

The Outlook

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Campaign in Luzon With the occupation of Malolos on Friday last week the general advance of our army ceased, for a time at least, after a short, sharp, and universally successful movement—in all some twenty-five miles north and northeast from Manila. From that point along the line of the railroad our forces

are the nation's, some meeting stubborn resistance, but with such position as to retard advance.

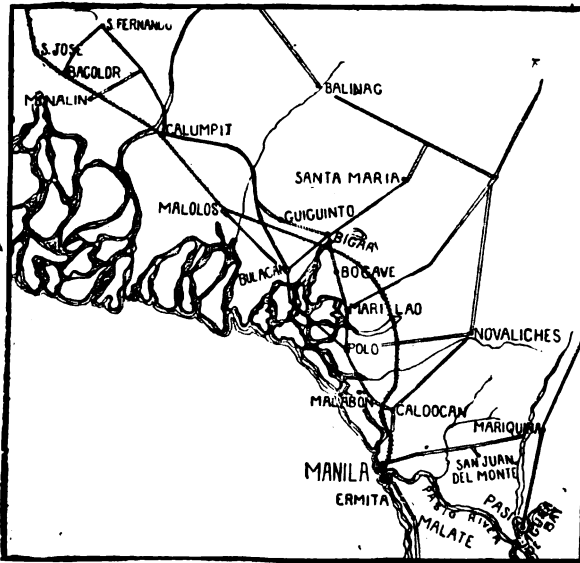
Marilao Malolos there fewer and well-built obstructions between and Marilao and the city of Wednesday Friday which less

than that of the previous days, and in our last week's issue. As a result Filipinos retreated on the north of General MacArthur's division, the villages as they went. The town of these, Bulacan, was left to the rear of our advance march, but it is reported to have been entirely destroyed by the enemy. On reaching Malolos it was found that the main body of the enemy had moved on the day before our advance, leaving only a rear guard, with little effect upon our soldiers, who then fled. Part of the town was burned. General MacArthur at

once occupied the building formerly used by Aguinaldo as headquarters, and gave his troops a well-earned rest. In all last week's fighting the engineers were often called on to repair bridges; the crossing of the river at Guiguinto on Thursday, in the face of the enemy's fierce resistance, was a particularly brilliant military episode.

Our gunboats also took an active part by ascending the rivers and shelling the enemy. Aguinaldo is said to be now at San Fernando (see map), but his whereabouts and future movements are really purely conjectural. Scouting parties sent northward to Calumpit indicate that there will be no stand made there by

the enemy. General Otis cables that his reconnoitering parties find only small parties of the enemy, who retire on the approach of our men. General Otis also reports that our army is in excellent spirits and health, and that he is preparing for another active campaign. Military authorities here think it quite improbable that Aguinaldo will again face our army in the open, but believe that his forces, scattered among the hills, will fight in guerrilla fashion if detachments of our army are sent after them. All accounts agree that the American soldiers, volunteers as well as regulars, fought with



The Dispensary in North Carolina

By the Rev. A. J. McKelway

THE dispensary movement in North Carolina should be distinguished from a similar movement in South Carolina. This is essentially a moral movement. The one in South Carolina was primarily political. When the South Carolina Legislature met, Senator Tillman being Governor, it was pledged to enact a Prohibition law for the State. Under Mr. Tillman's leadership the Gothenburg system, which had been in successful operation in the university town of Athens, Georgia, was adopted by the Legislature as the basis for a general dispensary law for the State. The saloons were all closed, dispensaries established in their place, and the most stringent laws enacted and enforced against all illegal sale of liquor. The familiar features of the dispensary were its closing promptly at sundown; no drinking on the premises; the sale of liquor to those only who were of age, who were not in the habit of drinking to excess, who were sober at the time of the sale, and who signed an application for what they bought on a public book; and the fact that the dispenser was a salaried officer, and thus free from pecuniary interest in stimulating sales. To this was added in South Carolina a force of constables whose special business it was to arrest those who sold liquor contrary to law.

The fact that the dispensary law was a substitute for Prohibition made the law odious at first to those who had fought most ardently for the Prohibition cause. And the political faction over which Mr. Tillman had triumphed, containing a good proportion of the best blood and brains of the State, opposed the dispensary on personal grounds. The spy system, as it was called, and the resistance to the constables, sometimes resulting in bloodshed, set many of the more peaceable and conservative citizens against the law. Added to this, the constitutionality of the law as a whole and of important provisions separately was strenuously contested in the United States Courts, with varying success until the Supreme Court settled the matter forever in favor of the law. These difficulties are mentioned to show what the

system has had to face in South Carolina, and for the purpose of remarking that the system has triumphed over all opposition. The amended Constitution of the State decrees against the re-establishment of the saloon. The Dispensary candidate for Governor in the last election defeated the Prohibition candidate. And the testimony of sober, conservative citizens of every rank and profession is now practically unanimous to the effect that drunkenness and the crimes resulting therefrom have decreased beyond expectation.

In North Carolina the experiment of our Southern neighbor has been watched with interest, and the conviction has been forced into the minds of many people that the dispensary is the best solution of the liquor problem. The Legislature of 1897 was controlled by the Republicans and Populists in combination. The Populists were almost solidly anti-saloon. The Republicans and the few Democrats were divided on such questions, though probably with a small preponderance against the saloon influences. The writer was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville at the time, and, in company with the other pastors of the town, began a movement for a dispensary there in place of the twelve saloons with which the town was afflicted. Blank petitions were sent to the ministers and church officers in the county, and in a little while were returned with a thousand names in all, praying the Legislature to pass a dispensary law for the county. The measure was hotly contested in the Legislature by the Liquor-Dealers' Association of the State, which seemed to recognize the danger of the movement to them, and advised its members in Fayetteville to join hands with the Prohibitionists and enact a Prohibition law rather than have a dispensary put into operation. But the Prohibitionists were not to be taken with guile. They unanimously supported the dispensary movement, and the bill passed both branches of the Legislature.

Two years later another Legislature was in session, which, for reasons that were pointed out in a previous article on the

race troubles in North Carolina, was overwhelmingly under Democratic control. The former saloon-keepers in Fayetteville and their political allies began to agitate for a repeal of the dispensary law. They secured a petition with several hundred names, but were met with a counter petition larger in numbers and incomparably superior in the character of the signers. The Legislature unanimously refused to repeal the law. In the meanwhile the testimony to the excellence of the dispensary system, gotten up by its advocates in Fayetteville, was so striking that it attracted the attention of the whole State. Not only the twelve saloons but nineteen distilleries in the county had been forced to go out of business. The shutting of these distilleries was a matter of National interest. The saloons had been buying whisky at eighty cents a gallon, though the Government tax was a dollar and twenty cents. The dispensary bought only pure liquor on which the tax had been paid, and the distilleries, having no outlet for their illicit trade, the only kind that was profitable, shut up shop. Statistics showed that drunkenness and the crimes resulting therefrom decreased about one-half under the dispensary system. The consumption of liquor was diminished from \$60,000 a year to \$20,000, and merchants testified that the difference went into legitimate channels of trade. The lowest argument or the saloon was met by the fact that the dispensary yielded double the revenue to town and county that the saloons had yielded under the license system.

As soon as these facts were made public, the movement for dispensaries in the State became general. Several smaller towns secured the passage of bills, upon presenting petitions to the Legislature. Greensboro', one of the larger cities of the State and one of the most prosperous, sent a delegation of some hundred influential citizens to Raleigh in advocacy of the dispensary. In that case there was no doubt about the will of the people, cause of the fraudulent petition which the saloon men had gotten up; so the white voters were instructed to hold an informal primary, and promised that the Legislature would act as the majority voted. The dispensary majority was overwhelming, and the law was passed. In Charlotte, the most progressive city

of North Carolina, two ministers, two laymen, and the writer of this article met in conference and arranged for sending out circulars and blank petitions to the ministers of all the churches in the county. The movement spread like wildfire. Through the snow and sleet of the great blizzard the couriers went on horseback, from house to house, securing signatures. In Charlotte a mass-meeting was held, and more than a hundred citizens volunteered to go to Raleigh carrying the largest petition ever signed in a North Carolina county, with 3,200 names of voters. The House passed the bill unanimously, but it was defeated in the Senate because the Senator from the county concerned had pledged himself to the saloon-keepers during the campaign. But the matter has been merely postponed, and it is only a question of time when the saloons in Charlotte and in North Carolina generally will be superseded by dispensaries or closed by Prohibition.

In the smaller towns Prohibition will prevail. In the larger the dispensary will be advocated by the leaders of the reform as preferable even to Prohibition, for under Prohibition the danger of "blind tigers" has to be taken into consideration. The "blind tiger" starves under the dispensary system.

Another great advantage of the dispensary has not yet been named. The dispensary has no vote. Instead of a number of saloon-keepers, with their employees, and the business interests that are connected with the saloon, there is a salaried officer or two, for whom the public is supposed to show little consideration. The saloon has a vast number of hangers-on willing to do its bidding in a municipal election. The dispensary has no henchmen. It has no weapons to fight with such as the saloon armory contains. It must stand upon its merits as the solution of the liquor problem. From the very moment when the hand of law began to touch the business of selling liquor, the saloon began its work of corrupting the legislative and executive functions of government in its own defense. Even where Prohibition prevails, and there is a chance of the reinstatement of the saloon, those financially interested in the business are always endeavoring to upset the established order. The dispensary system not

only relegates the saloon henchmen to the rear, but those politicians also who depend for office upon their influence with the saloon vote. In other words, the dispensary takes the liquor business out of politics. Not only for sobriety of life, but for purity in politics, the dispensary is an immense improvement over the open saloon.

Legal objections to the system are out of date. The dispensary is not a monopoly, according to the highest authority of American law. That law recognizes the liquor traffic as the fruitful source of disorder and crime. It belongs to the State, in the exercise of its police power, to say, Now that all restrictions which my laws have thrown around the traffic have proved unavailing, I shall take the business into the strong hands of my government and run it in the interests of decency and order.

Charlotte, N. C.

Actual Results of the System

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have had an opportunity to closely watch the effects of the dispensary system for nearly two years, and I give here a few of the results as I have seen them. My observation has been of a district embracing a township in which is located a small town of not quite two thousand inhabitants. Before the system was adopted there were six saloons, all doing a profitable business. The present system is by virtue of a special act of the State Legislature, and the management is entirely non-partisan. The business is under the direction of a board of control consisting of three members, who have entire charge and supervision of everything pertaining to it, and the township is pecuniarily responsible for the debts incurred.

The law requires that liquor, before being offered for sale, shall be analyzed and found to be pure; that it shall be sold in sealed packages in quantities not less than a half-pint; that the sales shall not begin before sunrise nor be continued after sunset; that no sales shall be made except for cash, and that no package shall be opened on the premises.

Under these restrictions practically any purchaser may buy without any formalities and without any limitation further than

the payment of the price. No sales, however, are allowed to minors, nor to any one on election days or days on which there are publicly advertised political meetings in the town. It can be seen from a casual glance over the regulations prescribed that nothing can be found in them which could prevent any one from buying as much liquor as was wanted.

During the nearly two years of use, what has this system shown, what success has it met, and how is it liked by the people?

First, while it was not intended as a money-making scheme, the profits have been largely more than was formerly received as licenses from the saloons. This profit is turned into the public fund, and is a source of benefit even to those who have paid it.

Second, it has eliminated the grog-shop and the grog-shop influences from politics. It is only necessary to mention this to call to the mind of every thoughtful reader the baneful influence of the saloon in politics. Wherever there are saloons, they become, if not the headquarters of political demagogues, the principal means by which they carry out their plans; and usually, when the aggregated saloon interests are lined up in the active support of any man or measure, then, generally speaking, it is well for self-respecting voters to be on their guard against them. The dispensary system effectually removes this evil.

Third, and most important of all, this system very much decreases the quantity of liquor sold. This is accomplished in many ways. The fact that no liquor is allowed to be drunk on the premises, that no sales can be made at night, and that no credit is given, all have their bearing on this.

It removes the social part of drinking, and does away with the "treating" habit. When four or five persons get together in a saloon and mutually "treat," it is more than probable that some one or more of them will be intoxicated before the round is made, and then there is perhaps a job for a policeman. But under the dispensary system this is largely avoided, because if the parties want liquor they buy it, go to their rooms, and, the vicious "treating" system being eliminated, it is not so probable that drunkenness will ensue. The police records in the little town

mentioned show that only about sixty per cent. of arrests have been made for the cause of drunkenness during these two years as compared with the number made in the same length of time before the present system was inaugurated. Ordinarily a saloon is a lounging-place, where a crowd of people congregate (and the saloon is made as attractive as possible to this end); but it has been found that there is no trouble of this kind near the building in which the dispensary is conducted (generally called The Dispensary), and there is scarcely ever any need of a policeman in that vicinity, because the crowd does not stop there—those who wish to buy do so and pass on.

The people generally uphold and endorse the system, and would seriously object to any retrograde movement; but they would gladly have incorporated into the law any and all ideas or plans looking to the further improvement of it as it now is. It has helped the community morally and financially, and until absolute prohibition shall come, this system, or some improvement of it, is likely to be more and more largely adopted as its merits are more generally known and appreciated.

It is certainly a step far in advance of the saloon methods, and seems to be the most satisfactory settlement of the liquor question yet devised.

Louisburg, N. C.

Out of the Past¹

By Lyman Abbott

And Jesus said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed upon the earth; and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how.—Mark iv., 26, 27.

THE kingdom of God, then, is a growth. It begins with a seed; it goes on to the harvest. In this growth are three necessary elements: first, the beginning, the point of departure; second, a goal, a termination to which the progress is directed; and, third, the pathway between the beginning and the goal, leading from the one to the other. This is the law of progress in all things—a *terminus a quo*, a *terminus ad quem*, and a pathway between the two. You cannot have progress, regular, systematic, symmetrical, without these three. You may break the line of juncture between the past and the future; then you break the progress and must begin it over again. You may cut down the tree, and from the root there may start a fresh tree, but it is a new one. He who remains in the present, anchored to it, does not progress. He who cuts himself apart from the present does not know progress. He only understands the law of progress who begins with the present, utilizing the past, and proceeds out of that past and present toward the proposed future.

Next summer, on the seashore, you may

find a sea-anemone clinging to the rock. I am told that even a sea-anemone does sometimes separate himself from the rock and start off on a voyage of exploration; but as I have seen them they stand glued to the rock and take the food which chance sends to them. There is no progress in such a creature. You may watch by a pool next summer the little "skippers" on the water; you go there at nine o'clock in the morning and they are skipping back and forth; you go there in the afternoon at four o'clock and they are still skipping back and forth. They have motion, but no progress. The sea-anemone has neither motion nor progress. Movement is not progress.

In national history this is abundantly illustrated. Spain was anchored to the past; she was bound by her own traditions; she knew no progress. If you will read Borrow's "Bible in Spain," you will get a pretty good picture of the hotels, the methods of transit, and the customs of to-day. Spain had nineteenth-century guns and sixteenth-century men behind them; we know what came. On the other hand, France broke with her past, cut sharply asunder from it. She brought together a convention of men, who were, on the whole, patriotic and prophetic and desired well for their country; but they sundered her from all the traditions of the past, and it was many years before she

¹Sermon preached in Appleton Chapel, Harvard College, Sunday evening, March 26, 1899. Reported stenographically by Miss M. D. Adams and revised by the author.