

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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Lines Worth Preserving

To be ever conscious of my unity with God,
To listen for His voice and hear no other call,
To separate all error from my thought of man,
And see him only as my Father's image,
To show him reverence and share with him my
holiest treasures.

* * *

To keep my mental home a sacred place,
golden with gratitude, redolent with love,
white with purity, cleansed from the flesh.

* * *

To send no thought into the world that will not
bless or cheer, or purify or heal.

* * *

To have no aim but to make earth a fairer,
holier place, and to rise each day into a
higher sense of Life and Love.

—Motto Card Arts and Crafts Book Shop,
1006 Masonic Temple.

Our Outlook

HELEN GOULD'S MONUMENT TO HER FATHER.

Miss Helen Gould has elected to erect a splendid building in St. Louis for the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association as a loving memorial to her father.

The generous spirit of the gift and the impulse of filial love which attended it are both worthy of the most cordial and hearty appreciation on the part of the public generally as well as of the young men who are supposed to profit by it.

In connection with all such splendid acts of beneficence one feels that the right thing to do is to pour out our praises and recognize the generous motives of the giver.

Yet there are things that ought not to be overlooked, and we are not necessarily churlish or ungrateful if we point out that there is often a tendency to attach such conditions to these gifts that they do not reach those for whom they are intended—or, at any rate, they often miss the people who need them most.

Is this true or not of the big universities and endowed institutions? Is there or is there not a tendency to convert the Y. M. C. A. into a great club with privileges to the man who can pay, to the exclu-

sion of the youth who cannot? If so, is that the intention and purpose of the donors of vast sums to sustain them?

These are question marks inspired only by the desire to see them rightly answered.

The rich donors as well as the intended beneficiaries have a right to such answer.

HAS THE PRESS A CONSCIENCE?

Perhaps, yes! when it is quite convenient. If it pays to have a conscience at any time then, by all means, let us have one. But if not, why, it has the authority of a Shakespeare character to say:

"It is a dangerous thing, it makes a man a coward; a man cannot steal, but it accuseth him; a man cannot swear but it checks him; a man cannot lie with his neighbor's wife but it detects him. 'Tis a blushing, shame-faced spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom; it made me once restore a purse of gold that by chance I found; it beggars any man that keeps it; it is turned out of towns and cities for a dangerous thing; and every man that means to live well endeavors to trust himself and live without it."

The question at the head of this note is the subject of an article in a somewhat pretentious and radical magazine called "Government," and it is well that the utterly conscienceless press which has no regard for honor, truth or public morals is criticised and censured.

The North Shore News Letter is an old, but very humble member of the fourth estate, but it may be said that the general news as carefully filtered through such a local paper is safer reading for our young people and contains about all they need to know of the world's doings.

THE WORLD'S PEACE.

The Peace Conference at The Hague is closed. The long-continued sessions adjourned this week, and the delegates are already at their respective homes or on the way thither.

The general notice of the Public Press runs to the effect that nothing has been accomplished, but if no single doctrine or principle of action had been agreed upon it would still remain a fact that the nations of the world have been officially represented in a long course of serious discussions looking toward the world's peace, and that the event has been signalized by the building of a magnificent temple to be dedicated to Peace in the historic little city of The Hague.

It is doubtless true that there is much talk and perhaps some war of words over peace. Even so, peace must come. We may never expect to have international arbitration substituted for war until there have been many conferences and much expense of time and talent.

Some Things Done.

There are, however, certain defined things which stand as results of the Peace Conference. Three

articles of agreement were adopted, which, if acted upon in the spirit of their adoption, will do much toward the end in view. These are:

1. An amendment to the Drago doctrine by which the powers, though pledged to submit international financial disputes to arbitration, may employ force to compel acceptance of arbitration authorized.

2. Prohibition of the opening of hostilities until war has been formally declared.

3. Adoption of the principle establishing a permanent arbitration court but leaving the choice of judges to future discussion by the powers.

Further, a large majority of the delegates favored compulsory arbitration—but certain of the powers made the passing of this minute impossible. It was opposed by Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Germany, Montenegro, Roumania, Switzerland and Turkey. Italy, Japan and Luxemburg refused to vote.

Besides the actual results accomplished the conference cleared up a few obscure points in international law and concluded preliminary discussion of neutrals' rights and the waging of sea war, leaving the way clear for definite action by the next similar gathering.

If the next conference be not held until 1914, as is proposed, the Palace of Peace will long remain unused unless the powers agree to a permanent arbitration court.

THE CLOSED WORK-SHOP.

In the labor world one of the forces of unionism is the closed shop, which means that membership in a union must be a condition of employment.

Whatever may be the excuses for this system, it works very great hardships on some men and obviously tends to restrict production.

Marshall Cushing has an instructive article on this subject in "Government," in which he shows that the open shop is the right of all, and is "thoroughly moral, because it concedes to every man the commonest American right, liberty within the limits of the law."

It seems to outsiders to be a monstrously unjust and restrictive system which compels a man to carry a license from a union before he can even seek work in his own trade, especially when that license or card costs him perhaps the last few dollars he possesses.

Whatever may be found necessary for unionism in its defense against the arrogance and tyranny of capital, it is clear that it has neither moral nor legal right to stand at the door of the productive factory with club in hand and say to an American brother you shall not enter there because there the employer will not bind himself to employ only union men.

East and West

Life beckons. Nothing satisfies the soul
But opportunity for nobler work
And glimpses of illimitable fields.

—Lucy Larcom.