

# THEY ARE GOING BACK

## Vermont is Now Refusing to License Saloons.

### SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

**Fifty-Four Counties That One Year Ago Voted License Now Refuse to Grant it—Whiskey is Doomed.**

Raleigh News & Observer.

To the Editor:—Please allow me to express my admiration and appreciation of the stand "The Old Reliable" is taking, so valiantly, in the interest of temperance legislation.

That the democratic party should have espoused this cause is no surprise, I take it, to any man who has followed the trend of the party during the last quarter of a century and it is gratifying to find "The Old Reliable" still leading in the cause so vital to every best interest of the whole mass of our citizenship.

Vast numbers of the best people of our state are earnestly praying, in the hope that the present legislature will enact still more stringent restrictions against the liquor traffic.

That our law-makers may be on their guard against the clamor of interested parties, who by any sort of means, labor to defeat all temperance legislation. I forward you the following summary of the conditions, and effect of the repeal of the prohibition statutes in the state of Vermont—a clipping from the New York Christian Advocate:

"A strong reaction in temperance sentiment in Vermont has taken place. It will manifest itself in the legislature. Forty-four towns which last year voted in favor of license, this year voted no license, while only one changed from no license to license. Most of the towns still for license declare for it by reduced majorities. We have learned from various sources that the effect of license has been very bad. Citizens of Burlington, Vt., have told us that the demoralizing influence of the saloons upon youth in that college city is greatly increased and all over the state the consequences of ill-considered action are being realized. Apart from the merits of prohibition, or license with local option, the spirit manifest in the repeal of the prohibitory law was decidedly demoralizing. Those who openly and avowedly supported the movement and those who openly and avowedly resisted it were in a consistent position, but some of the so-called statesmen who carried water on both shoulders are now being regarded as timeservers."—New York Christian Advocate.

The repeal of the statute in Vermont has furnished the whiskey men a card which they have played for all it was worth, and the return to the license in that state has depressed many temperance men throughout the country, but the mistake they made is now frankly confessed.

Let us be admonished thereby. The whiskey men say, if you will make your temperance legislation effective, we are with you, and he yells about "blind tigers" and the "jug trade." Unquestionably this sort of agitation forced the repeal of the statute in Vermont. But now they repent in sorrow, confessing an irreparable loss to the whole state. And with forty-four towns, that a year ago voted license, refusing them now, together with a general alarm at the rapidly increase of crime; it very clearly appears that in the very near future Vermont will again banish the saloon.

With an object lesson like this before us, our people must know that the Watts law is no mistake; that the bill of Mr. Long, of Iredell, is no mistake; and that while there are still in the land of the brave and free some who, notwithstanding the innumerable evils that follow in its wake, still champion the cause of the open saloon; still the people must and do know that this whole land looks hopefully to the present legislature for further relief.

In our own little city up here among the hills of Person, we now have no saloon, no dispensary—a dry town. Our county commissioners refused license Jan. 1st, 1905. Twenty days have since come and gone; but while located in a section where I have observed an alarming amount of drunkenness, yet during these twenty days after all that is said and done about "blind tigers" and the "jug trade," there has been but one arrest for drunkenness, and as I learned from the chief of police but one man since intoxicated. Sobriety, good order, and good will have prevailed. No indecency of language or conduct has afflicted our highways. Many men, who for years on the occasion of their visits to our town, have generally gone home to their families intoxicated, now are sober and self-respecting—a joy to their homes and a relief to the community.

In God's name, I ask, can we by any use of whiskey; or by any manipulation of the traffic, better these conditions?

Is there any virtue or manliness, but will be protected and fostered by these conditions? Would it not be like the trail of the serpent in the Garden of Eden for once to disturb this peaceful situation? A large majority of the host of our country people are rejoiced, beyond measure,

at the departure of the saloon; nor do they want a dispensary. They are content with what we have.

We feel safe in the hands of our representatives and rejoice in the abolition of the traffic.

So may the mighty work in the hands of the able representatives of a brave and noble people go on, led by the load-star of the God of nations, whose tabernacle is among men; until in the name of the well-being of all the people, our banners of everlasting progress shall stand eternally unfurled upon the ramparts of our Christian civilization. K. D. HOLMES. Roxboro, N. C., Jan 20, 1905.

### The Clerk's Personal Habits.

Too often you hear young men who hold salaried positions say that as long as they do their work properly it was no affair of the employer as to what their habits might be, how they might choose to spend their leisure time or anything of that kind, and it has gotten to be rather the impression of the employers themselves that they have little right to interfere in the matter of the personal habits of the man whose work is in the main satisfactory. The Western Electric Company, of Chicago, an immense employer of young men, does not hold to the time-honored view in the matter, and has lately issued a bulletin in which it is plainly stated that the man who gambles, who uses liquor or who uses cigarettes in direct line for the "grand bounce."

The notice, as it has come to the men, is about as follows:

"Playing the races and all other forms of gambling, immoral conduct and the excessive use of liquor or cigarettes greatly impairs one's usefulness. The best business houses in the city do not desire the services of those who practice any of these things."

"Notice is hereby given that any employee so abusing himself is subject to dismissal."

It is not the question as to whether the employer has the right to dictate the habits of the clerk, but all must admit that the employer has the right to hire the most capable men and to get rid of those who are not so capable, and if it is the opinion of large employers that a man is better and more capable who does not have bad habits, the employer has a right to let such objectionable men go and to get those who come up to their standards of excellence.

The views of the Western Electric people in the matter are summed up by the superintendent in this way:

"We have found, much to our regret, that the habit of playing the races was developing to an alarming extent in the ranks of our employes, and decided to give everyone fair warning of our attitude in the matter—an attitude which, by the way, we have always held. After discharging some of the worst offenders we thought it best to re-enforce the point by posting the notice, which includes not only gambling, but all other forms of dissipation."

"Our position in the matter is not Puritanical. It is evident on the face of it that a man's value to us is greatly lessened by these practices. It is a part of our business policy. And, again, we desire that the men who are employed by us and who represent us shall be gentlemen in every sense of the word, which is perfectly natural, is it not? No man can indulge in the practices against which our notices are directed and remain morally unspotted."

"As for cigarette smoking, we are convinced that in excess it clouds a man's intellectual powers. Against cigarette smoking in moderation we have no complaint, although we allow no smoking whatever within the building during working hours."

"No college man in our employ has ever caused us any ground for complaint. The men discharged were not college graduates. Our college men are a fine lot of fellows, and we are proud of them. This spring a representative of the firm took a trip East just before commencement time to engage fifty of this year's graduates. That ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the college man's success in business. The experiment was successful, and it will probably be repeated next year."—Merchant's Journal.

President Roosevelt began Thursday with a breakfast at eight to which he had invited some newspaper men. During the morning he met and conferred with a delegation on the railroad bill, besides receiving the visits of Senators and Representatives who called. He entertained a distinguished musician at luncheon. He returned to his office where he remained until five when he took a long horseback ride with Senator Lodge. He had a large party of dinner guests including White-law Reid, and in the evening he shook hands with between fifteen hundred and seven hundred persons at the Diplomatic reception. After the reception he took supper with the receiving party. And Parson Wagner said President Roosevelt leads the "simple life."

# WAR IN RUSSIAN CITY.

## 1,500 People Killed or Wounded

### PROMISCUOUS FIRING GUNS

## A Bloody day in St. Petersburg The Revolt of the Striking Workmen Culminates in a Deadly Conflict

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The revolt of striking workmen culminated today in a bloody conflict with the troops. At 9:30 o'clock p. m. it was believed that 1,500 people have been killed or wounded; but all estimates for the present must be accepted with caution. Popular rumor says that many thousands have fallen. The city at 9:30 was quiet. Troops are bivouacked around camp fires here and there in the streets. One detachment of infantry refused to fire on the people and laid down their arms, but Ulan and Cossacks attacked those the infantry would not. Firing continues on the Vassilostroy. It is rumored that the workmen there have seized a dynamite factory and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Koipino, 16 miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg.

### Middle Classes Favor Workmen.

Barricades erected on the island of Vassili Ostrov late to-night were destroyed by troops almost immediately, with the loss of 30 workmen killed. The sympathy of the middle class is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in the "Little Father," who they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them, would right the wrongs and redress their grievances. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expressed the opinion that to-day's work will break this faith of the people in the Emperor. He said this evening:

### Means Revolution.

"To-day inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'Little Father' would be heeded. They have been undeceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

### Desperate Street Fighting.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak, guards, regiments, cavalry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlaces the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section; while in the palace square, at the storm center, were marched dragons, infantry and Cossacks of the guard. Bared from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the palace square, where they were sure the Emperor would be to hear them. The street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated. Men barraged the crowds telling them that the Emperor had foiled them and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Whole City in Panic. Fighting meantime continued in various places, soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops. Towards 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect, the workmen put out all the lights. The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked.

### Witte May be Dictator.

On the Kamibostov all the lights were extinguished and an officer was found and mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers were stripped of their epaulettes and deprived of their swords. It is rumored tonight that M. Witte will be appointed dictator tomorrow, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and autocracy are confronted on account of today's events, apparently are paralyzed for a moment.

### Must End the War.

An official statement was promised at midnight, at which hour it was announced that it had been postponed until tomorrow. Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centers, where the troops are not of the same class as the guards regiments of St. Petersburg.

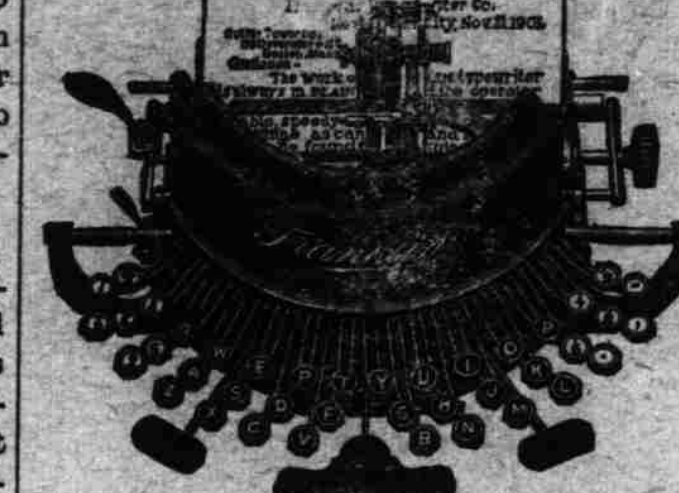
A member of the Emperor's household is quoted as saying today that this conflict will end the war with Japan, and that Russia will have a constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head. The Warsaw & Baltic railroad is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired.

There are rumors of trouble in Finland and disaffection of the troops. Will Continue to Fight. With darkness it was feared the mob might try to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky prospect and the pillaging of fruit shops, little disorder was reported. Most of the theaters were closed, but at the People's Palace, which was open, Liberals attempted to harrange the audience, proposing, but at the close the audience testified to their sympathy with the workmen. In the meantime the strike leaders decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected tomorrow.

### Gorky's Incendiary Message.

"Beloved associates: We have no Emperor. Innocent blood lies between him and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosper. My blessing upon you all. Would I might be with you tonight; but I have much to do." A workman who was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name made a fiery speech. He appealed to Liberals to furnish arms. The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired on the workmen and another letter extolling the Moscow regiment, which refused to fire.

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