

THE ILLINOIS ISSUE

An Advocate of Christian Patriotism.
Official Organ of the Illinois
Anti-Saloon League.

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Our Anti-Saloon League Creed

I believe in the supremacy of law.
I believe in the divine authority of civil government.
I believe in right laws and the righteous execution of law.
I believe in the nomination and election of the right kind of men.
I believe in the impeachment of officials who will not enforce the law.
I believe in the freedom of the state from the political domination of the liquor traffic.
I believe in the freedom of the national government from complicity with the liquor traffic.
I believe in the ultimate redemption of the world from the power and dominion of strong drink.
I believe in the final absolute annihilation of the saloon in every nation of the world.

It is not so much the lack of con-
science as the lack of voice that nullifies
Christian influence.

Noted Temperance Advocate

Return of Hon. John G. Woolley In- spires Workers Against Rum

Hon. John G. Woolley, the distinguished advocate of temperance, candidate for president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket in 1900, has been in San Francisco and Bay cities for several days. Mr. Woolley arrived last Friday from the Orient on the "Siberia." He spoke Sunday morning at Dr. H. H. Bell's church on Golden Gate avenue. He has been absent for about a year. He has taken a leading part in temperance campaigns in New Zealand, in China and in Japan. He addressed the San Francisco Preachers' Meeting last Monday morning. He was heard with delight. He does not think much of the method of baisting the church people. He is convinced by experience and observation that the question of getting good people together on this important question is one of "beseeching." Human nature is not driven or prodded on to do good, but it may be led, persuaded, or "beseeched" into doing good. The day of sarcasm and contempt has passed and the day of "beseeching" has come. His address was not only bright but exceedingly helpful. In his Sunday morning address he made many telling points. He went on to say: "The explanation of the drink habit is that the men do not see. They slip into it blindly, and the farther they go the greater the temptation is not to look themselves over too critically. The explanation of the legalization of the saloon is that citizens do not see. We are intelligent and brave and kindly, but the subject is difficult and revolting and dangerous, and we shut our eyes and take the blood-money. Thousands of boys and men are wasting their earnings and their chances in the saloon because they do not see themselves. Other thousands are missing the

An Honest Confession

While on the train yesterday, returning from southern Illinois, the editor fell in company with a man who is traveling for a tobacco firm and who, for a number of years, has been a barkeeper in the town of Gibson, and whose conversation indicated that he was still in hearty sympathy with the saloon business and seemed to be greatly rejoicing over the fact that Gibson had again gone wet. He claimed that there was no longer any danger of it ever going otherwise as the business men of the town are satisfied that it means increased trade and general business prosperity.

He said that Paxton had gone dry but that a brewing company had offered \$25,000 to the village government for the privilege of opening saloons and defended the brewing company for their offer on a financial basis as a paying proposition. This he did from his own experience as a bartender in the city of Gibson. He made the following statements in regard to the running expenses of one saloon in that town:

The daily expense to the saloonkeeper to keep his place open, and buy the wholesale product, was an average sum of fifteen or sixteen dollars, so that every day he had to take in this amount before he could count any profit for himself. He said, however, that the proprietor took in on an average per day, during the two or three years of his employment, the sum of \$65. "So," said he, "you can easily see it is a paying business." He said that a pony-keg would retail at a profit of about fifteen dollars and that a barrel of whisky retailed at a profit of about two hundred dollars.

I give you these figures as coming from one who thought he was talking with a warm friend of the business.

It was interesting to hear him tell of the saloonkeeper's method of advertising, as he called it, his business. He said that every Tuesday and Wednesday the saloonkeeper or himself, would hire a livery rig, load up with a supply of whisky and beer, and drive through the country. When he saw a boy or man working in the field, he hitched his horse and went over and talked with him. If the fellow seemed to be thirsty, he would treat him to whatever he wanted, and give the fellow to understand where he was doing business, and then passed on for another customer. This was the