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Lines Worth Preserving

WORK.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room
Let me but find it in my heart to say
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in my own way."

Then shall I see it in not too great, nor small;
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry VanDyke.

Our Outlook

JUDGE ARTMAN'S DECISION NOT REVERSED.

It has been currently reported that the decision of Judge Artman, of Indiana, in which he pronounced the license of liquor saloons as unconstitutional, has been reversed on appeal to a higher court.

This rumor has been definitely settled by the statement of Judge Artman himself. Writing to Superintendent Shields, of the Anti-Saloon League, he says: "My case has not even been appealed and will not be."

A GREAT WAR FUND FOR LABOR.

The most absorbing topic of public interest just now is the strike of the telegraph operators, and it looks as though that interest will not be abated for a time. The struggle, it is expected, will be a long one unless the capitalists see it to their interests to yield.

The American Federation of Labor has been appealed to, and President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, appeals for money with which to carry on the battle on a scale which hitherto has not been dreamed of. He expects to raise two million dollars within the next sixty days, and appeals to the public—and especially to the Federation of Labor—to raise a fund of ten or twenty millions as a war fund on labor's side of future battles. He claims that the cause of labor in the past has suffered chiefly for lack of funds, and that, if only labor had control of wealth, capital would make terms without appeal to strikes. This sounds very like Washington's doctrine, that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace."

But the great peace congresses are teaching us another lesson, viz.: that to be armed to the teeth

is always a challenge to war, and often provokes it. And, as the Duke of Wellington said, "Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won."

Honorable War or Dishonorable Peace!

But it is claimed that in the great labor world peace would often involve slavish and cowardly dishonor. Capital has always been accustomed to dictate terms, and even yet regards it as a condescension to confer with labor. Thus to ask for fair pay or the removal of a grievance is to be told to "take it or leave it," even if that option is allowed to one who asks consideration.

There can be no doubt but that thousands of instances might be cited in support of this claim, for where there is power there is a tendency to tyranny. And this works both ways.

The man who has labor to sell is quite as likely to be tyrannical as the man who wants to buy it, provided he has the power—and the history and acts of labor unions are witnesses of the truth of this. Yet, all this notwithstanding, one cannot but hope and believe that the evolution of labor towards liberty, honor and dignity, even through the errors, strifes and bloodshed of the struggle against inequalities and injustice, will lead us to a nobler manhood, when it shall be recognized that

"A man's a man for a' that!"

The Woman's Appeal for Morals.

One of the incidents of the present struggle is that five hundred young women operators are camping on the grounds of the Methodist Camp Meeting Association, at Desplaines. The camp meeting itself being over, one can hardly imagine a better use to be made of the numerous summer cottages and tents on these famous old grounds. These young women are now taking an enforced furlough from work and the most serious immediate problem for them is how to live on the small allowance that will be theirs. They estimate that at this campground they can live for fifteen cents a day each. Even if they should exceed this by a few cents it will go a great way towards the solution of that serious problem.

These are the same women who have raised a moral issue in the strike campaign. They are now appealing to the public for sympathy on a question the most difficult and delicate for them to raise, and they are asking Miss Helen Gould to interest herself in a matter that they can hardly state for themselves. If it be true that they have to contend against certain men—officials and others of the telegraph company—they have struck on an issue more vital and dear to them than money, and all good men and women will rejoice in their revolt.

NOT SLAVES TO BUSINESS.

Is it worth while to kill ourselves to live? A Mr. A. P. Bell has been over in Old England and incidentally has studied the habits of British business men, and this is what he says:

"Englishmen do not become intoxicated and possessed by their business. They do not worship money-getting above everything else. If what they are doing now gives them a fair income and leaves them some time for leisure and pleasure, they are satisfied. If you ask an Englishman to come away from the golf links, or to abandon his week-end trip to the sea, or to spend less time in his garden, in order that he may add some tens of thousands of

pounds annually to the profits of his business, he tells you that it isn't worth while. He prefers the slower pace, the smaller gain and the joys of the meadows, the flowers and the sea. I am inclined to accept his point of view as saner than ours. I think he is a happier man than is the American. I wish we Americans might escape the crushing juggernaut of business."

It is a good idea which leads us to take some time to live, some time to breathe. The dollar mark is a good one for business, but a poor standard for life as a whole.

NEW KIND OF MEN NEEDED IN CONGRESS.

A recent conference of far-reaching value was that of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the proceedings of which were given in the last number of the Annals of that body.

The special subject under consideration was of the policies of this country in relation to the Philippines and other dependencies. The initial address was given by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who ably discussed the importance of right principles prevailing in our governmental relation to these countries. He very warmly endorses President Roosevelt's and Secretary Taft's demand that "Philippine products must be admitted to this country free of duty."

Perhaps the most striking and practical utterance of the address was that "the success of our colonial policy depends upon a new kind of American public man." It is a hopeful sign when distinguished public men begin to recognize that "the time has come when the office of senator and congressman must be filled by informed, courageous, upright and trained legislators who study and solve, with a broad national wisdom, the big problems now increasingly confronting us. The senator or congressman who spends his time distributing patronage, fixing up postoffice deals, arranging political combinations, all for the purpose of his own official perpetuation, must go out of American public life."

These words of Senator Beveridge are not alone for the study of present office-holders—their appeal is to the whole body of American electors who ought to "read, mark, learn."

Ambassador Bryce's Views.

At the same meeting and following Mr. Beveridge was an able address by Mr. James Bryce, the eminent authority on civic government and American history, and the representative of the British government in this country. His address was directed to the difficulties of colonial government—a subject upon which the history of his own country furnishes such an abundance of testimony. That address should be read in full to obtain a fair view of its breadth and value. A notable point made was from the policy of Great Britain in regard to British subjects everywhere. He said: "We give to every British subject, wherever he lives, whatever his education or color or religion—we give him absolutely equal civil rights. He is just as much under protection of the law as a native-born Englishman in England. He has the right of habeas corpus, and all the other civil rights guaranteed by our constitution. It is an interesting fact that any British subject may be placed by the Crown in any part of the public service. Any native of India may be elected to the House of Commons and might be sent by the Crown to the House of Lords. So far as the law goes, we debar no one, no matter what his race or religion, from the highest post to which his talents can raise him."