

"The manner in which the enormous crowd of negroes who came to Cairo yesterday were handled speaks well for Chief Police Egan and his efficient officers. There were no murders or other serious crimes committed. The city and county are thus saved great expense which arises from all criminal cases."

These criminal cases having their origin in the saloon, the Citizen admits the fact that he is really glad that no murders or serious crimes were committed, hence, the city as well as the county was saved enormous expense, but he is really glad that the police court is self-sustaining.

The Citizen further says:

"Chief Egan had his officers stationed at the places where the negroes were

making merry (at the saloons, we suppose) and whenever one became too boisterous or disorderly he was promptly warned by the police to desist, or, if the case demanded, was arrested and placed in jail. The patrol wagon was kept at the police headquarters last night until after midnight, when most of the darkies left town."

If we should compare this statement with another statement we saw a short time ago in a town of nine thousand, on the same day, decoration services being observed, where there was not a single drunken man or a single arrest made, we could raise the question why, in the one town so many arrests and so much disorder that the police wagon had to be kept in service until midnight, while

in the other, the ordinary police force did not even have to be doubled, and not a single arrest made. One town of nine thousand with no saloons, the other from twelve to fifteen thousand people with fifty-six saloons. See the point?

The following day, up to three o'clock in the afternoon, after the police force was kept so busy the day before with twenty-eight arrests, there were two. Maybe the saloons did not do the same business on May 31 that they did on May 30, and yet this is a day that should be kept sacred to the memory of our heroes who saved our nation. Shame on a city that allows such disorder to desecrate and dishonor the names of its heroes who died that the nation might live.

## What is the Harkin's Ordinance and Who is Behind It?

The most pernicious proposition ever drafted in form of an ordinance in Chicago is the now famous Harkin's measure which the city council will be called to pass upon in the near future.

It is an ordinance with a "sinker," and the people of this great metropolitan city should oppose it. The Anti-Saloon League has endeavored to turn light upon this wicked piece of legislation, but only a few of the brethren thought there was any danger in the measure until the forces which framed it became so bold that they tore off too much of the vesture that hid its shame.

In order to make this entirely clear we will analyze the ordinance and see what it really means.

1. The ordinance provides that no more saloon licenses shall be issued until the population shall have increased so that there will be one saloon to every five hundred inhabitants. At present there is one saloon to every two hundred and fifty population.

This, on the face of it, would not be objectionable. In fact, this is the provision that has caught the popular ear and gained favor.

2. The ordinance provides that the license holder may have his license renewed every year during "good behavior." There will, therefore, be no way to diminish the present number of saloons, which is about 8,000.
3. The ordinance provides that the license holder may move to any part of the city and establish his saloon. That is, the license is not limited to any certain specified building or location.

It will thus be seen that instead of having several saloons in a block, the tendency will be to scatter those institutions of crime over the whole city and locate them more evenly than is now the case. There will be

an effort made to establish them in the residential districts where they do not now exist.

4. The ordinance provides that the license holder may designate his successor in case he desires to go out of business.

This gives the license property value, in which case the license-holder will claim property rights, while the license now is only a certificate of privilege. The license thus becomes a marketable commodity and the holder may demand his own price for it. A saloonkeeper considers his license worth all the way from two thousand to twenty thousand dollars. By passing this ordinance the city council would grant to the saloon element of Chicago an additional privilege, worth from sixteen million to one hundred and sixty million dollars.

It is not difficult to understand who is at the bottom of all this, when it is known that brewers and distillers already own a large portion of the saloons in the city. If the license becomes a purchasable commodity they could control and reap the profits of practically the entire saloon business in Chicago.

This would constitute a veritable monopoly the proportions of which would astound the bravest. It would be the capitalization of vice and the building up of a fortress of wickedness against which no legislative body would dare to go against.

If the people of Chicago allow this pernicious piece of city legislation to go by unchallenged they will saddle upon themselves an evil which it will take years to fight off.

Several of the ministerial associations have already taken action and it was by force of this that the ordinance was sent back to committee for reconsideration.

It behooves the citizens of Chicago to make it clear to the aldermen that this pro-saloon ordinance cannot be passed and their act of aiding its passage be forgotten.