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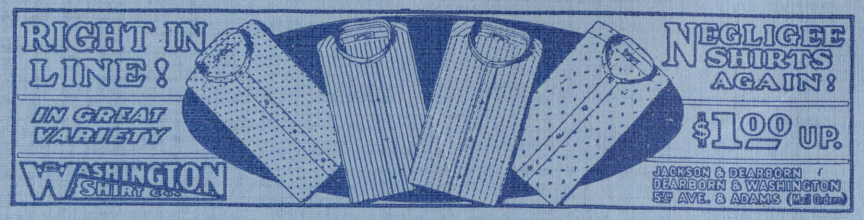

YEAR BOOK

Containing a Brief History of the

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

And a Review of its Work to Secure the Enactment of a

LOCAL OPTION LAW

ILLUSTRATED

1905
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS
First National Bank Building
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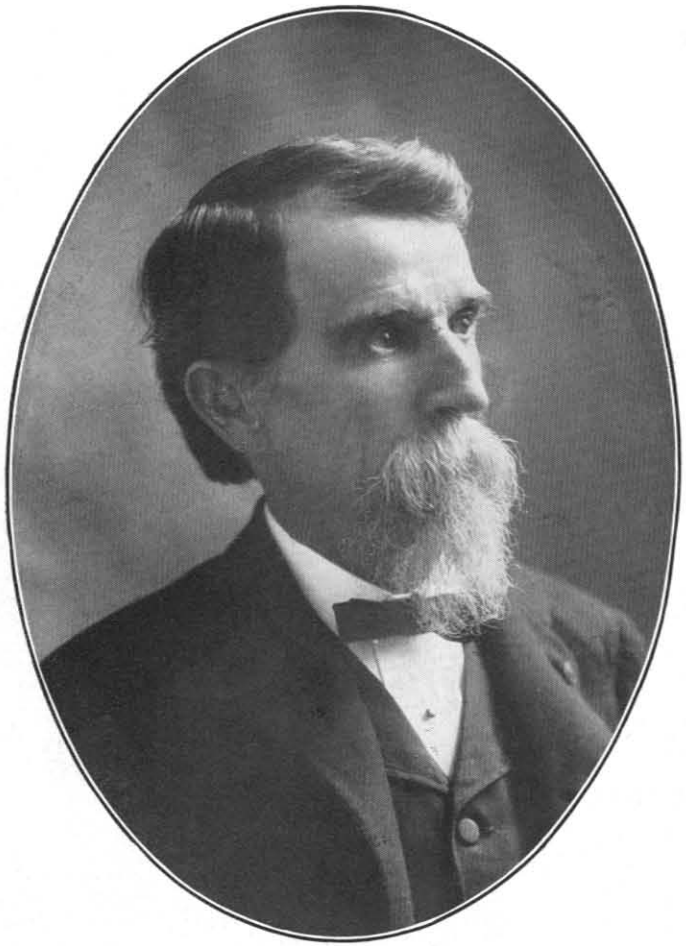


MR. SAM T. BRUSH, Carbondale
President St. Louis & Big Muddy Coal Co.
President State Board of Directors, Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

MR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Chicago
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

PREFATORY

IN presenting this book to the public the claim is not made that it is a complete history of the League, nor is it even a full report of the work being carried on by the State organization, but it contains some important information concerning the progress of the League in the hope that it will be a suitable introduction to many good citizens of Illinois who may be induced to join hands in this movement for the good of the country. This is not a pretentious or great work, but is intended to interest many who will desire copies of the various forms of literature prepared by the League for the better education of the people concerning the power of the liquor interests obtained from our present license system.

There appears today to be a substantial agreement among men in all walks of life that dram selling is an evil—that the beverage liquor business is a bad business and that only evil can come of it Time was when men honestly differed. Study, observation, experience, the natural evolution of safe and sane thinking have brought us to this, that the "liquor problem" is how to abolish the saloon. The unanimous voice of the courts declares that liquor is outlaw; that whenever any community, large or small, urban or other, decides no longer to harbor the outlaw it must go, and stand not upon the order of its going.

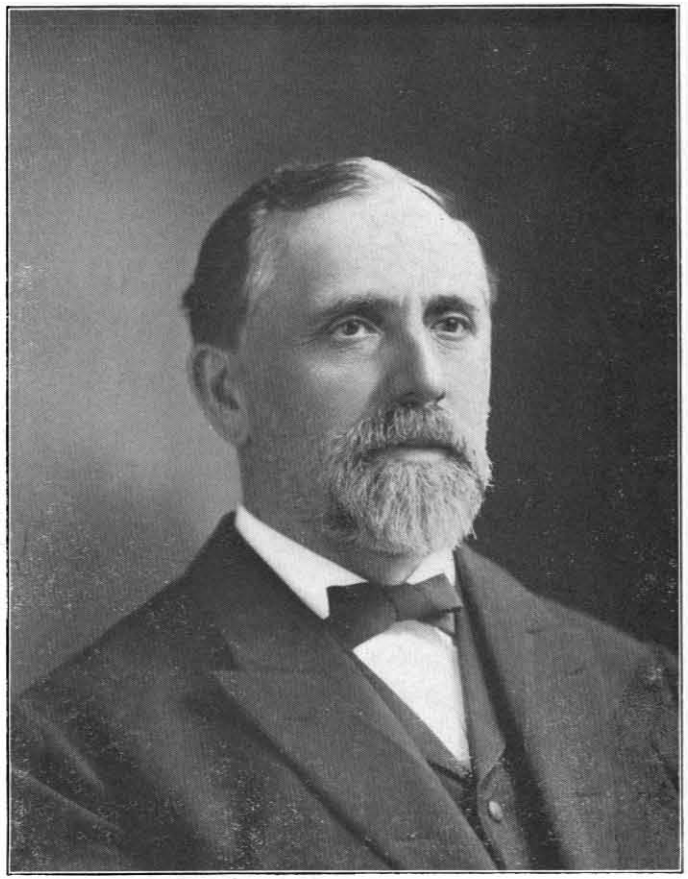
There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of the State or of a citizen of the United States. Political economy condemns it. Commerce, the great corporations, life insurance, are against it. The public schools are bringing forth a generation which, if it sin as the fathers, will sin against light.

We desire to call the attention of the friends of the League to the advertisers in this book, whom we recommend for your favorable consideration, and we earnestly request you to bear in mind that the spirit of reciprocity should prevail. Through the patronage of these advertisers this book was made possible, and it will, indeed, add to the stability of the League to prove that the liberal patronage of honorable, reliable business men is money well invested

There is much work in this world to be done, and it will be made easier if all of us should keep in mind this simple truth: If the world is better for our having lived in it, we have made a success. If not, we have made a failure. Our efforts have always been directed to the end that the world will be better because of the success of the Anti-Saloon League movement.

We seek a better understanding with all patriotic citizens regarding the work of the League, and it will be our earnest endeavor in the future to bring about this understanding. We shall aid in every manner within our power our friends throughout Illinois, whose generous favors are hereby gratefully acknowledged, and may the ties formed continue for all time unbroken is the cordial wish of

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS.



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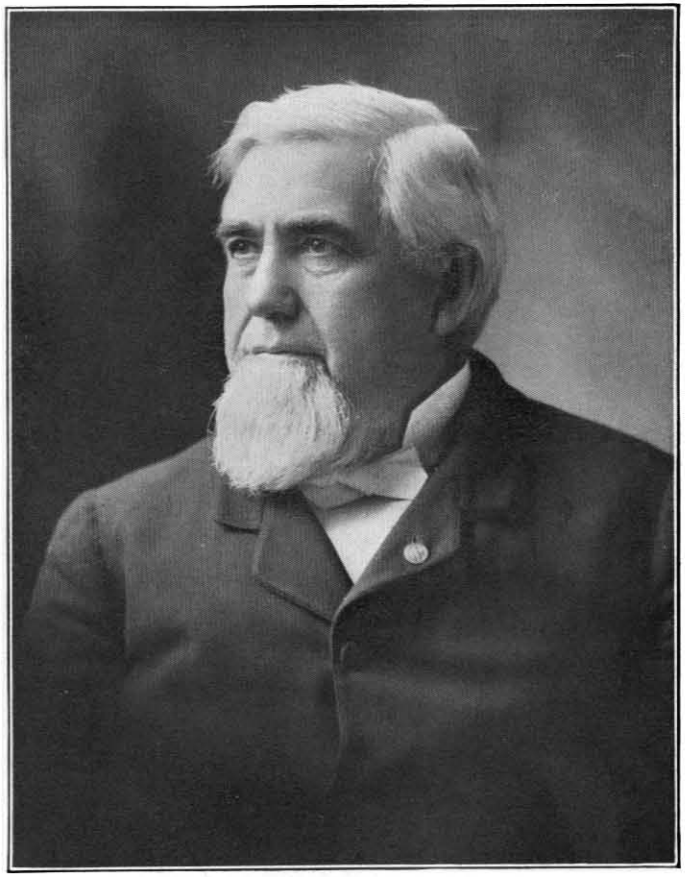
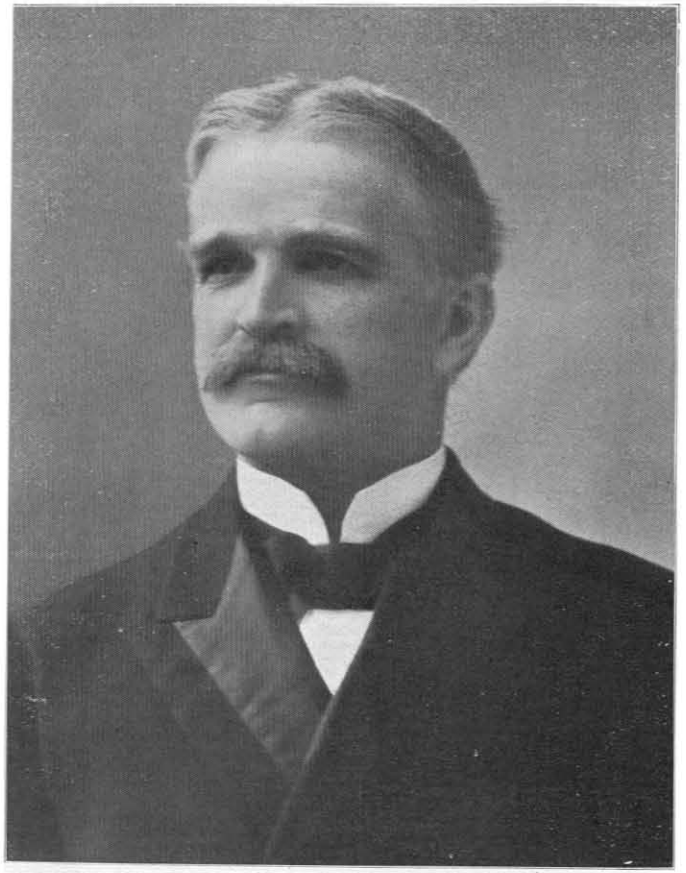


REV. HORACE REED, D. D., Decatur
President Board of Directors Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, 1899 1905



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Rev. W. A. Smith, D.D., Mattoon.
Rev. T. D. Logan, D.D., Springfield.

*For basis of representation see Art. IV of Constitution herein. Several denominational bodies have acted, but we have been unable to get an official report. Still others are co-operating through the individual pastors, but have not yet taken the formal action requisite to representation. We are unable to present photographs of all the members of the Board. A few were not reported until this work was started. Some others had no photographs available.

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J. O. Bentall, Business Manager (Secretary of Swedish work).
A. W. Gillett, Agent Citizens' League.
Sam Fickel, Assistant District Superintendent.

Legislative Office (Headquarters Central District) Springfield, 324 to 326 Odd Fellows' Building.

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John Wright, District Superintendent.

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G. W. Danbury (Duquoin), } District Superintendents.
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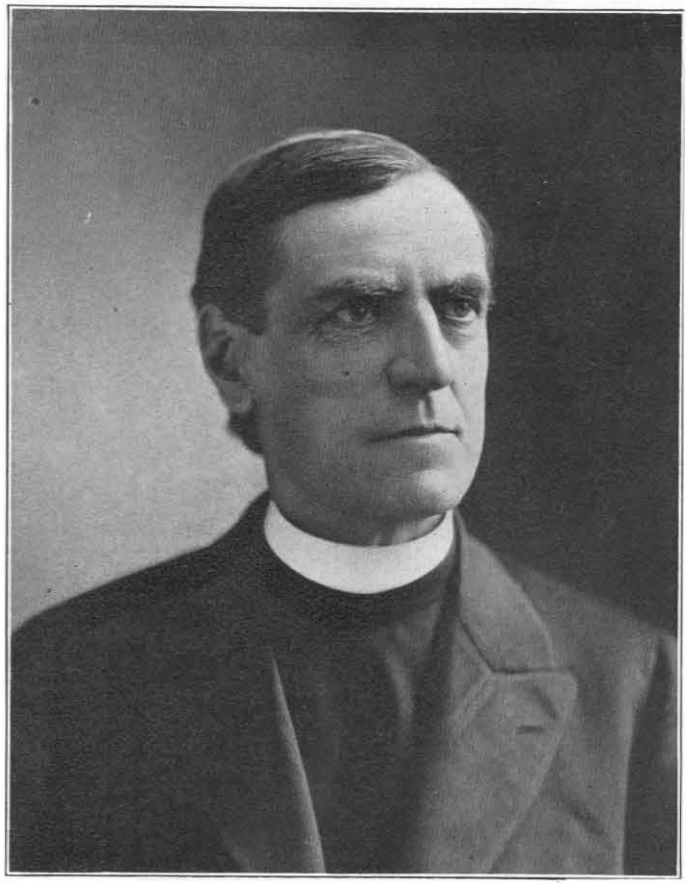
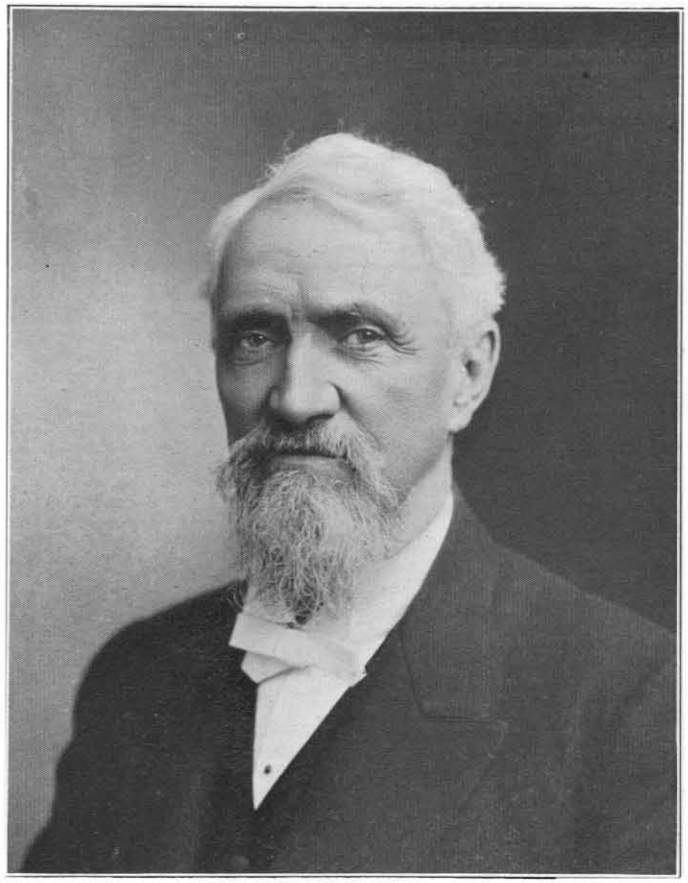


RT. REV. SAMUEL FALLOWS, Chicago
St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church



REV. M. M. PARKHURST, D. D., Evanston
President Board of Director Citizen's League

A Brief History of the Anti-Saloon League in Illinois and the Growth of the Local Option Movement.

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois was organized July 12, 1898. Rev. H. M. Ewers, then located at Tuscola, was the first Superintendent and Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., the first President of the Board of Directors. He was succeeded shortly by Rev. Horace Reed, D. D., who served until July, 1905.

The office was moved to Springfield in the fall of '98 and in December, '99, Mr. Ewers resigned to go back into the pastorate, and Rev. C. R. Carlos, then Treasurer, was elected Superintendent, which position he held until November 13, 1900, when William H. Anderson, the present Superintendent, who had served as attorney from January 1, 1900, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Anderson continued to discharge also the duties of attorney until the appointment of J. F. Burke, August 1, 1904.

The main office was continued at Springfield until November, 1903, when the Executive Office was moved to Chicago, where it is now located at 1533 First National Bank Building, the Springfield office being maintained as Legislative Headquarters.

Preparations for reorganization as a direct church federation were begun in 1901. A few of the denominational bodies that year expressed approval of the movement and project for the passage of a local option bill. In 1902 nearly all the leading denominational bodies of the state were reached at their regular annual conventions and strongly endorsed the movement which went into the campaign in the session of 1903 with the *moral* support of the churches behind it.

The campaign of 1903, which carried the bill farther than was expected by its most sanguine friends, so encouraged the churches that every leading denominational body in the state acquiesced readily in the proposition to appoint representatives to meet with similar representatives from other denominational bodies to devise a plan for making the state governing board officially representative of the churches instead of merely a voluntary, self-perpetuating body, and report such plan the following year.

These representatives met in April, 1904, and the plan agreed upon was adopted by practically every leading denominational body in the state during that year, and in May, 1905, the representatives elected to membership on the State Board met, organized, adopted a constitution, elected officers and assumed entire control of the movement and its finances, and the direction of its general policy. A list of the denominational bodies thus federated with their representatives is found elsewhere in this publication.

The present Superintendent was alone in the work for almost a year. Later a worker was added occasionally as Field Secretary or District Superintendent, each man being responsible for his own support and for the performance of all detail duties connected with his territory. In March, 1904, the plan contemplated from the beginning, of a single unified business system, was brought into full operation. This system is explained elsewhere. On October 1, 1904, the field force was increased to ten men giving their entire time to the work, which is in addition to a clerical force equal in number.

November 1, 1904, the Anti-Saloon League assumed general direction of the Citizens' League, an incorporated concern for the prosecution of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, to the extent of guaranteeing the support of one expert agent. The Citizens' League, however, operates under its own charter and preserves its identity and autonomy and all subscriptions made to its work are used exclusively for that purpose. It investigates free all complaints of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, prosecutes free all cases where there is sufficient evidence to sustain a conviction, and wins more than nine-tenths of its cases. It is the only thing which stands between the law-breaking saloons and the children of Chicago. The utmost that the Anti-Saloon League can do is to insure the permanency of the work by guaranteeing the support of one agent, but not nearly all the cases of sales of liquor to minors are brought to it and one agent could not handle them if they were. Strenuous efforts are being made to raise the Citizens' League work to its former level of efficiency by securing increased subscriptions to that work alone, mainly from those who do not care to support straight-out Anti-Saloon League work, in order to increase its equipment and working force. The success of this work for the past twenty-five years under the direction of and mainly through the support of Chicago business men proves that laws against the saloon can be enforced even in Chicago wherever there is sufficient sentiment.

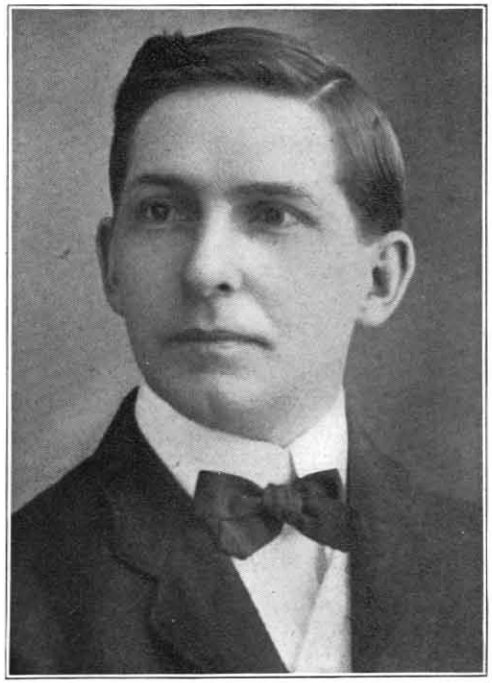
While the idea of the Anti-Saloon League is broad enough to cover the entire field of temperance work, with its three departments, *agitation*, to build sentiment; *legislation*, to crystallize that sentiment into law, and *law enforcement*, to enforce present and prospective laws, the League is practical because it is specific. While it aims to do all the legitimate work which the church, whose agent it is, wants done on the temperance question, and, for example, has in contemplation plans looking toward a consolidation of all law enforcement agencies in Chicago, it undertakes the *particular* things which the church wants done.

The thing which has united temperance forces of all shades and degrees of opinion is the effort for the passage of a simple, elastic, comprehensive local option law that will make a popular vote on the saloon question mandatory and directly operative. This is not proposed as the solution of the saloon problem, but as the first step in that direction, viz.: establishing the right of the majority of the people of any voting division to get rid of saloons by direct vote.

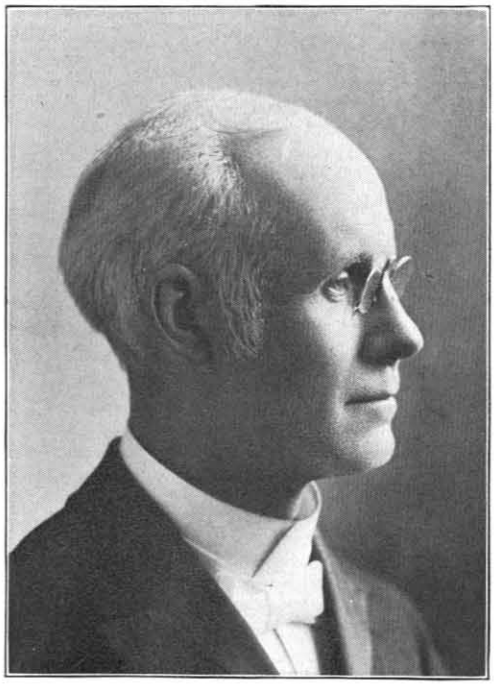
A local option bill was drafted and introduced in the legislature which met in January, 1901. The bill was crude, but met with general approval. The purpose of its introduction was to draw the fire of the opposition and lay the foundation of an issue. As there was no organized sentiment behind the bill, its experience could not be dignified with the name of campaign.

The session of 1903 witnessed the first real campaign. The moral support of the church was behind the movement and the campaign was waged so vigorously, the bill being adroitly kept alive until the end of the session, and such widespread interest was aroused through the means of the "letter campaign," carefully worked up by the Anti-Saloon League, which resulted in tens of thousands of letters being sent to the legislature, that the far-seeing

MR. J. O. BENTALL, Chicago
Business Manager Anti-Saloon League of Illinois



MR. J. F. BURKE, Chicago
Attorney Anti-Saloon League of Illinois



REV. W. A. SMITH, D. D., Mattoon
Pastor M. E. Church

politicians recognized at once that a new political issue had appeared. The bill proposed in this session was revised and very greatly improved.

Immediately at the close of the session, the League went out with the roll call which it had secured, to make sentiment. So far as known, no man who was opposed by the liquor men for voting right on the local option bill in 1903, was defeated, while a number of the opponents of the bill failed of renomination and many who had been silent were compelled by their constituents to pledge themselves to support it.

The "minority representation" system in Illinois, which makes almost certain the election to the legislature of the regular party nominees in most cases, offers peculiar advantages in the election of independents, and the election of 1904, although it rolled up the largest Republican majority in the history of the state (300,000 in round numbers) sent three Prohibitionists, including one from Peoria, the world's whiskey center, elsewhere referred to, and three other independents, all of whom were friendly to local option, into the Lower House.

Th League entered the session of 1905 with the official backing of the church, but with hundreds of individual congregations not working up to the level of the action of the governing or connectional bodies of their respective denominations. The local option bill was still further revised and brought to a condition of practical perfection, with the assistance of many of the ablest lawyers in the state. It still retained all the original features and provided for the creation of Anti-Saloon territory by a vote of county, township, city, village, ward or precinct.

While the members of the Legislature and politicians generally were fully aware of the growth of the League movement, the liquor forces had also been aroused, were thoroughly alarmed and were bringing all possible pressure to bear so that a vigorous and interesting campaign was assured in advance.

The League's tactics are reflected in the general policy which has led to the present degree of success, viz.: emphasis of the fact that it is a people's movement and the employment of methods which would advertise the fairness and simplicity of the issue and get it before the people. To this end the Illinois League has made much of mass demonstrations. A union meeting of the pastors of Chicago in September, 1903, was a pronounced success. With the experience gained, one was worked up in September, 1904, and addressed by National Superintendent P. A. Baker, at which eight hundred men were present, five hundred of them being leading pastors of Chicago and vicinity. The plan for concerted discussion on a given Sunday immediately following the introduction of the bill in the Legislature was productive of such gratifying results in 1903, that it was projected again in 1905. In 1903 less than a thousand churches participated. In 1905 more than two thousand churches joined. The unqualified success of these demonstrations has been due to the application of business methods and "follow up" systems which have made an impression upon those who were not present. The League is now planning for its first State Convention at Peoria, the world's whiskey center, immediately following the convention of the State Liquor Dealers at the same place.

During a legislative campaign, the League's plan to enlist the largest possible number finds expression in tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of letters to all of the members from their constituents in the respective districts, telegrams to the chairmen of committees and prominent leaders, and special delivery letters to committee members on the occasion of important votes. Instead of attempting as an outside society to compel a legislator to do something, information is sent back to his home district and he is overwhelmed with the expression of the desire of his constituents.

The wisdom of this is shown in the reporting of the local option bill and its final passage with a referendum clause by the Senate when the Senate Committee was originally framed to kill it; in the defeat of the Speaker in his attempts to send the bill to a hostile committee in the House; in the forcing of the measure unamended out of the House Committee, and in the securing of a roll call in the House when the Speaker was contemplating refusing to allow the measure to come up.

A campaign which aroused as much interest, encountered as bitter opposition and compelled as much action, was certain to be criticised. Results are the best test of any campaign and the best answer to criticism. The figures are eloquent.

In 1903 the local option bill never even came out of the Senate Committee. Last time it not only came out but passed the Senate, and therein lies a story of the most magnificent demonstration of the power of the united church and aroused ministry that the state has ever seen. In 1903 there were only 36 votes in the House against the amendment of the bill which killed it in the House. The last time there were 68 and we missed by only one vote. In 1903, out of 57 members from Cook county, only 4 voted against killing the bill. Last time, there were 19, one-third of the delegation.

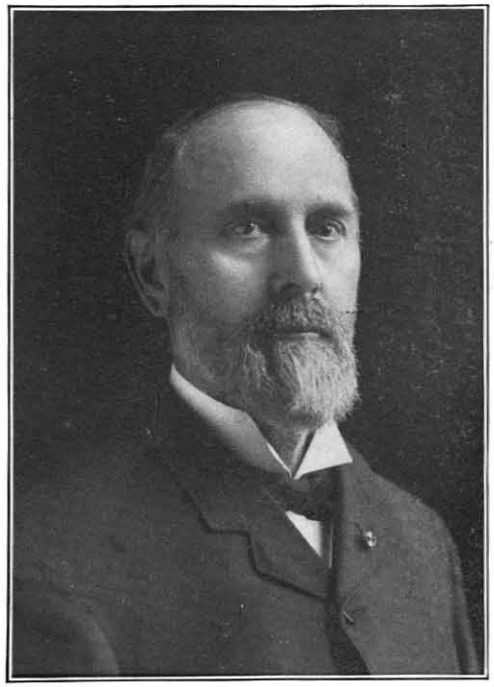
At the opening of the campaign the League was confronted with the necessity of doing two things:

First. As the agency of the church, in the interests of those churches already participating, to arouse the others in the state to a realizing sense of the magnitude of the issue at stake and the responsibility for active participation. The two thousand churches which discussed the local option bill on January 29 tell how well this was done.

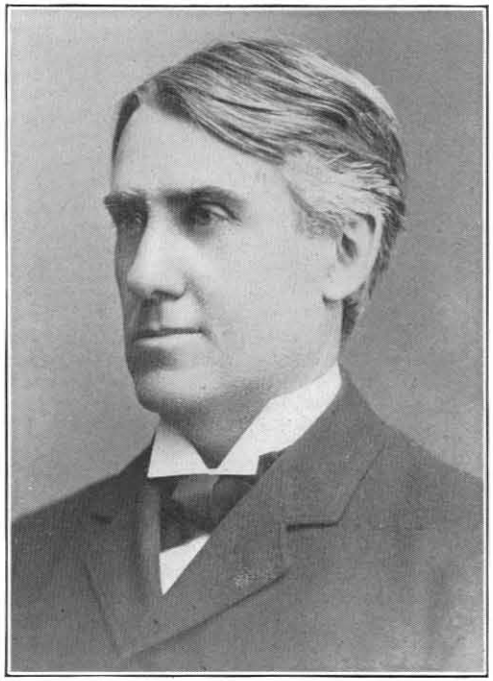
Second. To either pass the local option bill or show, not only the obstacle, but that it can be removed;—in short, to prove the necessity of preventing hostile organization of the Assembly. Every time that public sentiment was brought to bear directly upon the whole Legislature or any considerable group of it, the people won and failure came only at last when the measure came into the power of some organization leader like Senators Evans and Powers in the Senate or the Speaker of the House, who had the power and the will to defy the moral sentiment of the state in order to carry out a promise to the liquor dealers.

The result of the campaign is that the people are encouraged and angry, a combination which is hard to beat. The Illinois League came within one vote of victory in its second campaign. Ohio did not come so close until her third, but persevered. Out of sixty-seven men who voted wrong in the Legislature which killed the Clark local option bill by one vote in 1900, only fifteen or less than one-fourth came back. As a result of the laws which have been secured in that state through the efforts of the federated church, 975 out of 1,371 townships have been voted dry; 460 out of 763 municipalities have no legalized saloons and 53 residence districts in the larger cities with an aggregate population of over 300,000 have voted against the saloon.

There is manifest, throughout Illinois, a deep, quiet, determination to do the same thing, and the Illinois League, its friends believe, is just entering upon the era of its real usefulness and power.



MR. B. R. HIERONYMUS, Springfield
Cashier Illinois National Bank



REV. JOHN FAVILLE, D. D., Peoria
Pastor First Congregational Church

MR. W. B. OTWELL, Carlinville
Editor "Otwell's Farmer Boy"

The Proposed Local Option Bill and its Effect.

The people of Illinois now have no right to vote on the question whether or not saloons shall be licensed. The city councils and village boards control the question absolutely. They may and frequently do license dram-shops in defiance of a majority vote to the contrary, and there is no legal redress.

Most of the counties of Texas are now "dry." One-half of the counties of Kentucky have no saloons and half of the remaining half have them only in one place. The sale of liquor is legal in only eight cities of Tennessee. The saloon exists in only six or seven counties in Mississippi. Three-fifths of the South is under local prohibtion by means of county option, but in the great State of Illinois if any miserable little hamlet with population enough to organize as a village sees fit to license saloons for the sake of revenue, it may bring them into an entire county.

In rural communities especially, the farmers are taxed to pay for criminal courts, jails and almshouses, which are the legitimate fruit of the saloon, without a voice on the question whether they may protect themselves by outlawing the institution.

In Illinois cities saloons may be established in residence districts adjacent to the home of any citizen, amounting practically to confiscation of property, whenever a venal council sees fit to grant the license. Hyde Park and similar districts in Chicago are no exceptions to this general rule. They were separate municipalities and the prohibition ordinances passed under this general power are protected since their consolidation with the city by the terms of the annexation act; but if they should ever be caught napping and the people of the territory annexed should vote to come under the operation of the general law, they would be as helpless as the rest of the Chicago territory.

The measure which is proposed to correct this outrageous condition provides that upon a petition of 25 per cent of the voters of a county, township, city, village, ward, precinct or collection of precincts the question, "Shall this (describing the territory) become Anti-Saloon Territory?" shall be placed on the ballot at the next regular election and if the majority of those voting on the question shall vote in favor, the territory shall become Anti-Saloon Territory, and shall continue to be such until the people of the district so voting shall reverse their vote, as provided by the act.

It will be noticed that this bill would not of itself close a single saloon, but simply hands the question back for determination by the voters of the municipality immediately concerned, and provides for majority rule, home rule and self-government on the saloon question. No saloons will be closed except those which the majority of the voters want closed.

Oregon has a similar law obtained through the initiative and referendum. Ohio has township, city, village and residence district (embodying wards and precincts) option, secured from the Legislature after a desperate struggle covering many years and involving the election of a General Assembly on that issue. Out of sixty-seven men who voted against the local option bill in 1900 only fifteen were returned.

The saloon men concede that the passage of the bill means 75 "dry" counties out of the 102 in Illinois, half of Chicago cleaned up and 10,000 saloons closed.

At the present time the election of a city council is a question of life or death to the saloon element. This local option law would take the discretionary power out of the hands of the aldermen and make it possible to raise the standard of our municipal officiary.

It would also break the power of the organized saloon in the politics of the state. For example, it may be noted that the Hyde Park District, which has long been free from saloons, sent to the Legislature of 1903 the only Senator in that session with courage enough to make an open fight against the corrupt "gang." It also elected a Prohibitionist, who, as an independent, wielded more personal influence than any other new man in the Lower House. Another member of the Lower House, by his vote at a critical time, brought the local option bill out of committee. The same Senator and two members of the Lower House were right in the session of 1905. The same thing will be possible in every district when the saloon is eliminated as a political issue.

The bill is not perfect. We do not propose it as such. We believe that it is the best thing that ever was offered in the state and is the best thing that can be proposed in a single measure for the needs of Illinois. We offer it as the nearest approximation to fairness to all classes. If the objection to it be that it will close the saloons which are not wanted, we plead guilty. We propose it as a bill that will stand. It represents five years of experience, including two Legislative sessions. It has been held up to the criticism, both constructive and unfriendly, of an entire state.

The bill will not solve the saloon problem in Illinois. It will not work itself, but our friends may rest assured that it is an honest measure, gotten up for business and that when it is secured, we will have a basis for effective work.

The opposition to the bill centers on the county feature. The following editorial from the Warsaw *Bulletin* quoting the Galesburg *Republican-Register* contains so much of the meat of the argument for county local option that we reproduce it.

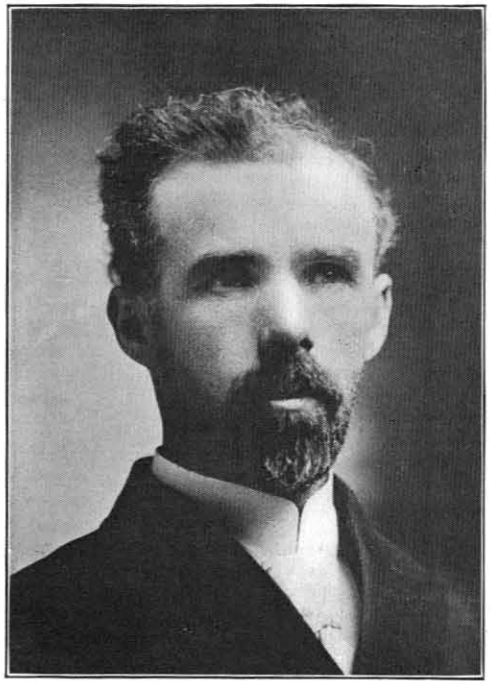
HASTENING COUNTY LOCAL OPTION.

"Recently a farmer remarked to the writer: 'Warsaw saloon-keepers have made a county local optionist out of me. I am no Prohibitionist and I like a glass of beer occasionally, but don't like to see any class of law-breakers run a town. If Warsaw can't control its saloons maybe the county can; so give us county option.' Similar sentiments have been heard from others, and doubtless they are heard in every county where saloon-keepers are so short-sighted as to defy the law. Unquestionably law-breaking saloon-keepers have done more to create a sentiment in favor of county local option than has been accomplished by friends of the measure, and should it become a law Warsaw saloon-keepers may take to themselves more than their share of credit for hastening its enactment. Only recently the Illinois State Grange, as a body, endorsed the principle of local option embodied in the measure to be urged before the present general assembly, and commenting on this action the Galesburg *Republican-Register* says:

"'It will be observed that this communication comes from a body of representative farmers who stand for a large organization in Illinois. Without question it represents fairly the farmer sentiment of the state. It is a fair proposition, notwithstanding that some of the residents of the cities invest the municipalities with a sort of divinity and think no matter what a city does the people outside must swallow the dose and have no right to object. The farmer is taxed to pay for the crime and pauperism that are the outcome of intemperance, and his home is endangered by the indiscriminate granting of licenses under the present system, and yet he has no means of expressing an opinion on the question of whether a city to whose trade and prosperity he contributes by his patronage shall grant saloon licenses. Public opinion on this great question is being formed and the Legislature would do well to pay heed to the things that the better sentiment of the state is demanding. Those that are affected should in all fairness have a voice in saying whether the traffic should exist anywhere in the country.'"

MR. J. L. LOAR, Bloomington
President Illinois State Epworth League

MISS MARIE C. BREHM, Chicago
State President Illinois Woman's Christian
Temperance Union



REV. JOHN WRIGHT, Champaign
Superintendent Eastern District Anti-Saloon
League of Illinois

The Anti-Saloon League Movement and Its Founder.

There is some dispute as to where the Anti-Saloon League started. The honor is claimed by the District of Columbia, but the first example of the practical working of such a movement in a large state is unquestionably found in Ohio, and the Ohio League is the direct outgrowth of conditions and efforts dating back many years.

It is generally accepted that the Anti-Saloon League was formally organized at Oberlin, Ohio, in September, 1893. However, nearly twenty years before this, March 20, 1874, a mass meeting like the old New England town meetings was called to meet a crisis in the temperance situation in the community, at which a constitution was adopted and officers chosen.

February 1, 1876, the Oberlin Temperance Alliance voted to circulate a petition to Congress asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate results of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Local option soon received attention, and in January, 1877, a delegate was appointed to go to Columbus and confer with the Legislature on the subject. December 8, 1887, it was decided by the committee to hold a public meeting on December 12 in the interests of local option. The committee engaged Howard H. Russell, then a student in Oberlin Theological Seminary, to take charge of the work and organize the state. The result was the enactment of the township local option law, which is still in force.

Thomas Carlyle said, "The history of the world is a history of her great men." Biography must, of necessity, include the history of achievements and the story of an organization would be incomplete without some knowledge of him in whose brain it first took form, and of whose influence it is but the lengthening shadow. In considering the Anti-Saloon League, we, therefore, turn first to Howard H. Russell, its founder.

Howard Russell was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, October 21, 1855. Son of an Episcopalian missionary, he first saw the light upon a Sabbath morning, the quiet of God's rest day giving little forecast of the life of fighting for which he was destined. His boyhood was spent in Pennsylvania. He studied at Galena, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, graduating from a preparatory school in the latter place in 1872. When at the age of 21, he began the study of law. He had already spent four summers in working upon a farm, had been clerk in the Government arsenal at Rock Island, had been Superintendent of Government Construction at Moline, had crossed the plains in the saddle, had taught school in the West and edited a county paper. He studied law with the Hon. Frank M. Davis, teaching school, meanwhile, to pay expenses, and later worked his way through a year at Des Moines Law School, graduating in June, 1878. In 1880 he married Lillian Davis, daughter of his erstwhile teacher, now his partner.

During the six years of his law practice, he won considerable success and was twice elected County Superintendent of Schools. When, however, in 1882, he experienced a thorough change of heart motives, he felt impelled toward the Christian ministry and in the autumn of 1883 he removed with his family to Oberlin, Ohio, taking up both college and seminary work. He was graduated from the theological department in June, 1888, having won the local and state oratorical contests and second place in the interstate oratorical contest while pursuing his course. In 1894 Oberlin granted him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1897 Ohio Wesleyan conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He had preached during his student career and now went as a Congregational missionary to Kansas City. Remarkable success attended his efforts. By thorough advertising and personal canvass he succeeded in attracting large congregations. Soul-stirring sermons won large numbers to Christ, and his genius for organization soon evolved a church, with attendant Sunday-school, Young People's Society and Boys' Battalion, and made the church self-supporting.

As a result of a series of sermons entitled, "A Lawyer's Examination of the Bible," Philip D. Armour sent a committee to Kansas City to visit Southwest Tabernacle, and soon after sent a call to Russell to take charge of the Armour Mission in Chicago. The call was accepted, and the large field proved to be but another opportunity of demonstrating his power to do things.

While engaged in this work many scenes came under his notice which filled him with righteous indignation against the liquor traffic. He came to feel that this was the paramount issue before the American people. He felt, too, that the overthrow of this iniquitous traffic was peculiarly the work of the church, and sought earnestly to interest prominent ministers of his acquaintance in the work of organizing and federating the churches for the fight. Failing in this, he remembered the words of Mary Lyon, "If there is work which needs doing, and no one else will do it, and I can do it, that is my work."

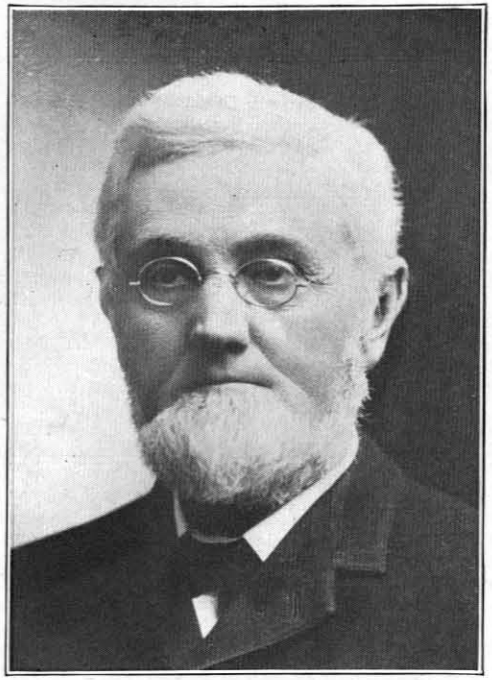
He was confirmed in his decision by a peculiarly distressing tragedy which he witnessed at this time. In a hovel a mother lay dead, of drink. The husband was intoxicated, as were also the undertaker's driver, and the neighboring women had come to mourn. Calling the orphan son of 8 years and the daughter of 3 to him, he asked the boy if he knew what killed his mother. "I do. It was drink." Asked if he was going to drink, the boy replied, "I'll never drink." Raising that little clenched hand, Russell pledged the boy to total abstinence, and from that home went forth convinced as to his life work, that he "would go out to his brethren of the churches and demand that they become responsible for an organized activity that should hasten the day when such tragedies should be done away with."

Nor was he unprepared for such work. While in college he had repeatedly been a delegate to temperance conventions, had led a Murphy movement in North and South Amherst, and while student pastor at Berea had headed a movement which closed eight saloons, which have never since been opened. During this fight he was openly assaulted by one of the saloonkeepers. When saloons were closed they continued as blind pigs. Russell secured evidence, began prosecution, and himself conducted the trials in the mayor's court, securing such heavy penalties that they were compelled to obey the law.

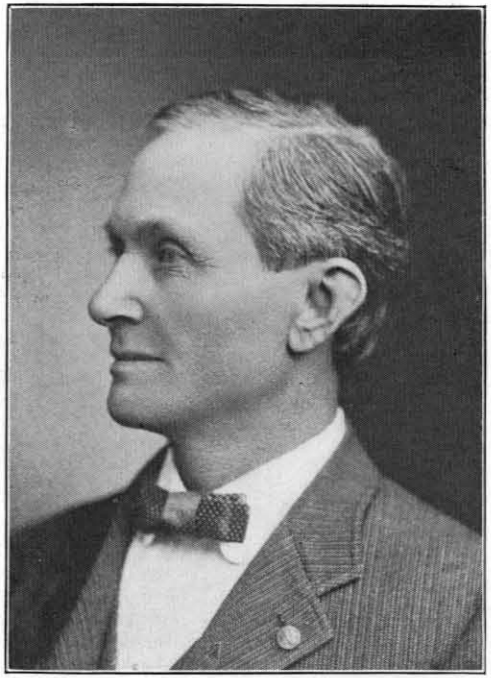
While pastor at Berea he took charge of a movement to secure the passage of a township local option law. Opening headquarters in Columbus, a temperance organization of the pastors and churches was formed, petitions were circulated, and the measure passed by a bare majority. This was the beginning of local option in Ohio. It is still effective and by its use more than 975 townships are kept free of saloons.

Convinced by this experience that permanent organization of the churches could make headway against the saloon, he organized, while at Kansas City, the Missouri Anti-Saloon League. He spent his two months' vacation in presenting the work at various points, furnished a stereopticon to W. J. Ruse, who had been appointed State Organizer, and sent him out organizing leagues, some of which are still at work.

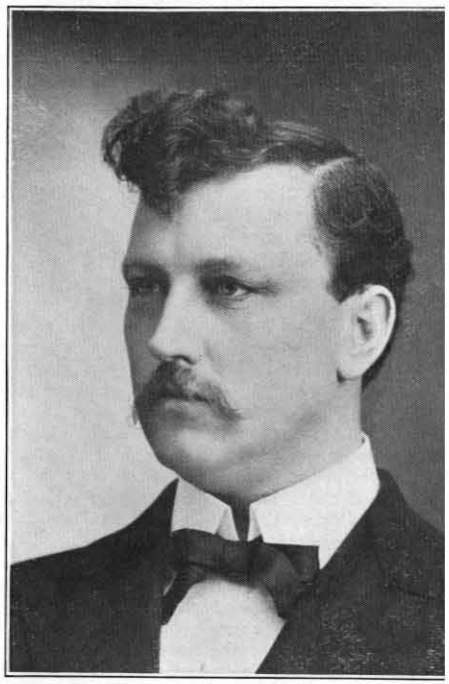
When, as above related, he had decided definitely to enter upon temperance work, he at once turned to the Oberlin Temperance Alliance. After several conferences, this organization decided, May 24, 1893, to initiate the work and stand behind it until it could be expanded into a state organization. On



MR. C. W. GULICK, Champaign
of Gulick Tailoring Co.



HON. W. A. RANKIN, Onarga
Ex-member General Assembly of Illinois



REV. E. H. CURTIS, Springfield
Financial Secretary Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

June 4 a union meeting of all the Oberlin churches was held in the Old First Church of historic memories. Russell insisted that the churches ought to stand behind a permanent anti-liquor organization. He advocated an interdenominational and non-partisan, or rather omni-partisan, league, which should overcome the apathy of the churches, heal the discord of the temperance factions, and instill new courage into the hearts of Christian people. He advocated a movement under ten competent leaders to act along the lines of agitation, legislation and law enforcement, with an accompanying organization of the boys for total abstinence. Six hundred dollars per year was subscribed that night; private canvass raised this to $3,000.

Agitation proceeded and the League soon became recognized as an influence in Ohio legislation. Bad legislation and bad legislators were opposed, and new measures were advocated. Laws upon the statute books were rigorously enforced.

Such aggressive measures attracted the attention of temperance people in all sections. Soon other states asked for information, and began to organize along the same lines. In 1895 plans were progressing for an interstate temperance convention, when a call came from the District of Columbia League for a National convention. This convention met at Washington in December, 1895, and organized the American Anti-Saloon League, of which Dr. Russell became first Superintendent.

The object of the League is best expressed in the third article of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "The object of this League is *the suppression of the saloon.* To this end we invite the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object, and the League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of neutrality upon questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink."

At one time Howard H. Russell, to quote Professor Whitlock, was "The only salaried officer of the Anti-Saloon League. Its headquarters were in his valise. Its stock in trade were his faith and heroism."

The National organization now federates some 250 distinct church, temperance and reform societies. The League is organized in forty states and territories. It has more than two hundred persons who are devoting their entire time to the work and raises and dispenses approximately $350,000 annually.

This magnificent result was brought about largely by Russell's ability to enlist able men in a hearty co-operation in the work. Rev. P. A. Baker, who succeeded Dr. Russell as Superintendent of the Ohio League and again as Superintendent of the American League when family cares compelled Dr. Russell to resign that position; Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, National Legislative Superintendent; Rev. J. C. Jackson, editor of the *American Issue,* official organ of the National organization, and Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for the Ohio League and now its Superintendent, a worthy successor to Baker and Russell, gathered about Dr. Russell, formed a quintet of stellar magnitude and an unequalled working force. In addition to enlisting such men as active workers (Superintendent Anderson of Illinois caught the inspiration from one of his addresses) he was able to interest men of means who furnished necessary funds during the critical experimental stage.

Dr. Russell is now Superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League.

There is a failure on the part even of some of our best friends to catch the full vision of the scope of the League movement. They have accepted it as the best thing in sight and have worked through it loyally, but the League is more than this. It is the church itself in action against the saloon. It has come to the Kingdom to solve the saloon problem. It is a union of moral forces for practical work for a definite object, and the solution of the problem cannot come through anything else than this.

The League is not a party. It is not an assault upon a party. It is not an attempt to protect a party. It is designed rather to make possible for every man to be effective against the saloon and at the same time vote as he pleases on all other questions.

It is not a Society, but a League, or union of Societies. It is not an "organization," strictly speaking, but rather a *movement.* It is not outside of the church. It is the official agency of the church. The church, the young people's society and the Sunday School are sufficient organization. The League is the clearing house for utilizing effectively and economically the temperance sentiment which it is the province of these to create and strengthen. The League is not a narrow movement. It is more than an effort to close a few saloons or punish a few law violators or make a little sentiment or even pass an important law. It is the militant righteousness of a nation endeavoring to establish in government, and in each commonwealth, the highest personal standards of integrity and service. The local option bills proposed in various states do not exhaust the League idea. They are merely the first step in a sustained movement against the saloon.

National Legislative Work.

The National Legislative Department of the American Anti-Saloon League, in charge of Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, with permanent headquarters at Washington, has accomplished large results and won the respect of both friends and foes.

It was the American Anti-Saloon League which was largely instrumental in the passage of the present effective "Anti-Canteen" law which is now to have a fair test, according to the order of Secretary Taft.

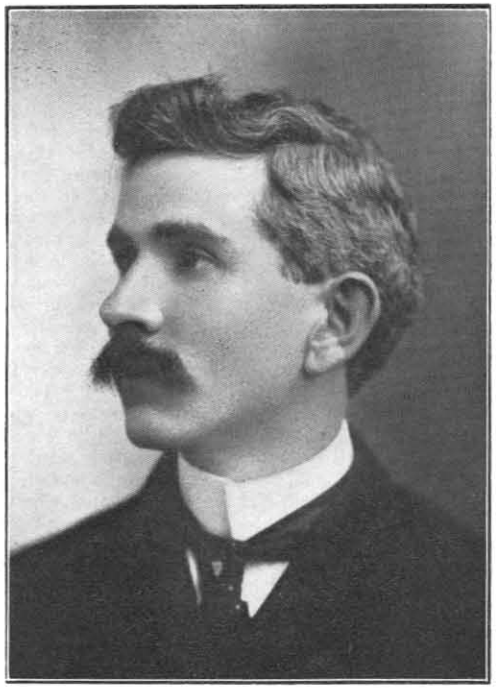
It was the Anti-Saloon League which had drafted and proposed the measure under which nearly two millions of dollars have been appropriated for the erection, equipment and maintenance of suitable recreation buildings at the army posts, to take the place of the alcoholic canteen.

The Anti-Saloon League is recognized as in charge of the forces in favor of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, to make liquor imported into a state subject to the control of the latter state immediately upon entrance and without which Prohibition states are in large degree helpless.

The Anti-Saloon League has also assisted in other important legislation and has had large influence in preventing the passage of legislation which would have been prejudicial.

The chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Board of Managers of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church wrote to Congressman Littlefield and Senator Gallinger, the temperance leaders of the

REV. R. O. EVERHART, Chicago
Assistant State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Illinois



MR. J. CLAUDE EWING, Peoria
Assistant Superintendent Western District Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

REV. G. W. DANBURY, Du Quoin
Superintendent Southern District Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

respective Houses of Congress, for information upon which to determine whether that denomination should work through the Anti-Saloon League or independently, basing the request upon an expressed desire to be most helpful and least annoying to those in Congress who are disposed to deal with temperance questions upon the basis of good citizenship and broad patriotism, and asked for their opinion:—

First. Concerning the standing of the legislative department of the American Anti-Saloon League among the members of Congress.

Second. Whether it is regarded by our friends in Congress as an effective agency, accomplishing as much as possible in the present state of temperance sentiment.

Third. Whether, speaking for yourself, and as a matter of general observation among the members friendly to temperance legislation, the claim of the Anti-Saloon League to be a federation and general clearing-house of the churches and temperance forces is taken seriously and recognized to any considerable extent, and whether you, if you are willing to express an opinion, and other members, so far as you know, prefer to have the different denominational bodies and separate constituencies work and make their requests through the Anti-Saloon League, or work independently.

Fourth. Whether there is any other agency that is more effective, or any other way in which we can be more useful.

The replies were as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

ROCKLAND, ME., June 19, 1905.

Mr. William H. Anderson, Secretary Temperance Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 16th relative to temperance legislation in Congress at hand, and contents noted, and in answer to your several inquiries, I have to say:—

First. That the standing of the American Anti-Saloon League among the members of Congress is everything that could be desired.

Second. It is regarded by friends of temperance legislation and legislation along moral lines as an effective and practical agency, and does, I believe, accomplish everything that is possible under existing conditions.

Third. My judgment is that it is wise for all organizations that are interested in temperance legislation to join, so far as they can, with some central agency located in Washington. By so doing, they get unity and effective action, and are, in my judgment, very much more likely to accomplish the desired results. It saves duplication of work, eliminates friction, and makes it possible to concentrate the influence of all of the organizations at the right time and in the right place. I believe that much better results can be expected by this method than by any other, and that the American Anti-Saloon League is extremely well adapted to the representation of the various organizations because it is ably, intelligently and efficiently managed and represented.

Fourth. I do not think that there is any other agency that is more effective, nor do I think there is any other way in which the parties interested can be more useful.

This, I think, covers fully the scope of your inquiries. I am,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. E. LITTLEFIELD.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20, 1905.

William H. Anderson, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 16th inst., I beg to say:—

First. The Legislative Department of the American Anti-Saloon League has a most excellent standing among members of Congress. I have never heard an adverse criticism of the methods employed except by men openly in sympathy with the liquor business.

Second. So far as I know, it is a most effective agency and, speaking for myself, I believe it to be the very best instrumentality that can be employed to develop temperance sentiment in Washington, and promote legislation along safe and sane lines.

Third. I have long felt that it would be wise to have a "central" organization in Washington, a "clearing house," if you please—through which the churches could voice their views, and which would be regarded as authoritative. I believe that would be far better than to have the different religious denominations and temperance societies acting independently. From what I know of the Anti-Saloon League, I am fully persuaded that it can be trusted in that capacity. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. H. GALLINGER, U. S. S.

The Committee recommended that it be authorized to act in accordance with the recommendations contained in these replies, which report was unanimously adopted by the Board of Managers.

BUSINESS SYSTEM.

Feeling that the League in its development had reached a place where it is imperative that it be conducted in accordance with the best commercial usage, authority was secured from the Board over a year ago to call in a business expert to go through our entire office system and make necessary suggestions and changes, covering the question of filing, records, bookkeeping, vouchers, etc.

This was prompted by two considerations. First, for the protection which it gives in view of the bitterness and mendacity of the opposition. Second. because business men want assurance that their money is carefully handled and properly administered.

We herewith publish a letter from the business expert and supervising and consulting auditor who did the work for us.

Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

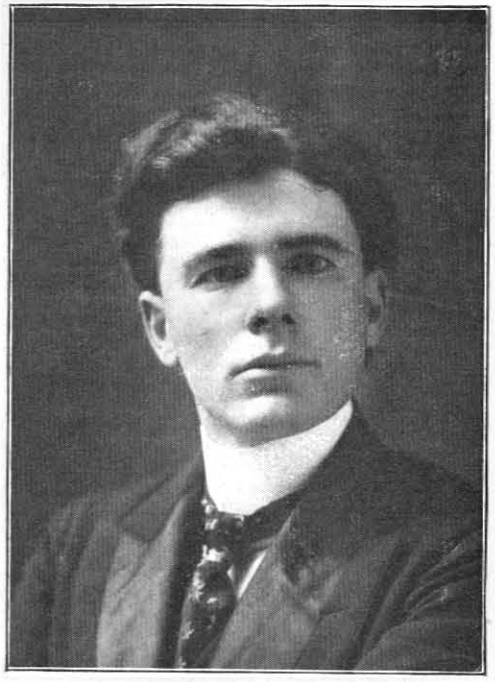
DEAR SIR:—Acting at your request, I have examined into the business methods of your office, and have introduced some changes calculated to give the management fuller and more accessible information of the details, and am pleased to be able to say that I have found the affairs of your office to be attended to with respect for business principles that would be creditable to the best managed commercial houses. If all enterprises dependent for their income upon voluntary subscriptions were managed with the same scrupulous care and attention to details as obtains in your office, the public would be found more responsive to requests for its support. The management of the fiscal affairs of your office cannot be too highly commended.

Yours truly, EDWARD E. GORE, C. P. A.,

Assistant Manager, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.,

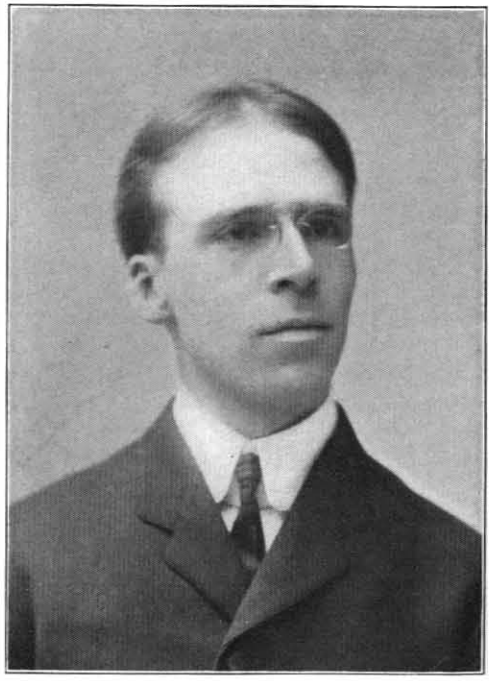
Certified Public Accountants, Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

Also at London, New York and San Francisco.



REV. J. B. JONES, Springfield
Assistant Superintendent Central District Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

REV. S. S. SMITH, Carbondale
Superintendent Southern District Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

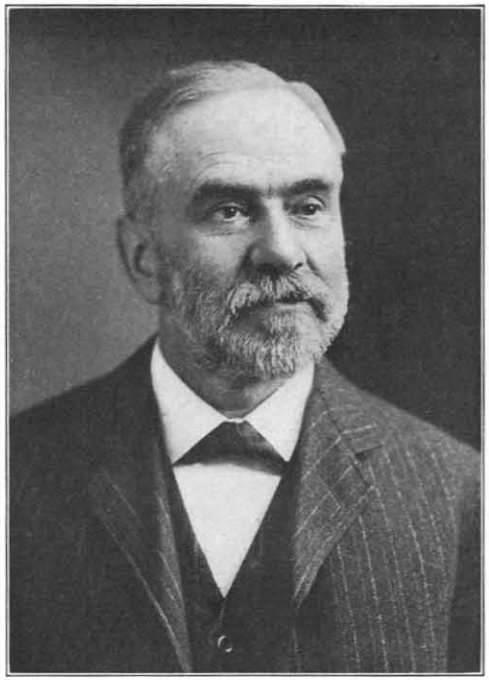


MR. SAM FICKEL, Chicago
Assistant Superintendent Northern District Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

REV. CHAS. REIGN SCOVILLE, Chicago
Pastor. Metropolitan Christian Church
Member Board of Directors, A. S. L.

REV. JOHN H. BOYD, Evanston
Presbyterian Synod of Illinois
Member Board of Directors, A. S. L.

MR. CARL J. APPELL, Chicago
Secretary Board of Directors, Anti-Saloon League of Illinois



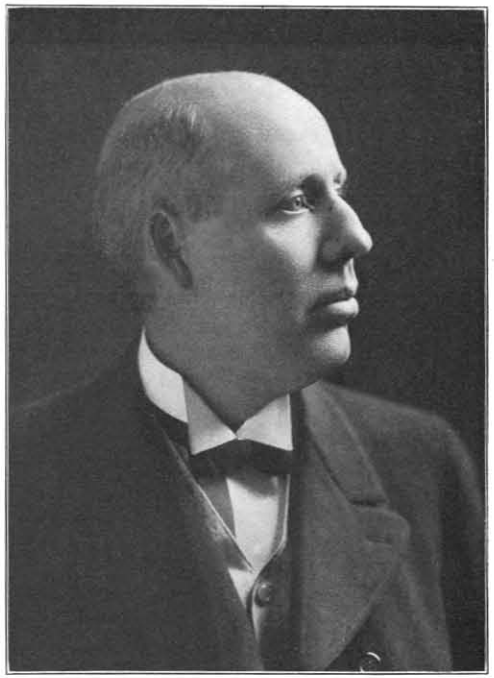
MR. ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL, Chicago
Member Headquarters Committee, A. S. L.
Secretary Hyde Park Protective Association

REV. A. F. BERGSTROM, Chicago
Pastor, Swedish Lutheran Tabor Church
Member Board of Directors, A. S. L.

REV. G. W. YOUNG, Birmingham, Ala.
Assistant General Superintendent,
American Anti-Saloon League

HON. ROBERT H. PATTON, Springfield
Member State Board of Directors,
Anti-Saloon League of Illinois

MR. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Member Standing Committee
Anti-Saloon League of Illinois



REV. E. B. ROGERS, D. D., Springfield. Ill.
Baptist General Association of Illinois
Member Board of Directors, A. S. L.

REV. HERBERT L. WILLETT, D. D., Chicago
Professor University of Chicago
Member Board of Directors, A. S. L.

The Board also authorized the employment of a certified public accountant to examine the books and audit the accounts instead of having it done, as heretofore, by a committee from the Board.

The Illinois League originated the mail collection system for Anti-Saloon Leagues and has developed it to a high state of efficiency. The detail work of the Treasurer is so great, keeping account of the payments on literally thousands of accounts, that the Board elected an Assistant Treasurer, who is under bond and gives entire time to the work, thus separating the handling of money from the raising of it.

The financial offices are in Chicago. All money, from whatever source, is sent to Chicago, and the expenses of the men, itemized, and their salaries, as shown by the weekly reports from every man, and all other expenses, are paid by voucher-check from Chicago.

The following is the last report of the auditors:

AUDITORS' GENERAL REPORT.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
169 Jackson Boulevard.
CHICAGO, May 23, 1905.

BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants,

To the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN:—We have carefully and thoroughly audited the books, vouchers and accounts of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, for the year ending April 30, 1905, and find all cash received to have been fully and faithfully accounted for. We have found on file properly approved vouchers for all disbursements and find the financial affairs of the League to be conducted on modern business lines. The books are well kept and provide a complete and intelligent record of all transactions.

(signed) BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & Co.
By EDWARD E. GORE,
Asst. Manager.

THE MARVELOUS PEORIA VICTORY.

The election of a Prohibitionist as an Independent to the Illinois legislature from the World's Whiskey Center is the most spectacular incident of the recent election. The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois is justly proud of the Peoria victory.

The pressure of organizing our work and increasing our force was so great that we could not make a fight in every district. Peoria was selected because the significance of a victory under such conditions would not only be appreciated throughout Illinois, but would afford an object lesson to the entire country. This was the only district into which we put one of our expert men with nothing to do but to win, and assumed the expenses of the local campaign.

Mr. Dan R. Sheen, the successful candidate, has the following to say concerning the value of our work:

"Many elements contributed to my election, chief among which were the co-operation and organization of the churches and the temperance elements of the county through the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. J. F. Burke, attorney for the League, gave indispensable aid."

The significance of the victory may be seen in the fact that of the five candidates, the two who were defeated were a saloonkeeper and a man who voted wrong on the local option bill in the last session—the only man from the district who was renominated—and these two were endorsed by the secret circular of the liquor dealers.

Peoria offers the most remarkable example of mixed independent voting the country ever saw. Roosevelt, for President, carried the county, which is a district by itself, by approximately 6,000 plurality. It elected a Democrat to the State Senate, and a Prohibitionist to the Lower House.

Truly, the combinations that a voter with intelligence and a conscience can work out with an Australian ballot and a short lead pencil are indeed remarkable. And it is the hope of the Republic that such things are true.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

The Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, which held its twenty-fifth annual convention at Belleville on September 24, is an organized band of anarchists. The best evidence is a statement taken from the front page of that number of the *Champion of Fair Play*, its organ, edited by the National Secretary of the Retail Liquor Dealers, which contains the official report of the proceedings of the Illinois convention.

"The laws of this state governing the liquor trade are so severe that there is not a licensed saloonkeeper in Illinois that does not lay himself liable to prosecution under the law a dozen times a day."

It will be seen that these men are associated together for mutual protection in the violation of those sections of the law which they consider interfere with the profitable conduct of their business.

They have tried for a number of years to have the dram shop act amended so that it would make it practically impossible to enforce the law against the selling of liquor to minors.

If a member of the Association is sued, they furnish an attorney free. If he is beaten in the lower courts, they pay the expenses of taking the case to the higher courts.

The Association has waxed fat. It has so much money in the treasury that the Executive Board was instructed to make another investment of at least $5,000, and holds now quite a number of bonds.

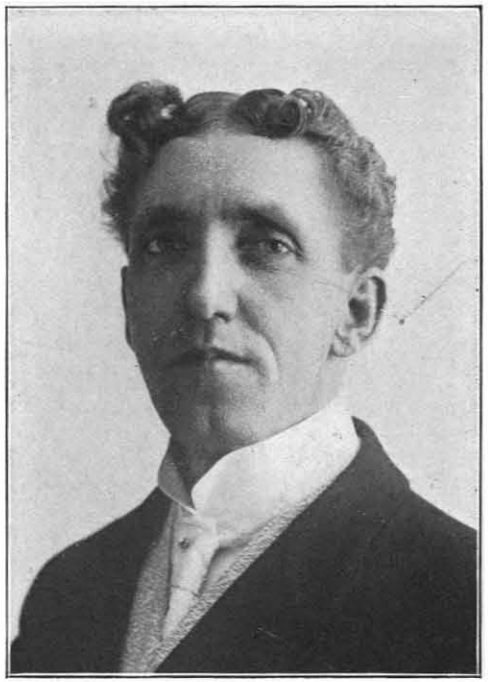
It realizes the efficiency of the Anti-Saloon League. Two years ago it had less than 4,000 members in the state. Now it has nearly 7,000, which means 3,000 more saloonkeepers have been scared into its ranks in order to fight the Anti-Saloon League. That they are scared is shown by the following:

From Peoria *Transcript*, Sunday, July 23, 1905.

"The Illinois Liquor Dealers' Association will raise a fund of $100,000 to combat the Anti-Saloon League's $75.000 in the local option fight before the next Illinois Legislature," said a state official of the former organization, who was in Peoria yesterday.

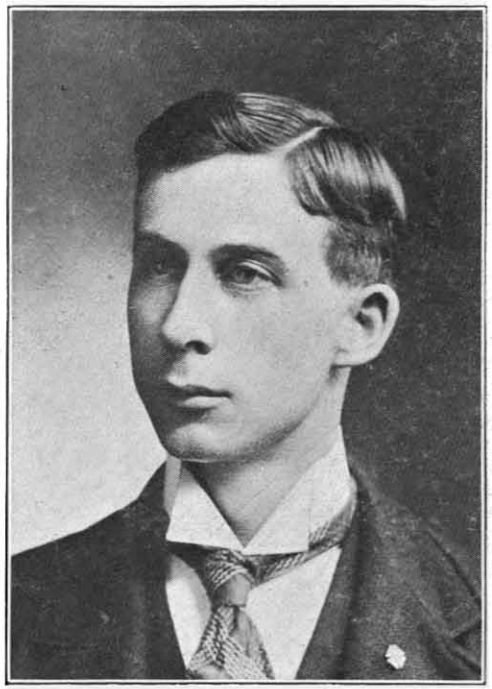
"* * * There is but one thing to do, and that is to prepare for a hard fight. With $50,000 they came within two votes of turning Illinois upside down and scattering ruination, and I speak advisedly. Now with the assurance of $75,000 at the next session, I am almost positive that the entire Legislature will support local option. * * * We know one thing, and that is, our business is liable to suffer. It is up to us to create a fund that will overwhelm that of the Anti-Saloon League, and I know we will. My information as to what the League expects to do is taken from its own official report issued by Mr. Anderson recently.

NOTE. It seems too much to expect our friends the enemy to remember figures. The report in question said there had been an aggregate of $75,000



REV. MELBOURNE P. BOYNTON, D. D , Chicago
Pastor Lexington Ave. Baptist Church

MR. GEORGE J. HABERER, Chicago
of Haberer & Snow



MR. A. W. GILLETT, Chicago
Agent Citizen's League

since beginning the reorganization four and a half years before. It also showed $32,000 received the *whole year* ending with the close of the last Legislative session, the itemized expenditure of which is shown with such particularity as to make clear that it influenced the Legislature through public sentiment created and organized through regular channels. How the liquor dealers expect to use their $100,000 does not appear. Instead of coming within *two* votes of winning, we needed only *one*. Italics herein are ours.—William H. Anderson.

"The official * * * said it was *a local option bill pure and simple*, and had it passed, would have created havoc in the state. * * *

"The public may not know it, but the local option bill with the referendum attached *almost became a law*. It is surprising what an interest was taken in this bill by members of the Legislature who were supposed to be against that bill, and who were known to be liberal in their views at home. *It is wonderful how quickly they fell in line for this local option measure. Let me tell you if the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Illinois was ever scared in its life, it was scared last winter*, and we do not mind telling our brother workers of the Anti-Saloon League just how we felt. We learned their methods last winter and have profited thereby. *They are a worthy foe. They know how to fight* and we are thankful for exhibition. I want to say that *at the round up we were kept on the jump. It was a battle royal* and we won out by a narrow margin. That is why we believe it is wise to create a large fund to be used in the next Legislature to combat the enormous sum promised for the next Legislature by the Anti-Saloon League."

Plan of Work.

The State Board of Directors, officially representing the federated church, decided to continue the campaign for the passage of the local option bill. The Headquarters Committee therefore proposes for immediate action and until completed the following plan of work:

First. That each church formally determine upon sustained participation in this federated movement and agree to give the Anti-Saloon League, as its agency, each year, under favorable circumstances, a chance to tell its membership what is being done and to secure from them subscriptions for doing it. If this matter has not been brought to the consideration of your church, speak to the pastor. Perhaps he hesitates because he thinks you are not interested. Scores of churches have already done this.

VOTERS' LIST.

Second. That each church appoint a committee of three voters, one of them, if possible, the chairman of the Citizenship Committee of the young people's society, which committee shall,

a. Make a list of all voting members of the church, giving, as far as possible, the party preference. Send a copy to the League office and keep one for the committee's use. *Ask the Springfield office for blanks.*

b. See or write each voting member, giving the record of the representatives of that district, and ask whether he will vote for the nomination and election of men who are right on the local option question and against those who are wrong. See roll call on other side. *Indicate replies on the blank*. Report to the League office the names of influential men who are particularly interested.

c. Try to secure the appointment of similar committees to do the same thing in the other local churches and form a joint committee, which, with the pastors, will constitute the nucleus of a working local force. Try to extend this throughout the county (in Chicago, the legislative district) and appoint a representative on a county (in Chicago, legislative district) central committee.

d. List, divide up among committees, and interview voters outside of the churches, who may be interested.

STATE CONVENTION.

Third. That delegates be appointed to the State Anti-Saloon League Convention, to be held in Peoria, beginning Monday afternoon, November 13, and closing Tuesday night, November 14, and reported to the League office as follows:

Church: The pastor and three others.

Young People's Society: The Citizenship chairman and two others.

Sunday School: Superintendent and one other.

Local Temperance Societies or Organizations: Two each.

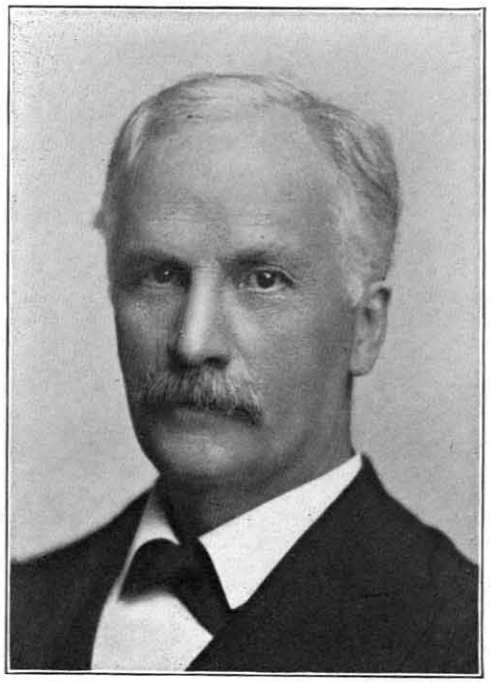
National Superintendent Baker, National Legislative Superintendent Dinwiddie, Assistant National Superintendent Young (the Henry Clay of the League), Superintendent Wheeler, of Ohio, (the League's leading lawyer), and other leaders will be present. It will be a great inspirational gathering and start the campaign for the election of a Legislature that will pass a local option bill.

We recommend that the church make some arrangement for paying at least a part of the expenses of the delegates.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

Plans for county conventions, for the nomination of independent candidates, and other matters, will be announced in due time, but these plans cannot be successfully carried out unless the outline above is substantially followed by most of the churches. *The accumulation of voters' lists and the interviewing of the individual members in order to bring them in direct touch with the work, is absolutely vital to a successful campaign.* It requires neither skill nor experience—simply willingness and perseverance.

If the church neglects or refuses to appoint a committee, we suggest that, after consultation with the pastor, the Young People's Society appoint a committee to carry out the above suggestions, or the church committee may delegate to the Young People's Society the making of the list and the interviewing of the members.



CHARLES A. BLANCHARD, L. L. D., Wheaton
President Wheaton College

REV. EDWIN M. CLINGAN, Quincy
Pastor Presbyterian Church

REV. WILLIAM BURGESS, Chicago
Author "The Bible in Shakespeare"

Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

This organization is the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, auxiliary to the American Anti-Saloon League.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT.

The object of this League is the suppression of the saloon. To this end we invite the alliance of all in harmony with this object and the League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such and to maintain an attitude of neutrality on questions of public policy not directly concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

ARTICLE III. CONSTITUENCY.

All organizations pledging co-operation shall be entitled to representation in the conventions of this League.

ARTICLE IV. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LEAGUE.

The business of the League shall be managed by a permanent Board of Directors. This Board shall consist of—

First. From the highest body or bodies of each church recognizing the League as the official agency of the federated church of the state in the promotion of temperance work and legislation, one member for each 25,000 of membership or major fraction thereof, to be elected by said body in its annual meeting. Each body as above to have at least one representative, and in bodies having more than one representative, the representation to be divided as equally as possible between ministers and laymen.

Second. One representative each from the Illinois State Epworth League, the Illinois State Christian Endeavor Union, the Illinois State Baptist Young People's Union, the Luther League of Illinois and the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and one representative from such organized, effective law enforcement or protective associations of Chicago, approved by the Board or Headquarters Committee as may affiliate with the League for the purpose of doing their work as a part of the law enforcement department of the League.

Third. Fifteen standing members, one of whom shall be the General Superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League, elected by the Board of Directors, five for one year, five for two years, and five for three years, and five to be elected by the Board at each annual meeting, who shall serve three years and until their successors are elected.

The President of the League shall be ex-officio a member of the Board and of the Headquarters Committee, and shall preside at the meetings of the Board as well as at the state conventions of the League.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors shall meet as often as annually upon the call of the Headquarters Committee or any five members of the Board. Seven members of the Board present at any meeting of which one week's written notice has been given each member, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board shall hear the reports of the Superintendent and Headquarters Committee and other officers of the League. They shall annually elect a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Headquarters Committee of five members, and shall also elect a Superintendent who shall serve until his successor is elected and commissioned. The Board shall also give direction as to the general policies of the League for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE VI. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the League. The Headquarters Committee shall be the Executive Committee of the League and meet as often as once in two months or upon the call of the Superintendent, or chairman, or any two members, and between sessions of the Board of Directors shall counsel with the Superintendent and assist him in carrying out the policies of the Board of Directors, and shall be empowered to fill all vacancies that may occur during the interim between the sessions of the Board, including the office of State Superintendent, which shall be filled by the concurrent action of the State Headquarters Committee, National Headquarters Committee and the General Superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League. The Headquarters Committee shall act as the finance committee for the League and see that the League accounts are carefully kept and audited and the business of the League conducted in an honest and systematic manner.

SEC. 2. This Board of Directors shall be responsible to use all possible effort to secure funds to carry on the work of this League. No legal obligations shall be contracted which the assets and income of the Anti-Saloon League are not sufficient to discharge. No debts shall be contracted by any officer of this League except as authorized by a vote of the Board of Directors or the Headquarters Committee. All bills, before payment, shall be certified by the State Superintendent of the League.

SEC. 3. The President and Superintendent shall name, from the members of the Board a Legislative Committee of five, whose names shall not be published outside of the Board, of whom at least three shall reside outside of Chicago, and who shall determine during the interim between the meetings of the Board what legislation shall be proposed and supported by the League.

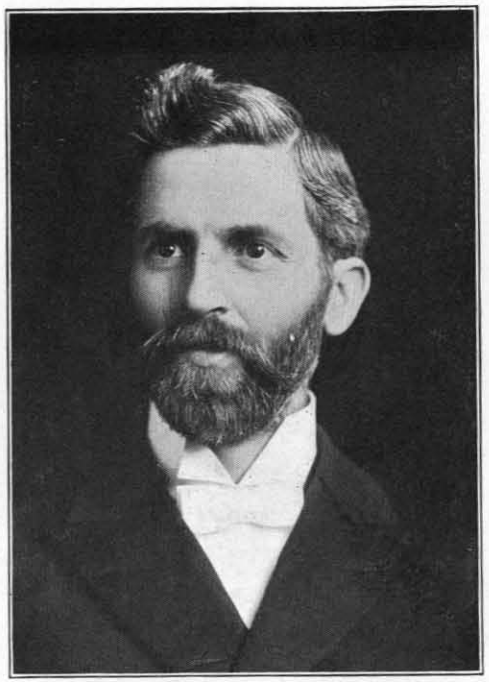
SEC. 4. The other officers shall perform the duties usually devolving upon such officers.

ARTICLE VII. CONVENTIONS.

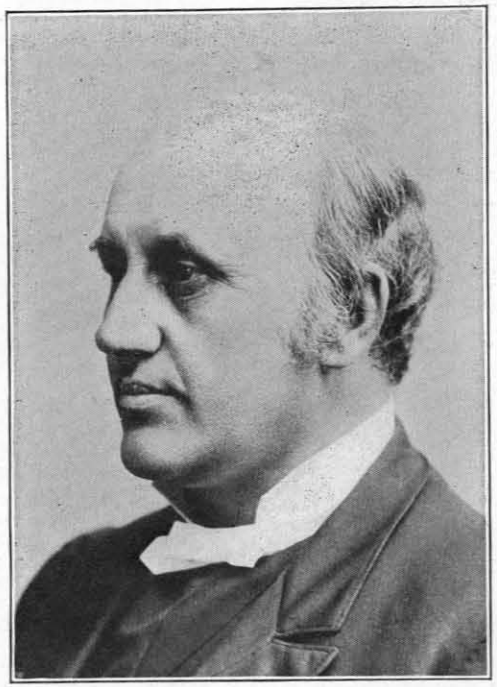
State Conventions of the League shall be held upon call of the Board of Directors. The convention shall transact such business as may be brought before it by said Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS.

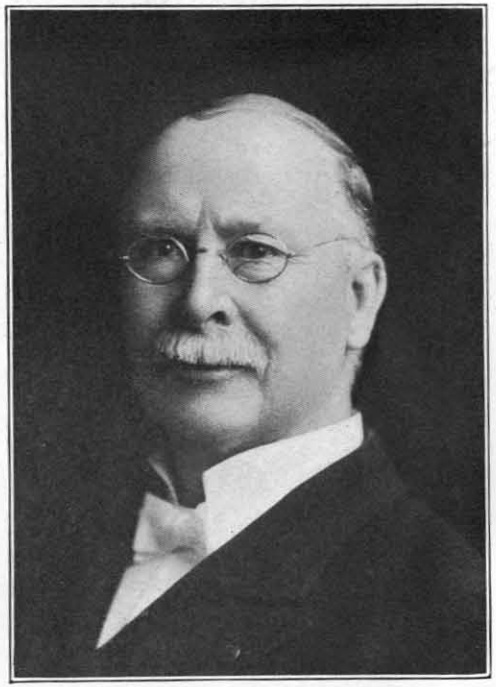
This Constitution may be amended by the Board of Directors upon a vote of three-fourths of those present at any regular meeting of the Board.



REV. W. B. RILLING, Peoria
Pastor Evangelical Association Church



REV. C. E. MANDEVILLE, D. D., Chicago
Pastor South Englewood M. E. Church



REV. JOE BELL, Galesburg
Pastor M. E. Church

What the Liquor Papers Said.

We do not ask any stronger endorsement than this from the official report of the Liquor Dealers, as published in the *Champion of Fair Play*, of Chicago:

"ACTIVITY OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE."

"I cannot use words strong enough to warn you of approaching danger—*there is a dark cloud of cyclonic force hovering over the trade in Illinois*, and although we succeeded in preventing the passage of the local option bill at our last legislature, the work of reorganizing was immediately commenced by the Anti-Saloon League, and buoyed up with large contributions of $10,000 each from Andrew Carnegie and J. H. Heinz, of '57 Varieties of Pickles' fame (unfortunately we never saw the money—Superintendent) and smaller donations from thousands of others (this is literally true), have caused them to enlarge their headquarters and employ additional force in order to carry their pet scheme at the coming legislature.

"During the summer, a most savage attempt was made by the Anti-Saloon League to defeat for renomination many of the members of the House and Senate who had been friendly to our cause. Personal letters were sent out to ministers of the Gospel to appoint a committee of ten from each church, to use every effort to defeat certain candidates for renomination, and while they did not succeed in many cases, *yet I regret to report* that through the usual fortunes of political warfare, *some of our best friends went down in defeat.*" (From report of President Maiwurm at the 25th Annual Convention of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Illinois, Belleville, Ill., Sept. 20th to 21st, 1904.)

Chicago Daily Papers.

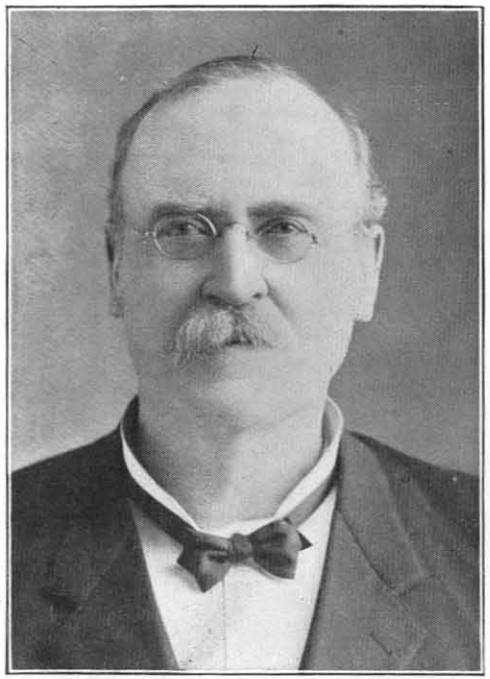
The newspapers of the state generally treated the League and the local option bill fairly. Many of them were zealous supporters of the bill. The Chicago *Daily News* and the Chicago *Record-Herald* were particularly strong in their approval and their insistence upon fair play. The following editorial from the *Daily News* is fairly typical.

HOME RULE ON THE SALOON QUESTION.

The discourses delivered in many pulpits throughout Illinois yesterday upon the local option bill introduced into the legislature by Senator Parker may fairly be accepted as an index of the widespread interest with which the public will watch this measure. As a practical means of securing local home rule on the saloon question the bill has several noteworthy features commending it to popular favor. By its terms the citizens of any county, city, town, village, ward or precinct, upon a petition of one-fourth of their number, may secure a referendum vote on the question of permitting saloons to run within their political districts. If a majority of the voters of any of these political districts vote against the saloon that district becomes "anti-saloon territory" and the sale of liquors therein becomes unlawful and punishable by fine or a jail sentence or both.

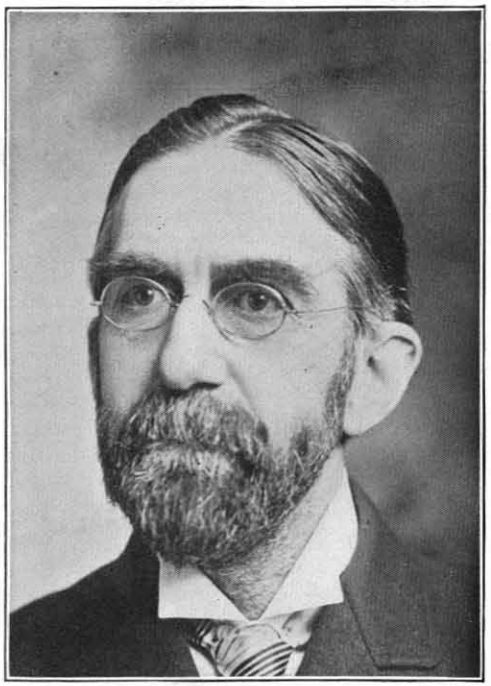
This measure, it will be seen, proposes a way whereby local option districts may be created by the people of any community on their own initiative. At the present time there are no provisions by which this can be done. The referendum feature of the bill makes it certain that whichever way a given district may decide the decision will be the wish of the majority. The bill furthermore provides that if at some subsequent time the people of a district wish to reverse their action and take back the saloon they may do so by the same process of initiative and referendum. As the Anti-Saloon League asserts, in defining the purposes of the measure, the bill "does not ask the legislature to close a single saloon, but simply to hand the question back to the people of the locality concerned."

A bill which proposes to apply the principles of majority rule and self-government in this way has especially strong claims to favor among those who believe that every community should have the right to keep itself free from saloons and saloon influences if it desires to do so. Even those who object to prohibitive legislation affecting the state generally can not deny that the majority of the people of a given community or neighborhood should decide this matter for themselves.—Jan. 26, 1903.

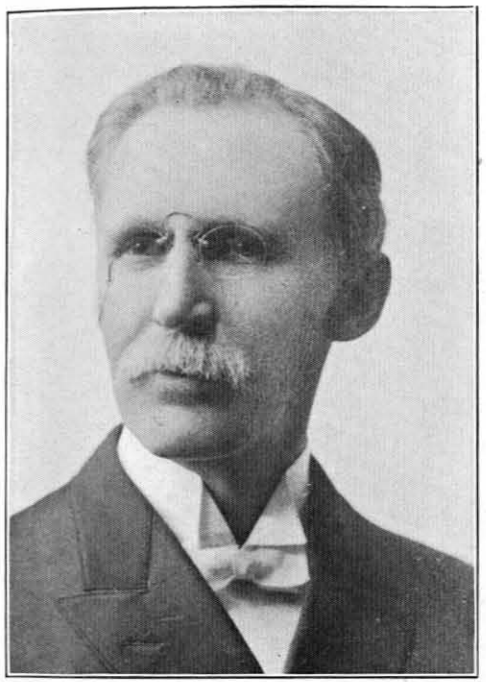


REV. W. P. THROGMORTON, D. D., Marion
Pastor Baptist Church

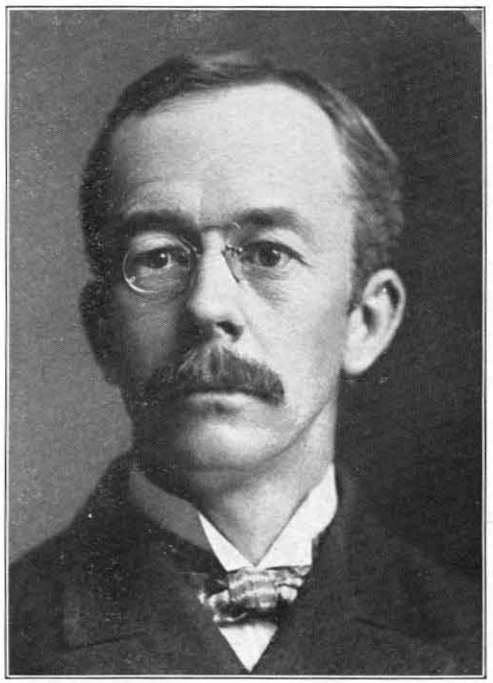
REV. A. L. NYSTROM, Chicago
Pastor Englewood Swedish Mission Church



MAJOR E. D. REDINGTON, Evanston
Secy. Cook County Board of Jury Commissioners



REV. C. B. TAYLOR, D. D., Urbana
Presiding Elder Champaign District Illinois
M. E. Conference



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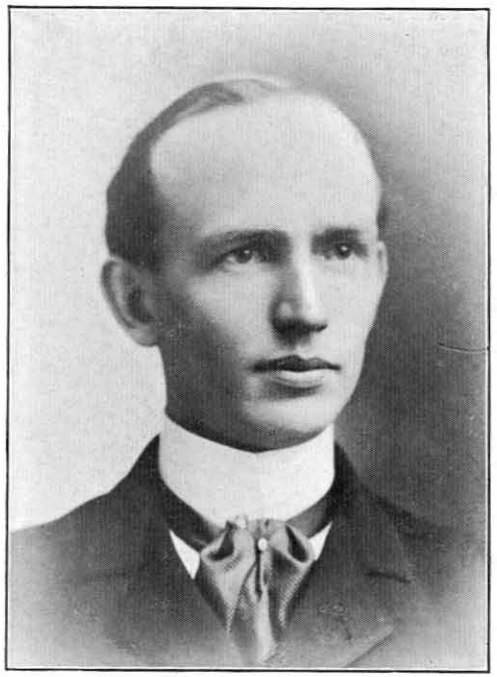
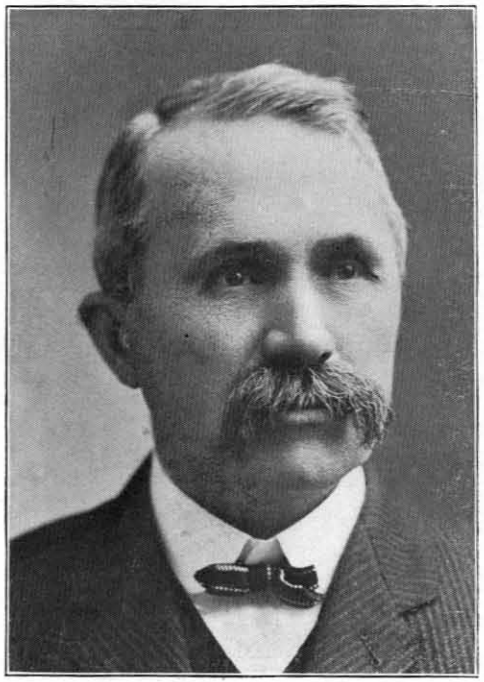
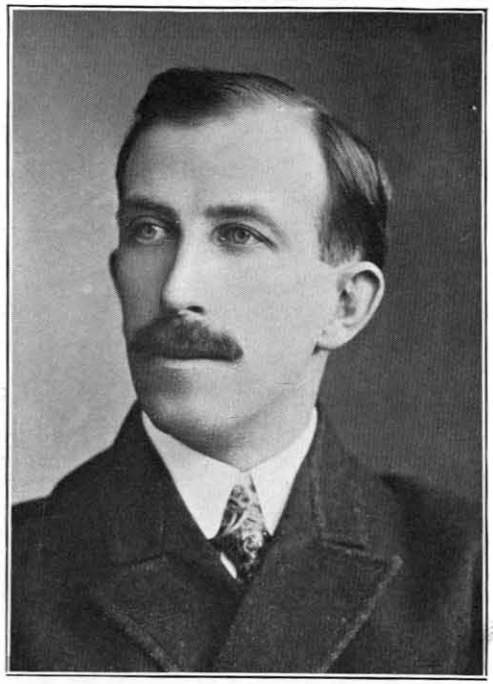


REV. F. W. BURNHAM, Decatur
State President Illinois State Christian Endeavor Union



MR GEORGE B. GRIFFIN, Charleston

REV. F. W. LOY, Olney
Presiding Elder Olney District
Southern Illinois M. E. Conference



MR. GEORGE H. SHORNEY, Chicago
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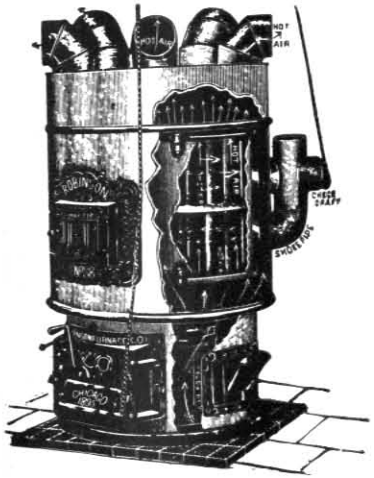

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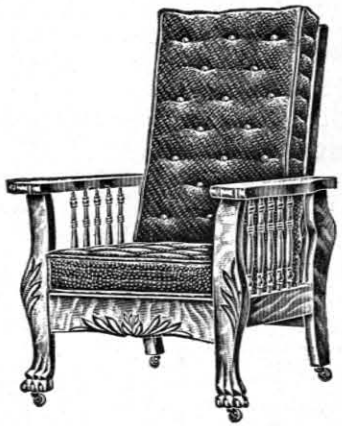

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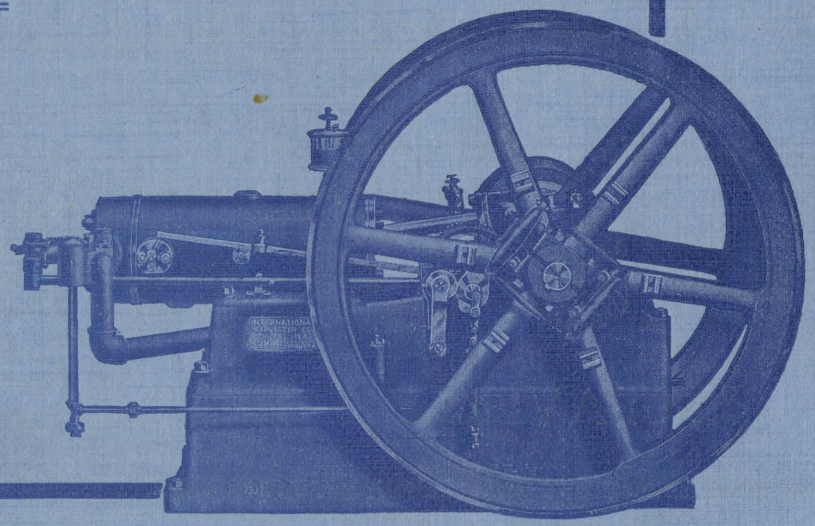
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