

Trusting in the Lord.

When the Pilgrim fathers landed,
On New England's rocky shore,
Savage foes were all around them,
Toll and danger were before;
But their hearts were all united,
And they worked with one accord,
And they conquered in the struggle
For they trusted in the Lord.

After years of ceaseless toiling,
Fair and fertile grew the land;
Then the greedy English tyrant
Sought to wrest it from their hand.
But these hardy sons of labor
Left the plow to wield the sword,
And they conquered in the battle
For they trusted in the Lord.

But a stain was on their banner,
Slavery ruled with cruel hand,
And the wail of those in bondage
Could be heard across the land.
Then there came a fearful struggle,
Precious blood was freely poured,
And the captives' chains were broken
For they trusted in the Lord.

Now for temperance we are fighting,
And the foe is fierce and strong,
Dealing shame and death and ruin;
Rum has ruled the land too long.
Then arise and help us fight it,
Use the ballot, not the sword,
And we know that we will conquer
For we're trusting in the Lord.

A. E. H. W. Rosecrans, Ill.

Republican Resolution.

"We refer with confidence and pride to the general record of the Republican party in support of the policy of prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the wisdom and efficiency of which legislation in promoting the moral and material interests of Maine have been demonstrated through the practical annihilation of that traffic in a large portion of the state, and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of the law as will secure to every portion of our territory, freedom from that traffic. We further recommend the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment."

The above resolution was passed in Maine in 1882 by the largest Republican convention which had ever been held in that state. It was held in Portland, and more than thirteen hundred delegates were present.

It is a little significant that just about the same time Mr. H. H. Reuter, president of the Beer Brewers' Congress, said: "The state of Maine has now disappeared altogether from the list of beer-producing states." And yet we are told that "Prohibition don't prohibit." "You can't do it that way." "The time has not come," etc., etc.

It happens, by the way, that the prohibitory law of Maine was passed in 1851. There was no Republican party at that time. But we are told, nevertheless, that the republican party has given us all the temperance legislation we have. That party claims to believe in license. That is their matter. We do not complain any more than we complain because the Democratic party believe in free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. No more should either party complain of us because we do not believe in either principle.

Free Whisky or High License.

The charge has always been made by the republicans that the democrats are in favor of free whisky. We have never seen any particular evidence of that fact; nevertheless, granting it to be true, we are disposed to believe that the democrats are the more consistent of the two. It is always safe to be governed by principle whether in dealing with our neighbors or in matters of politics.

The liquor traffic is right or it is wrong. If it is right why should it be taxed at all, or any more than the sale of sugar or tea or flour? If it is wrong, how can taxing it possibly make it right?

A very able and prominent statesman of Vermont, now gone,

once called the liquor traffic a "gigantic crime of crimes." But crime is the violation of human law, just as sin is the violation of God's law.

The able senator to whom we refer was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and the Republican party endorses and presumably believes in licensing the liquor business.

How the senator should call the liquor traffic a crime when it is legalized by his own party, we never could quite understand. Without the legal sanction we could understand it, for in common law it has been decided a nuisance and subject to abate as such. But it has been said as a matter of policy we should tax it very high in order to better regulate it, but we have yet to find a man who does not admit that taxation ought to carry with it protection, and as a matter of fact we believe every prohibitionist of long experience, if he has ever made any honest, earnest, persistent effort to regulate the liquor traffic has found all license law protective of the liquor business.

Hon. John A. Dix when governor of New York said "intemperance is the undoubted source of four-fifths of a the crime, pauperism and domestic misery in the state."

Every day history confirms the charge. We do not hesitate to state that the traffic has not one single redeeming quality. It would be difficult to find any other industry (if the liquor traffic may be called an industry) which takes raw material of value and turns

out of it a manufactured article inferior to the original, and so far as it is used as a beverage is concerned is vastly worse than valueless.

How then, we ask, can that which the bible and so eminent a statesman as Senator Morrill, to say nothing of a host of others, equally eminent, all of whom declare it morally wrong, how can it we ask, be made right by license?

Will some honest republican who believes in license (and we doubt not that thousands of them honestly believe in it) tell us how this can be. We may be wrong in our political opinions. If so, we ought to know it, and we ask in all sincerity to be put right, if we are wrong. Let us have the truth.

A Poor Adviser.

"Father Ensign Clark" read the letter from the American Ambassador, the Hon. Joseph Choate, who was so occupied with serious diplomatic business to attend the meeting, as he had promised and hoped. Mr. Choate understood that Christian Endeavor stands for christian citizenship, that it is forever opposed to the

saloon, the gambling den, the brothel and every other iniquity, that it stands for temperance, for law and order, for creating a clear, pure, political atmosphere—in a word, for righteousness, and that it does all this not by allying itself with a political party, but by attempting through the clear consciences of its individual members to permeate and influence all parties and all communities. He trusted that the great convention might help toward the accomplishment of their aim.

The idea of Christian Endeavorers going to Joseph Choate, that old political warhorse, for advice. He is one of the many opposed to saloons, gambling dens and brothels, but also opposed to using any instrument against them but "atmosphere." Great is atmosphere.—C. M. Mather, in The New Voice.

Montgomery county Prohibitionists held a convention at Clarksville, Tenn., August 11, 1900.

the no-license towns and cities there were 10.26 to every 1,000 of the population.

Haverhill, Lynn, Medford, Pittsfield and Salem changed their policy from license to no-license with the following results. In Haverhill the average number of arrests for drunkenness per month under license was 81.63, under no-license 26.50. In Lynn under license 315, under no-license 117.33. In Medford, under license 20.12, under no-license 13.25. In Pittsfield, under license 93.25, under no-license 36.75 and in Salem, under license 140.50, under no-license 29.63.

These are facts that have nothing in favor of the American license saloon. W. O. THOMAS.

Herein Lies the Difference.

An act of congress passed on March 1st, 1875, authorizes the President to make and publish regulations for the army. Under that law President Hayes issued the following order:

Executive Mansion Washington, Feb. 22, 1881.—

Secretary of War:

In view of the well known fact that the sale of intoxicating liquors in the army of the United States is the cause of much demoralization among both officers and men, and that it gives rise to a large proportion of the cases before general and garrison courts martial, involving great expense and serious injury to the service. It is therefore directed that the Secretary of War make suitable steps as far as practicable consistently with vested rights to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage at the camps, forts and

Neither the secretary of war nor the president made any response to the protests, but the canteen evil continued.

Herein lies the great difference between President Hayes and the present occupant of the white house, at least so far as the liquor traffic in the army is concerned.

Sentence of Saloon Keepers.

Hon. N. M. Hubbard, judge of the eighth judicial district of Iowa, in passing a sentence upon some liquor dealers for violation of the prohibitory laws of the state said: "You who stand before the court for sentence are in every moral sense murderers, and you are within the spirit, if not the letter, guilty of manslaughter, for the law says that whoever accelerates the death of a human being unlawfully is guilty of the crime."

You still maintain the appearance of respectability, but how morally leproas and scrofulous you are inwardly. The ruin, poverty, and idleness, which you are inflicting upon this community declare as from the housetops: You are living in idleness and eating the bread of orphans watered with widow's tears; you are stealthily killing your victims and murdering the peace and industry of the community, thereby converting happy industrious homes into misery, poverty, and rags.

Anxious wives and mothers watch and pray in tears nightly with desolate hearts for the coming home of your victims whom you are luring with wiles and smiles of the devil into midnight debauchery."

Was Judge Hubbard correct? Did he, too highly color the picture?

We believe every observing and unprejudiced person will say the Judge was correct. That he did not state the matter in any too strong terms. What then? Shall we anathematize the legalized saloon keeper? Has he not paid his money for the privilege, and so long as he keeps within the letter and spirit of the law does it become christian men, who have taken his money to save their own pockets, to condemn him? Were they not really partners in the business? But both of the great parties who are arrayed in political arms against each other endorse, defend and sustain the license principle. Is there not needed then a new party, a prohibition party to overthrow the traffic as a legalized business?

In the common law of the land it has no standing. Until protected and legalized by statute laws it has been declared again and again by our courts a nuisance.

Supreme Court Decision.

"No legislature can bargain away the public wealth or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them." United States Supreme court in Kansas cases.

Throwing Votes Away.

To cast a vote for a man one does not wish chosen—to cast it so that it shall misrepresent one's own opinion—surely that is throwing away a vote with a vengeance. Chicago Journal.

A Prohibition rally was held at Des Moines, Iowa, this week.

Artistic Typography.....

A business man is often judged by his stationery.

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How it Works.

Under authority of an act passed by the Massachusetts legislature of 1894, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor has been engaged in a thorough investigation of the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism, crime and insanity. One interesting branch of the bureau's investigation related to the arrests for drunkenness and for the crimes in license and no-license cities and towns. Of the 353 cities and towns of the state, there were 53 which were under the license policy during the year, and 260 which were under no-license, while there were 40 which owing to a change of policy, were partly under license and partly under no-license. The first group contained one-half of the total population of the state.

The license cities and towns showed 36.24 arrests for drunkenness to every 1,000 of the population. The no-license communities showed 9.94 arrests to every 1,000. The arrests for offenses other than drunkenness were 22.34 to each 1,000 of the population in the license towns and cities. In

other posts of the army.

The law of 1875 has never been repealed or set aside by subsequent legislation. Therefore the power of the president as commander in chief is absolute. In 1890 congress passed an act relating to the army containing this provision: "No alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold (for exchange) or supplied to the army in any canteen (or post-trade stores, or building or any military post in any territory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer or wine is prohibited by law."

The attention of Secretary Alger as well as President McKinley was called to this act when drinking canteens began to be established in army camps. Nevertheless, Secretary Alger allowed the canteens to be established not only in states where license laws were in force, but in states contrary to the local law, thus knowingly violating the laws of the states as well as the protests of the public.