order of his parents or guardians, or to a person bordering on intoxication, the common council shall summon the person so charged to a hearing. Section 1559, R. S., provides that if upon such hearing the common council shall find the complaint to be true, the license shall be revoked."

Why Writ Was Sustained.

"Two reasons appear thus far why this writ should be sustained: First, that the motion to quash admits the truth of all the facts alleged, and the facts being admitted, the prayer of the writ would be granted, of course; second, there being no conflict in the evidence relative to Longwell's age, and all the other facts essential to establish the offense being either admitted or conclusively proven, it became and was the absolute duty of the common council to revoke the license in question. The common council had no discretion as to how it should act in the premises; its sole function was to judicially pass upon the evidence before it. Its duty under the law was plain and absolute. It had no right or authority to act in the premises other than upon the evidence given before it, reasonably and properly interpreted. Nothing else could be any possible justification for the act. No feelings of sympathy or any consideration other than the evidence could properly influence its judgment. It was simply a matter of plain duty."

Teeth in the Law.

This decision places in the hands of law enforcement organizations a most powerful weapon. Fines have no terror for the lawless saloonist. Revocation is held in wholesome awe. The courts have made it plain that there are teeth in the law forbidding sale to minors. Now let the saloonist know that the "Gob-o-luns" 'll git im ef e don't watch out."

If the sale to minors were stopped, there would soon be no drinkers, for few men begin after attaining their majority, hence every saloon sells to minors. If there is a saloon which does not, we have failed to meet with it in our travels. Surely it is not here in Milwaukee. Every such sale lays the proprietor liable to forfeiture of license. By exercising Christian vigilance we might drive every saloon in Wisconsin out of business by the use of the law.

The Wisconsin Issue

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EDITORIAL.

Hereafter THE ISSUE will appear about the 1st of the month, instead of on the 15th.

Wisconsin was represented at the national convention by six delegates, and the report of our state superintendent was one of the best given. We are not simply marking time.

If you will report to the Milwaukee office the names of parties operating slot machines the League will do the rest.

The spring elections are coming, and as the League forces are never found napping, the next number of this paper will open the no-license campaign.

We are pleased to honor this number of the paper with a cut of Mr. Matt. Stapleton, mayor of Rhinelander. Few things in this

world are more worthless than a flabby-fibered, spineless mayor, while a good mayor is a tower of strength to the community he serves. Such a mayor is Mr. Stapleton. He respects the people who elected him, regards his oath of office as something sacred and binding, and enforces the laws he was elected to enforce. Rhinelander is a better town because of the official leadership of this manly man, and its record can be duplicated in scores of Wisconsin towns if the people will elect the right kind of men to this important office.

LAW ENFORCEMENT. Law is king in America, and we know no other. Presidents and public officials come and go, political parties wax and

wane, but the laws are the government, and as such law goes on forever. Law represents the will of the people and the people bear rule. To neglect the enforcement of righteous laws is to face toward anarchy. The republic that shows disrespect for its laws is dying. The laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors express the very best sentiment of our commonwealth, and they should be respected and obeyed. The executive who does not enforce these laws, in accordance with his oath of office, is a traitor to his country. The people of any community who do not insist on such enforcement are disloyal to their government. The saloon is the organized expression of this American, or un-American, contempt for law and the League is pledged to do all in its power to enforce the laws governing the saloon and to put the saloon out of business.

Our National Leaders in Council.

Some deep and lasting impressions came to the delegates who, for the first time, found themselves in a national convention of the Anti-Saloon

League at Indianapolis. Within the camp but not on active duty, mingling with the delegates as students of a great movement rather than as active participants or champions of any particular measures, they were in a position favorable to a just view of men and measures. The writer was one of this interested group of delegates, and his impressions were about as follows:

THE MEN. The character of a movement powerfully effects the spirit of the men whom it attracts to its leadership, and is, in turn, moulded by the character of these leaders. There is something in the Anti-Saloon League that appeals to manly men. The meeting at Indianapolis was a meeting of strong men, the field workers, the friends and supporters of a national crusade that draws to its support men of force and chivalry. Looking over the delegates, seeing the way in which they go at their great business, one is impressed with the fact that they are men of a superior grade. They are not long-haired, wild-eyed, squeaky-voiced cranks. They are virile, well-balanced men, broad of brow and broad of view, possessed of the prophet's vision, the martyr's conviction and the soldier's courage. Among them are statesmen, orators, thinkers, diplomats and leaders of exceptional ability and force. In debate they are keen, jealous of their rights as men but courteously Christian and regardful of the rights of others. They believe in the square deal for themselves and all the world, and they are a class of men who will champion with chivalric valor, the cause of the helpless and oppressed. A business that such men have combined to oppose richly deserves opposition.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE CONVENTION. It was electric, bracingly charged with moral ozone. Great battles against the saloon had been fought and won and the generals who had led the fight had come together to plan still larger campaigns. The workers knew their ground. They were not experimenters or dreamers. There were shouts of joy in the report of victories won and a confidence for the future born of experience and faith. The feeling was that of a victorious army which, having won a significant battle, is bracing itself for the larger conflict whose issues are not uncertain. Then, it is a good year for a meeting of the men who stand for righteousness, and a sense of the enlarging fellowship of those who resist wrong was an inspiration.

THE MEASURES. The sobering sense of the greatness of this movement led to caution in the handling of important measures. The delegates had their eyes on the future and did their work in the light of a rising sun. The League is not a machine in which its leaders take delight, but an effective instrument for a particular piece of work. As an organization it is elastic, adjusting itself to local conditions. But to the principles of the League there was a grand loyalty and to its one supreme purpose every man pledged an unswerving fealty. The consideration absolutely influencing every de-

cision, and back of every measure was the responsibility of the League for the discharge of its mission as the agent of the churches of America for the overthrow of the saloon.



PRES. E. D. EATON, OF BELOIT,
Trustee of Wisconsin League.

PRESIDENT E. D. EATON.

After twenty years of fruitful service as president of Beloit College, Pres. E. D. Eaton resigns to accept the call to the pastorate of North Congregational church, St. Johnsbury, Vt. The loss the state sustains in his going is not limited to educational and religious circles. He is an educator of a high order and a Christian gentleman of the very finest type, but, because he is both of these, his influence was great in the movements that stand for the progressive realization of civic and social ideals. Because the Anti-Saloon League is one of the important agencies that are promoting the higher life of the people of Wisconsin, Pres. Eaton gave the League the full benefit of his large influence. His name is on the list of our Board of Trustees, and his heart and hands have been in the work of the League. Firm for the right, wise in counsel, kind in spirit, he is one of the men whose absence from the state is a great loss. We thank him for the good he has done, wish him success and joy in his new field and congratulate the Green Mountain state on winning one of Wisconsin's noblest sons.

Through tests in the office of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League we received light on the "Sun." The "Sun" is light and has a leather traveling case which makes it easily portable. For preachers and professional men, it is *The Writing Machine*. See "ad" on inside of front cover.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

**Enthusiastic Gathering of Practical Reformers
—Great Rejoicing Over Recent Victories.**

The tenth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America was held in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 21-24. This was by far the most enthusiastic meeting of representatives of this great movement that has occurred up to this time. Most of the states and territories had delegates present and the personnel of the body was exceptionally high. Many of these earnest men came from busy pastorates, and the only reason that could induce them to give the time and money necessary to the attendance on this convention was their firm conviction that the saloon is the worst enemy of the church, and the Anti-Saloon League God's plan for its destruction. A marked feature of the convention was the practicability of the plans and methods advocated and the absence of the extreme and visionary element usually so prominent in reform gatherings.

Superintendents' Conference.

The convention proper was preceded by a seven days' conference of superintendents and workers. These meetings were held in the auditorium of the Linden hotel and consisted of three daily sessions. The time was devoted to discussing the methods of work used in the various states so as to adopt those of greatest practical value for general use in all the states, and to eliminate the impractical and inefficient. The results of this conference will be found in more efficient work in the territory under the charge of the men in attendance. The conference was attended by about forty men from twenty-five states and territories.

Reports of Victories.

They were a cheerful set of warriors who thus assembled. Many came with the smoke of battle still upon their garments and with the scars of conflict as yet unhealed, but in their eyes was the light of victory and upon their lips the psalms of praise to the great God who had brought success to his people. This differed from all past conferences in that the time was devoted to describing victories, and not in explaining defeats. Almost every state and territory had victories to report. Ohio brought a detailed account of how Governor Herrick met his defeat at the hands of a united and embattled church. Pennsylvania told of Berry's great run. New York of how Tammany escaped, if at all, by the skin of his teeth, and of the splendid victory achieved by Jerome. Oklahoma and Indian Territory told of how a convention that had been called to oppose prohibition for the new state was led to indorse prohibition for the same. Texas described the rapid spread of the drouth throughout that great state. So the story ran from state to state, and the plans and methods used to secure these results were fully outlined so that each worker could return to his field with a working model safely stowed away for future use.

The Convention Launched.

A large audience assembled in the auditorium of Roberts Park M. E. church on the evening of the

21st for the opening session of the convention. The address of welcome was given by Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of the League that a man high up in political position has deemed it wise to appear publicly and speak words of commendation of the organization. In fitting words this great governor expressed his hearty admiration for the League, and his sympathy for the things it is trying to accomplish. He also emphasized anew the stand he has taken for the home, the church and native land. Dr. Howard H. Russell, the founder of the League, responded to the address of welcome in well chosen words, and the greatest meeting in the League's history was under way.

Papers and Addresses.

Space forbids the mentioning of the good things that were spread over the four days of the convention. National Superintendent Baker thrilled the convention with his splendid report. President Wilson gave a message of uplift and hope. Father Cleary lifted the convention to the heights of enthusiasm where it was sustained by Dr. Louis Albert Banks and Dr. Scanlon. We were compelled to leave before the address of Mrs. Richards, but are sure she sustained the high pitch to which the convention was tuned by the preceding speakers.

Wisconsin Delegates.

Wisconsin was represented by Superintendents Hare, Seder and Zechiel, and by Rev. L. H. Keller, of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Milwaukee, Rev. A. C. Greer, of the Good Shepherd Universalist church, of Racine, and Rev. I. L. Cory, of Waukesha. Others who were expected to attend failed to appear, so those present did their best to honorably represent the interests of our great state.

The next convention will be held in St. Louis in November, 1906.

SPARKS FROM THE CONVENTION FORGE.

"The Christian church ought to keep out of politics when national questions are involved, when it is a question of the tariff, or the monetary policy of the nation is to be decided. But when moral questions are involved, when it is a question of clean, honest and efficient administration by clean men, then the church ought to get into the fight for the sake of righteousness."—*Governor Hanly.*

"We must place a high value on the brains of a nation as an asset, but the morals of a nation are its most priceless possession. For intelligence without morality and virtue may be used by a clever people as a means to hasten their decay."

"The Catholic church in the United States as an organized body is against the saloon, and especially the Sunday saloon."

"A people that will not obey the laws enacted by its own representatives surely show their unfitness to enjoy the liberty that makes the enactment of those laws possible."

"It is not material prosperity, nor intellectual culture, nor the refinements of civilized life, but righteousness that elevates a people. Whatever we can do to curb and control the vice of intemperance and the power of the saloon, we are doing to curb and control the prolific parent of other vices that are menacing our national and municipal life."

"Our cities will be redeemed, and redeemed from dishonor, just in proportion as we curb and control the liquor saloon. I welcome the day when Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, all together will work for better things for our life, for the uplifting of the American people.—*Father James M. Cleary.*

"The saloon has no place in our civilized life, no right that any man is bound to stand for or defend for a moment. It has no moral right, no right *per se*, but it has a technical right, a right signified by the paper that hangs upon its wall. That right has been given it by the people, and just as the people have given it, so they can take it away."—*President, Bishop Luther E. Wilson.*

"Given a large city an incapable or corrupt mayor may destroy more lives than a dozen of the best physicians may be able to save in a year, and he may destroy more souls than any dozen churches in the city may be able to win from their sins, so that behind the question of health for both soul and body is the question of politics."—*Dr. Louis Albert Banks.*

"I may say for the Presbyterian church that it is the first of all the denominations to place temperance work on a parity with missions, and to maintain the work as regularly and as fully as the missionary department is maintained."—*Rev. Charles Scanlon, D. D.*

"Given a clear moral issue and wise leadership the church will furnish the truest fighting force that can be marshalled this side of the Gates Ajar."—*National Supt. Dr. P. A. Baker.*

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE.

1st. The *splendid appearance and ability* of the men. Physical and mental strength for hard service, muscular and intellectual training for a great conflict were manifest, no one in service because unable to successfully pursue some other calling, but in this work to spend all their ransomed powers.

2d. The *abounding faith* in the Anti-Saloon League. It is no longer a movement on trial, but is solving the liquor problem. It is not spasmodic or effervescent; it has come to stay, and is called of God to be more lasting than the saloon. The League displays shrewdness, tact, wisdom and power sufficient to wage a relentless, winning war against the enemy. Our soldiers are a mighty host, and the skillful leadership with its loyal following is striking terror into the ranks of the saloonists.

3d. The *unreserved consecration* of the workers. Men of various professions in which they were successful and earned more money, have entered the

work because they felt that they could be a greater blessing to their fellow men and accomplish more for the spread of Christ's kingdom by specializing in the conflict against Satan's greatest agency. Great tasks were courageously undertaken, sacrifice of comfort and means cheerfully made.

4th. *Success.* Memory is too weak to treasure and pencil too slow to preserve the many encouraging reports. Our cause is a righteous one; the battle is the Lord's; victory is and will be ours.

A. H. ZECHIEL.

What a conference it was! Mighty interests of church and state were there centered.

What a movement it is! Nation-wide, nay world-wide and with results reaching out into eternity.

Such men as its apostles are! Large-hearted, high-minded, courageous, yet humble, sweet-spirited and gracious; men of prayer, of mighty faith, of entire consecration; seriously earnest in the realization of a call from God, and serenely confident of victory through Him.

That fifth floor conference with its seasons of prayer, of earnest discussion, and most brotherly consultation on matters so vital to the highest interests of the kingdom, that conscious nearness of the Master, that oneness of spirit and purpose made it a blessed reminder of an "upper room" meeting of nineteen centuries ago.

Sent of God, upon the Anti-Saloon League hangs the hope of humanity. J. A. SEDER,

Superintendent Eau Claire District.

WITH BEER.

Milwaukee's new fire boat was christened with beer, the Pabst Brewing Company having "generously" offered a bottle of their Blue Ribbon product, properly mounted in a silver case for that purpose.

Replying to the offer of the Pabst Co., V. J. Schoenecker, Jr., thanks them for their generosity, and closes by saying: "We appreciate very much your kind offer and the spirit which animates you in so doing on so suitable an occasion, and herewith extend to you our sincere thanks for your courtesy."

Remarkable courtesy, exceeding generosity. One bottle of Blue Ribbon, retail value twenty cents, properly mounted in silver a trifle more. And of course there was no thought of the newspaper advertising it would secure, nor of the friendly attitude of the city administration. Oh, no, this millionaire corporation freely and from pure goodness of heart gives a whole quart of its product for the public weal. It is this same goodness that prompts it to allow the august mayor to drive its prize, six-horse team in parades. That is the brewers' way of making Milwaukee famous.

A whole city of 300,000 souls prostituted to the advertising schemes of a private corporation, and the mayor of that city when he welcomes conventions, spending the major part of his energy in extolling the virtues, not of the city or its people, but of "Milwaukee's principal beverage." That is a trick in high finance to make Wall street green with envy, and a municipal shame that should make Philadelphia blush.

IT IS TO WEEP.

The anguish of mind that the brewers of this country are undergoing at the present time is one of the most pathetic sights of history. It all comes from the attempt of the temperance people to have our government keep its treaty compact with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. At a meeting held by the brewers a little while ago, where they evidently sampled a lot of their various brews, they reached that mellow condition where they saw strange sights. One that loomed large on their vision was that of the poor Indian in the merciless grip of the temperance crank. They saw him poisoned by the concoctions dispensed by "blind tigers" and "boot leggers." They saw him chock full of opium and cocaine. They saw him transformed into a hypocrite, prowling about in the dark places of the earth seeking that stimulant his nature, like that of his white brother, craves. They saw his manhood debased, his pride of race and birth departed. Yea, verily, the Indian as seen under the stimulus of that meeting was, indeed, a sorry sight. The vision was overpowering, and after weeping a while on each others' necks they determined that they would rush to the rescue. They would no longer permit their modesty to bar them from action. So they armed one of their number with a petition signed by fifty of the leading brewers of the United States and sent him post haste to Washington to invoke the assistance of President Roosevelt in heading off the proposed inhuman treatment. Their disinterestedness is strikingly shown in the following excerpts from the petition which is destined to become a most famous state document:

Bear a Temperance Drink.

"What we do want to ask is that, if the wise men of the country, guided by yourself, find a prohibition requirement proper, it shall not extend to beer and ale that contain less than 4½ per cent. of alcohol. The fact is that nearly all of it is below 4 per cent. and most of it around 3½ per cent. We are sure that no man who has given serious study to the question will rank beer among the strictly alcoholic drinks.

Lo, the Poor Indian.

"The Indian is human like his white brother. He craves a stimulant, and if it is shut off from him he will go out of his way to get it. He will buy adulterated, poisonous liquors from the blind tiger; he will do worse, maybe, and turn to cocaine, opium, perogorie and similar drugs. It is openly stated in many portions of the south where prohibition is in force, that the cocaine habit has grown to fearful proportions among negroes and ignorant white people. The intelligent ones are able to defy the law and get what they want. It is a known result of prohibition that beer, being handled in bulk, is shut out of a state or county where prohibition is in force, while the alcoholic drinks, generally of the worst kind, are surreptitiously carried in and disposed of.

"If the Indian of to-day is permitted mild drinks like beer, he will not seek the intoxicating ones, nor will he kill himself with the drug habit. He will not find it necessary to debase his manhood, sneaking around in the dark, seeking an illicit place to get his stimulant."

PROHIBITION DON'T PROHIBIT.

The daily papers lately have contained some accounts of "doins" in Kansas that have a tendency to convince an unbiased mind of the enforceability of the Kansas prohibition law. Here are some of the most recent dispatches:

FREDONIA, KAN., Oct. 20.—By order of Judge Stillwell, of the district court, Sheriff Timmons began the destruction here of five hundred cases of beer, six barrels of whisky and three thousand bottles of wine, including six sets of fixtures, valued at a total cost of \$7,500. Several actions were begun recently by the assistant attorney general, Mr. Mikesel, who has secured six convictions under the Hessel law, collecting \$700 in fines and costs, at a total cost of \$8,900. There have been in the district court fines to the total amount of \$9,700, the sentences ranging from \$100 and thirty days in jail, to four years and two months and \$5,200. The bottles are being broken and the contents turned into the sewer, and the cases burned in the streets.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN., Nov. 1.—Seventeen joint keepers of this county were fined and sentenced to the county jail to-day for violating the state prohibitory law. Ten of the men operated in Coffeyville and seven in Caney. All of the Coffeyville joint keepers and two of the Caney offenders were each fined \$300 and sentenced to jail until December 24th. The other men were fined \$100 each and sentenced to thirty days in jail. A carload of whisky and beer, the result of the recent raids in Caney and Coffeyville is stored in the basement of the court house. This will be destroyed on court order, along with \$10,000 worth of bar fixtures.

This proves conclusively that the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants is just as effective as any other, when it is not nullified by the failure of officers in sympathy with or in the pay of "booze" dispensers, to do their sworn duty. When all offices are filled with the same type of men as Governor Hoch, of Kansas, there will be but little complaint about the failure of any law to do that for which it was intended. The governor simply notified the state and county officers that the prohibition law must receive the same attention as the other laws of the state, and warned them of what would result if any further attempt to nullify it was permitted by them. The result of that communication was immediately followed by what the jointest might term "pernicious activity" on the part of local officers.

RECORD OF THE MONTH.

During the month of November the League workers have addressed fifty-one meetings with a total attendance of some 5,000. THE WISCONSIN ISSUE was launched with an initial circulation of nearly 3,500 or a circulation of 70,000 book pages of literature. Coming as it does every month, this paper will reinforce the yearly addresses.

Manitowoc.—Our most notable field day was at Manitowoc, Nov. 5th. On Dec. 8th, the work of permanent organization will be taken up in that city. A glance at the news of the state in other columns will show an encouraging amount of law enforcement throughout the state.

Oconomowoc.—Wednesday evening, Dec. 9th, Rev. Father J. Daly delivered an address on Law Enforcement in St. Jerome's Catholic church, Oconomowoc. Owing to the cold, and the fact that

it was Thanksgiving eve the attendance was small. Rev. Father Charles McBride, pastor of the church, will call a meeting of representative men of all creeds and parties to plan for more aggressive law enforcement.

Reformed Church.—On Nov. 28th, Superintendent Zechiel addressed the faculty and students of the Franklin Mission House of the Reformed church. This school, located in Sheboygan county, was the training place for nearly every pastor of the German synod of the church in the northwest. It was with pleasure that they heard of the rapid growth of the temperance work, and especially were they surprised at the progress made in this state. They were enthusiastic in commendation of the League and its common sense, practical methods and expect to make public their endorsement.

WISCONSIN LIDS TIGHTENING.

There is a gradual tightening up in the enforcement of the liquor laws all along the line in this state. Time was when there was no thought on the part of the saloonist as to what the law was or was not. Now in almost every place the public discontent with saloon lawlessness is manifest. This is one of the hopeful signs of the times. Apathy has been our ruin. Discontent will be our salvation.

Mayor of Beaver Dam Acts.

The mayor of Beaver Dam, after considerable delay has heeded the petition from the organization started at the time of the visit of Father Daly and other League workers. He has given written notice to every saloonkeeper that license will be revoked for sale to minors or to "posted men," and that all slot machines must be out by January 1, 1906, or they would be confiscated. Thus the first anti-saloon meeting which we have arranged in a Catholic church has already borne fruit.

Hartford in Line.

Hartford has a Sunday Closing League, and the recent order from the council that all slot machines must go, and ordering the marshal to remove them within five days is attributed to their activity. It is regarded as only a preliminary step to the demand for Sunday closing, as with the prestige of one victory over the saloons they could more easily win a second.

Saloon Raffles Barred in Milwaukee.

Albert Buege was ordered by Judge Neelan to pay fines and costs amounting to \$199.45, for conducting a poultry raffle at his saloon in Milwaukee. This is what it cost the saloonkeepers' association to test the order of Chief of Police Janssen, that there should be no raffles. Poultry raffles have been a source of considerable profit as well as an occasion for drinking rallies. There was a plan to avoid the order by selling drinks at ten cents, and giving a chance with each drink, but the judge says "No."

William F. Zuerner, Milwaukee's new probation officer, has made it a rule that girls of sixteen or under shall not be allowed to frequent dance halls or other questionable resorts, and the police will enforce the rule.

Seymour, Wisconsin, with less than 1,200 inhabitants and twelve saloons, has become disgusted and is talking of high license in the hope of decreasing the number. High license is not a temperance measure, but there is hope in their disgust with present conditions.

Blind Pig Dynamited.

An alleged "blind pig" at Delton, Wis., a no-license village near Baraboo, was wrecked by dynamite during the night of Nov. 28d. In defying the expressed will of the majority the blind pigger forfeits all sympathy, but from our own standpoint we cannot hope to win the battle against lawlessness by lawlessness on our part.

300-Foot Law Saves Mission.

City Attorney Carl Runge, Milwaukee, decided that the Francis Swallow Mission Kindergarten was a school within the meaning of the Stout 300-foot law, and license was refused Annie Kirchoff who desired to operate a saloon within 300 feet of this school.

John Brenner and Charles E. Witt are the latest additions to the list of Milwaukee saloonists who have paid fines for running or allowing gambling in their saloons. Judge Neelan, on Dec. 1st, ordered their paraphernalia burned.

Indians Blacklisted.

District Attorney Reichenback, of Black River Falls, Jackson county, has "posted" 300 drinking Indians, and as a result there is little drinking and no intoxication among the Indians this year. One farmer and one proprietor of a "tin" shop have been fined for furnishing liquor to Indians, and the district attorney has evidence against several more whom he expects to make public examples of.

Appleton District.

Progress is being made in the Appleton District, which is in charge of the newly appointed district superintendent, Rev. A. H. Zechiel, with his office at 4 Odd Fellows' block, Appleton.

Menasha.

The mayor of Menasha has ordered all slot machines out of the saloons of that city, and gambling to cease. Alderman J. E. Hill started the ball. He was once a resident of Eau Claire, where he was active in the Citizens' League, which has accomplished much good in that city.

Neenah.

Across the river, Neenah is vying with her sister. The Y. P. S. C. E., of that place, has a "Good Citizenship" Committee, which has decided to be more than a paper organization. One of the local papers is supporting their efforts.

New London.

November 19th was field day in New London, and already that city reports an order from the council that the officers must enforce all laws. On Wednesday, Dec. 6, pastors and workers of Manitowoc will meet with the district superintendent to discuss plans and effect an organization for aggressive local work.

SALOONS MUST GO!

This is the Battle Cry of the Anti-Saloon League, with which we are officially and personally in hearty sympathy.

Sunday Schools must GO, also

This is the slogan of our Business. It may look shocking at first, but there are two different kinds of GO, and you know how we mean it.

We have been at work a good many years on the improvement of conditions in the Sunday Schools of our land. It is not boasting to say that we have learned a good deal as we went along. We have put a fair share of what we knew on this subject into a handsome, readable book, which contains everything that is new, fresh and invigorating in the line of practical Sunday School ideas and development.—helps for increasing and maintaining attendance, suggestions for records, honors, awards, gifts, lesson helps, maps, furniture and all sorts of equipment,—edited by Mr. Theodore Hammond, whose world-wide experience makes his suggestions valuable. The name of the book is

The Business End of a Sunday School

and we are glad to send it to you free if you will do us the honor to ask for it. It will be worth your while to do it. If we succeed in selling you anything, part of the proceeds will go to help Bro. Hare in his good work.

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