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RALPH I. LEE, Manager

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The Human Side of John D. Rockefeller

Even the richest man in the world has a side that is not entirely lined with gold. All the millions owned by John D. Rockefeller cannot deprive him of certain human attributes common to all of us. He must sleep and eat and take relaxation in some form like the poorest devil on earth and perhaps there is an interest in the way he meets his waking hours. THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION thought so and it sent a representative to see the rich man at his home. The result is an article in the January number of the magazine illustrated with photographs supplied by Mr. Rockefeller, himself. The gentleman, as everybody knows, is an enthusiastic devotee of golf. He owns the finest private links in the country and plays a good game for a man of his years. But he has peculiarities. For instance, to quote from the article, Mr. Rockefeller plays golf from a wheel, riding from shot to shot. He has three boy attendants, not that he needs so many, but this system seems a natural result of his ingrained sense of personal economy. This economic theory is especially well sustained in the case of Willie. Willie supplies part of the motive power for the wheel, running behind and pushing, as they move over the soft sod. Another boy carries a bag of golf clubs, and a third comes with a basket containing golf balls, chalk, extra gloves, and a neckerchief. When preparing for a shot, Willie's position is directly behind, holding the wheel. When a club goes back, Willie is ready with these words, "Don't look up." The shot is generally a true one and straight—not far—but pretty regular 100 to 125 yards. His putting is deadly. He rarely takes more than two putts, sometimes holing in one. The course is nine holes, the distance a little over three thousand yards. Those who play there regularly say his best game is from 45 to 55.

If Mr. Rockefeller had taken up the game early in life, he could easily have become one of our best players. Nor need one restrict this statement to golf. He would excel in anything. His success is not a matter of luck. Very likely he has had the average share of luck, both good and bad. Undoubtedly there are few men of his age who could beat him at golf. His form in playing golf is correct.

At one time he contracted a bad habit of raising his foot while making a stroke. To correct this Willie's duties increased. Until that foot could be properly trained Mr. Rockefeller had Willie spike his foot to the ground for each shot. A common croquet wicket was used.

Of interest to many was the marriage of Miss Grace Elliot Dudley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walbridge Dudley, 38 East Twenty-ninth street, Chicago, to Mr. William Johnston Fenton. The ceremony took place Tuesday evening at the home of the brides parents, and several Highland Park people attended. Mr. Carleton M. Cullough Vail acted as best man. Mr. Fenton was formerly a member of the Presbyterian church choir.

Third of Nation Is "Dry"

Thirty million people in America, or more than one-third of the nation's population are living under prohibition law, says the annual report of the Associated Prohibition Press, a news service furnishing news relative to the prohibition movement which has its headquarters in Chicago.

The report, which is a resume of the results accomplished by the various forces working for prohibition, states that the prohibitory area in foreign countries has been greatly increased during the year.

In the United States the territory gained by the prohibitionists is large. In Tennessee 1,835 out of 1,848 towns have shut out saloons under the local option law, and 1,732,737 people out of a total population of 2,020,616 live under prohibition.

In Arkansas the advance of prohibition has been equally marked, for eleven-twelfths of the territory and two-thirds of the population have prohibition. The aggregate vote on the liquor question in that state changed from a license majority of 52,358 in 1894 to a prohibition majority of 15,618 in 1906.

In Georgia, 103 out of 137 counties in the state have prohibition.

Indiana is reported as having 649 townships and 40 cities without saloons and Ohio has 1,200 "dry" townships. Vermont and New Hampshire, which repealed their prohibitory laws, are said to be returning to the fold. Vermont having but 25 licensed towns out of a total of 140, and in New Hampshire the increase for prohibition during 1906 is given as 175 per cent.

Minneapolis is given as an example of a large city which has enforced Sunday closing with good effects. Mayor Jones is quoted as saying that the Sunday arrests since the law had been enforced were 25 per cent less than under the "wide open" policy. He estimated that Sunday closing was saving the people of Minneapolis \$1,000,000 annually.

The police records in St. Louis under a year of Sunday closing are said to show a decrease of 71 per cent in Sunday arrests for drunkenness and 55 per cent decrease in the total number of Sunday arrests. In Kansas City the Sunday closing enforcement is declared to have reduced Sunday arrests for all causes 75 per cent. Similar results are said to have been attended in Omaha, Indianapolis, Louisville and other cities.

With reference to Chicago, the report sets forth that the agitation here "bids fair to soon end the 'wide open' Sunday policy which has continued uninterrupted for three decades." The experience of San Francisco immediately after the fire is given as an example of the beneficent influence of prohibition applied seven days in the week.

It is also pointed out that fraternal orders, especially those maintaining life insurance for members, have taken a decided stand against liquor. During the year the Oddfellows of New York, Masonic fraternity of Kentucky and the national conclave of the Knights of Pythias adopted iron-clad regulations barring from their ranks drinkers or men connected with the liquor business.

The stand of the labor unions indicated by a warning against intoxicants contained in a pamphlet issued by Samuel Gompers, is another matter commented on.—Tribune.

Local Option Bill Coming

Lines are being drawn already for a fierce fight between liquor interests and the temperance forces, and the end of next week probably will see the opening of the campaign over the local option bill. Headquarters have been opened in Springfield by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, and the cold-water workers are busy already lining up the legislators. It is the intention of the league to go before both houses within the next few

days the same anti-saloon measure that was introduced last session and the moment the bill becomes food for the committee the contest will be on in earnest.

The Liquor Dealer's association has been sending out literature to all its members throughout the state, urging them to use all their energy in seeking the defeat of local option, and this week is expected to see the arrival of the lobbyists.

Meanwhile, however, the Anti-Saloon league is bucking down to work with a vengeance. Attorney E. A. Scroggin of the organization and L. E. Horton, who has charge of the Springfield branch, have been mixing the lawmakers ever since the general assembly convened. They assert that they have been given assurance of support from many prominent leaders in both houses, and that when the fight begins they will have heavy-weight champions swinging the cudgels for them on both floors.

Two years ago the local option bill passed in the senate, but was neatly killed in the house. John B. Castle of Sandwich, then chairman of the judiciary committee, acting as lord high executioner. In retaliation, the league went into the fight in last election, and dispatched Castle, defeating him by a large plurality in his district.

In one or the other districts the league carried on a successful fight against the men it held responsible for the defeat of its measure—a fact that is expected to change the color of things this year. The retirement of Castle, much against his will, is taken seriously to heart as an object lesson by many of the members who before were hostile to local option, according to the league officials and the forty-fifth general assembly is looked on as corralled already.

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