



Successful Merchants

Never let up on Advertising. In these days one must advertise to keep business as well as to.

Increase Business...

The best medium for lake shore enterprises is the

News-Letter.

Artistic Taste..

Expert Workmanship

Our Job Printing department has these qualities. That is why our work has such an enviable reputation. Our printing has a

Style to Please You..

Send your next printing to the NEWS-LETTER.

LAKE FOREST, HIGHWOOD,

FORT SHERIDAN, HIGHLAND PARK,

RAVINIA, GLENCOE,

WINNETKA, LAKESIDE

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.

NO 11

National Prohibition Platform, 1900.

(Continued from last week.)

THE PRESIDENT ARRANGED.

3 We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that by his conspicuous example of a wine drinker at public banquets and as a wine serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute, than any other President this republic has ever had. We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the army canteen, with all its dire brood of disease, immortality, sin and death, in this country, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen, and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitioners protesting against it, he has outraged this country in such a manner, and to such a degree, as calls for its righteous uprising and his indignant and effective rebuke.

We challenge denial of the fact that our chief executive, as commander in chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 2, 1899, could have closed every army saloon, called canteen, by executive order, as President Hayes in effect did before him, and should have closed them, for the same reasons which actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of Congress, passed March 2nd, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquor, "in any post-ex-change or canteen," by any "officers or private soldier" or by "any other persons on premises used for military purposes in the United States," was and is as explicit an act of Prohibition as the English language can frame; we declare our solemn belief that the attorney general of the United States in his interpretation of that law, and the secretary of war in his acceptance of that interpretation and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and endorsement of such interpretation and refusal, on the part of officials appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsible in their guilt; and we record our convictions that a new and serious peril confronts our country, in the fact that its President, at the behest of the beer power, dares and does abrogate a

law of Congress, through subordinates removable at will by him and whose acts become his, and thus virtually confesses that laws are to be administered, or to be nullified in the interest of a law-defying business, by an administration under mortgage to such business for support.

FOREIGN LIQUOR POLICY CONDEMNED.

4. We deplore the fact that an administration of this republic claiming the right and the power to carry our flag across seas and to conquer and annex new territory, should admit its lack of power to prohibit the American saloon on subjugation soil, or should openly confess itself subject to liquor sovereignty under the flag. We are humiliated, exasperated and grieved, by the evidence painfully abundant, that this administration's policy of expansion is bearing so rapidly its first fruits of drunkenness, insanity and crime under the hot-house sun of the tropics; and when the president of the first Philippine commission says "It was unfortunate that we introduced and established the saloon there, to corrupt the natives and exhibit the vices of our race," we charge the inhumanity and unchristianity of this act upon the administration of William McKinley and upon the party which elected and would perpetuate the same.

5. We declare that the only policy which the government of the United States can of right uphold as to the liquor traffic, under the national constitution, upon any territory under the military or civil control of that government, is the policy of Prohibition; that "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," as the constitution provides, the liquor must neither be sanctioned nor tolerated, and that the revenue policy, which makes our government a partner with the distillers and brewers and barkeepers, is a disgrace to our civilization, an outrage upon humanity, and a crime against God.

We condemn the present administration at Washington because it has repealed the prohibitory laws in Alaska, and has given over the partly civilized tribes there to be the prey of the American grog-shop; and because it has entered upon a license policy in our new possession by incorporating the same in the recent act of Congress in the code of laws for the government of the Hawaiian Islands.

We call general attention to the fearful fact that exportation of liquors from the United States to the Phillipine Islands increased from \$337 in 1898 to \$467,198 in the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; and that while our exportation of liquors to Cuba never reached \$30,000 a year, previous to American occupation of that island, our exports of such liquors to Cuba, during the fiscal year of 1899 reached the sum of \$629,852.

CALL TO MORAL AND CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

6. One great religious body (the Baptist) having truly declared of the liquor traffic "that it has no defensible right to exist, that it can never be reformed, and that it stands condemned by its unrighteous fruits as a thing un-Christian, un-American, and perilous utterly to every interest in life;" another great religious body (the Methodist) having as truly asserted and reiterated that "no political party has a right to expect, nor should receive, the votes of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license system, or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon;" other great religious bodies having made similar deliverances, in language plain and unequivocal, as to the liquor traffic and the duty of Christian citizenship in opposition thereto; and the fact being plain and undeniable that the Democratic party stands for license, the saloon, and the canteen, while the Republican party, in policy and administration, stands for license, the saloon, and the canteen, while the Republican party, in policy and administration, stands for the canteen, the saloon and revenue therefrom, we declare ourselves justified in expecting that Christian voters everywhere shall cease their complicity with the liquor curse by refusing to uphold a liquor party, and shall unite themselves with the only party which upholds the Prohibition policy, and which for nearly thirty years has been the faithful defender of the church, the state, the home and the school against the saloon, its expanders and perpetrators, their actual and persistent foes.

We insist that no differences of belief, as to any other question or concern of government, should stand in the way of such a union of moral and Christian citizenship as we hereby invite, for the speedy settlement of this paramount moral, industrial, financial, and political issue, which our party presents; and we refrain from declaring ourselves upon all

minor matters, as to which differences of opinion may hereby we may offer to the American people a platform so broad that all can stand upon it who desire to see sober citizenship actually sovereign over the allied hosts of evil, sin and crime, in a government of the people and for the people.

We declare that there are but two real parties, today, concerning the liquor traffic—perpetrators and Prohibitionists; and that patriotism, Christianity, and every interest of genuine and loyal democracy, besides the demands of our common humanity, require the speedy union, in one solid phalanx at the ballot box, of all who oppose the liquor traffic's perpetuation, and who covet endurance for this republic.

What is the Difference?

The Chicago Tribune in its issue of the 7th inst., says: "Kansas City is to license gambling, and this without any state law or local ordinance. The newspapers of that city announce that the mayor and chief of police have decided that it is impossible to prevent the playing of draw and stud poker in rooms adjoining hotels. They have decided, therefore, to permit the violation of the law to continue, although they will draw the line at faro and crap-shooting. The system to be done by the system of fines. Once a month the keepers of poker rooms will be arrested and brought before the police and fined \$50 each."

The Tribune after justifying the people of Kansas City in their opposition to the licensing of gambling houses, adds: "It is not a method of police regulation or of raising money for city expenses that will commend itself to lovers of law." But why not? Why not license gambling rooms as well as liquor saloons, and call it if you will, "police regulation." Or if it sounds any better, call it "raising money for city expenses." We don't see that it is any worse than licensing the liquor saloons. In fact, it strikes us that it is less objectionable. It is true the gambling dens fleece the pockets of its victims of hard earnings, but the liquor saloon not only fleeces their pockets, but fleeces their souls and bodies as well.

New Method to Check Drinking.

One of the methods recently adopted by the Russian government in its attempt to restrict the liquor traffic, is to confine its sale to places where food is required to be furnished with each order for drink. A second order for drinking, thus compels another order for food. This method might possibly have some merit in it, so far as limiting the pow-

ers of drinkers to imbibe in large quantities, but on the other hand, it is well known that so long as there is alcohol in the stomach, so long there is no possible digestion of the food. However much the people may talk and think to the contrary, we need but to cite the simple fact that we always put substance into alcohol to be preserved not digested. Secondly, experiments have shown that alcohol decomposes the gastric juice of the stomach, hence, arrests digestion. However, it might possibly have a good effect with the politicians, during the coming three or four months to be compelled to submit to such a restriction.

One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago, Washington; D. C., was selected as the permanent seat of the general Government. The territories of Mississippi and Indiana were organized. Napoleon crossed the Alps. The battle of Marengo was fought. The total revenue of the government was less than \$13,000,000. (Last year it was \$516,000,000.)

Second census of the United States, taken in 1800, showed the population to be 3,909,000. The present population is believed to be about 76,000,000.

During the session of Congress, caucuses of the members nominated presidential candidates. Nominating conventions were not called until 1832. John Adams of Massachusetts, and C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina, were the Federalist candidates; and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia and Aaron Burr of New York, were the Republican candidates.

Fermented Liquors.

The amount of fermented liquors produced in the United States in 1898 was 37,530,000 barrels, or about one-half barrel to every man, woman and child in the land. (This does not allow anything for the hogs, the only animal, by the way, except man which will drink it.) Distilled liquors are included in the above statement.

New York stands first with 10,000,000; Pennsylvania 4,246,000 and Illinois third with 3,600,000.

But fellow Prohibitionists, let us, one and all, proclaim in our hearts a general amnesty for everybody who has grieved or disappointed us, and get together, hands and heads and hearts, and elect our issue next November; and whatever differences remain—if any—adjust them in the light of victory.

JOHN G. WOOLEY.