

Advocate

Published Every Wednesday by the
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

H. McALLAN, President,
J. P. LINDENBACH, Bus. Manager,
W. T. BROWN, Sec'y Treasurer,
S. McALLAN
MRS. ANNIE L. DICKS } Editors

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Copy One Year\$1.00
Twelve copies one year\$10.00
Clubs of Twenty copies or over,\$8.00 each.

Advertising Rates.

Display Matter, 15 cents per line, Agate measurement (14 lines to the inch)
Reading Notices, 30 cents per line.
Address all communications to the

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

(Entered as second class matter in the Post Office at Topeka, Kansas.)

SPECIAL CLUB LIST.

The Advocate & National Economist...\$1.75
" " Chicago Express.....1.75
" " Dexter Free Press.....1.75
" " Nonconformist.....1.75
" " Kansas Commoner.....1.75
" " Teller.....1.85
" " Kansas Farmer.....1.75
" " Weekly Nationalist.....1.50

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

This is the question republican politicians and journalists are asking each other, and the answers of those blind leaders of the blind, assign every cause but the right one. It simply means that the people object to further discriminations in favor of the classes, and against the masses; and that, after failing to register justice at the hands of the hired Hessians of monopoly who have been entrusted with the government for a quarter of a century, they propose to replace them with men who have some little regard for the rights of American citizens. This is what it means, and the balance of the outfit not already decapitated will do well to make a note of it.

THE ADVOCATE is receiving many complimentary notices from the press and from individuals throughout the state. They are too numerous to receive individual acknowledgement, and we wish to say in a general way that they are fully appreciated and held in high esteem. We shall in the future abate no part of our zeal in the cause of the people, and shall earnestly strive to merit not only the approval of our readers but the generous support that has been accorded us. We would add also in this connection that the people in every locality should endeavor to build up and strengthen their local reform papers. They have done a noble work in the campaign just closed. A paper like the ADVOCATE, or any paper of its class, though having a large circulation, cannot meet the local issues of the many counties of the state. It must necessarily be more general in its character. Every county should have a good, well supported reform paper before the beginning of another campaign, and all should work together in harmony in the future as in the past for the common good. Let us pull together for 1892.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE ADVOCATE now has the largest circulation of any paper in the state of Kansas and you will do well to consider this fact if you wish to reach the greatest number of readers at the smallest expense. Our subscription list and postage bills are open for inspection. We challenge comparison.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

NO. II.

In a former article we have endeavored to lay the foundation for a fair and legitimate discussion of the character of legislative supervision of the liquor traffic best suited to the material and moral interests of the people. It is presumed that all good citizens will agree to the necessity of placing this business under some form of legal restraint, and as one of the supporters of a young but powerful party that aspires to national supremacy in 1892 it is deemed proper that we clearly define our position upon this great question which is generally regarded as of vital consequence to the welfare of the people.

Before doing so, however, it is but just that we call attention to what we regard as an unfair interpretation, by resubmission organs, of our introductory article. The Kansas City Times and others, with whom the wish was undoubtedly father to the thought, have proclaimed to the world that we had declared in favor of a resubmission of our prohibitory legislation to a vote of the people. Such a conclusion is unwarranted by any sentence or clause in that article. We did declare the undoubted right of the people to resubmit whenever a majority of the voters shall declare in favor of it. This is an unquestioned and unquestionable proposition in a republican form of government; but we did not intimate that we were among those who would favor such resubmission, either now or hereafter. The wisdom and the propriety of this are the main questions that we started out to discuss. Every careful reader of what we have written will not fail to discover that we have presented, thus far, four principal propositions.

First: That the practices of the republican party, which has posed before the people as the great and only prohibition party, have not only failed to establish the sincerity of its professions, but have had the effect to bring the law into disrepute and cause many honest men and women to doubt its wisdom as a means to accomplish the purposes for which it was ostensibly designed.

Second: That some of the very best elements of society, including many of our leading and most successful and influential business men, feeling the financial and business depression of the country, and remembering that this depression had its serious beginning coincident with the adoption of our prohibitory legislation, honestly believe that this legislation is one of the chief causes of disaster to the business interests of the state.

Third: That the republican press and leaders of the party, through their hypocrisy, and their absolute refusal,

from mercenary and political motives, to enlighten the people concerning the true causes of the prevailing condition, and through their efforts to obscure those causes when others have presented them, are very largely responsible for the growth of the sentiment in opposition to our laws.

Fourth: Leaders of the democratic party have imagined that they could see in this growing sentiment a tidal wave upon which they could ride into power in opposition to their old antagonist, and hence have encouraged it, and as a result of these various influences it has rapidly gained in strength and influence.

Believing these statements relative to the attitude of party leaders toward this question to be fully warranted by the facts, and believing also that a large majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of maintaining and enforcing prohibitory laws, while a respectable minority are honestly opposed to such policy, we have thought it expedient to present such views upon the subject as seem to us in harmony with the principles and platform of the people's party.

There can be no doubt that this question will present itself in some form as one of the issues of national politics in the near future. Aside from the degradation, the misery, the want and the crime resulting directly from intemperance, the great liquor syndicates that have grown up in our country have acquired such tremendous power and influence for the corruption of the people, of legislative and executive officers, and even of courts as to endanger the liberties of the people. The rum power and the money power have been and now are faithful allies, and their combined influence and combined capital have ruled the nation for the past quarter of a century in the interest of the classes and against the masses. It has become a question with the people, not alone to restrain the liquor traffic in the interest of morality and a higher civilization, but to arrest the growth of a power that threatens to subvert all other interests and undermine the very foundations of the government.

The growth of this power must be checked; and the instrumentalities by which this shall be accomplished must grow out of the people's party. For very evident reasons neither of the old parties will ever seriously attempt it. It is upon the allied powers of money and rum that they rely for the slush fund with which to carry elections, control legislatures and corrupt the executive and judicial departments of state and nation in the interest of the monopolies that are feasting and fattening upon the stolen substance of the people. It is for those against whom these powers are arrayed to rise up in their might and strike them down. How shall this be done? Does the license system present the remedy? Will this in any way curtail the vast profits or limit the facilities and powers of corruption whose baneful effects all good citizens desire to destroy? We cannot see that it will. The license system is the proposed method of

regulation urged by the democratic and resubmission parties. Prohibition on paper and free whisky in the joints is the method of the republican party. Neither of these, as they are generally understood, will be the method of the people's party. This party, which looks to the nationalization of American industries, the control of transportation, telegraph and telephone lines by the government in the interest of the people, will also urge the absolute control of the manufacture and sale of such distilled and fermented liquors as may be necessary for legitimate purposes and their absolute suppression for every illegitimate use. This we regard as the only effectual solution of the liquor problem. It is also in line with the most advanced thought of the age. Nationalism offers the most rational solution of this, as well as many other questions, most intimately related to the welfare of the American people. This is the end towards which we should direct our efforts, and we believe this to be the stand that the people's party should take upon the liquor question in national politics. The discussion of our local issue and the proper attitude of the party toward our state legislation will be reserved for a future article.

AN OPEN CONFESSION IS GOOD FOR THE SOUL.

The Journal refused to enter upon a campaign of abuse and vituperation. When the word was given that that was to be the plan of the campaign, we refused to adopt it, and while the Journal did all in its power for the success of the republican ticket, yet it did not think the plan adopted was either politic or right. The abuse of the opposition candidates by the republican papers during the campaign lost to the party thousands of votes that could have been saved had the campaign been a clean and argumentative one. Abuse never made converts to any cause, and it never will. Had the republican papers of Kansas spent as much time in showing to the alliance people the fallacy of their arguments and claims as they did in abusing Willits and Robinson the result would never have been in doubt. The republican "managers" have learned something during this campaign that they will not soon forget, and it is by good luck and not by good management that the lesson did not cost the party the whole state ticket—Lawrence Journal

It appears from the above that this systematic personal abuse was deliberately planned by the republican leaders and the word passed along the line that this should be the character of the campaign. The naughty Journal is telling tales out of school.

It is certainly refreshing to be reminded, after the close of the campaign, by republican papers that still make some pretense to decency, that they refused to participate in such disgraceful methods at the command of the party bosses, and that they do not regard them as either politic or right. Such assurances inspire hope of a healthful improvement in the future. Were it not for the Topeka Capital we should be encouraged to hope that future campaigns might be conducted with some little regard for truth and decency. The total depravity of that journal, however, affords little promise of the realization of such a hope.

BOTH of the proposed constitutional amendments were defeated by large majorities.

SUBSCRIBE for THE ADVOCATE now at \$1 until January 1, 1892.