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LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

Banquet and Fellowship at Ravinia Park.
Great Speech of the Hon.
W. J. Calhoun.

The annual meeting of the Lake

in every sense, a most important and far reaching event in relation to the good order of this county.

Considered as an expression of a movement only two years old it was a significant note in full accord with recent developments in other parts of the country against organized lawlessness. At six o'clock about 100 men representing almost every group of politicians, educators and religious teachers in the county, sat down to dinner in the spacious Casino of Ravinia Park. Mr. Welch the manager did himself great credit in the excellent service of quite an elaborate banquet. The dinner itself was an occasion of much good fellowship and conversation on the subject of the League, after which Mr. F. D. Everett, President of the League, called to order for business.

The five Directors and the President and Vice President were elected to succeed themselves. The resignation of Mr. E. A. Brown and A. O. Jackson were accepted. Capt. O. H. Morgan and Mr. Carleton Mosely were elected in their places.

Capt. Rumsey, Vice President for Capt. Rumsey, Vice President, followed as toastmaster and some happy reminiscences were recalled by speakers, notably the reference to Capt. Saville, now in Cuba, who rendered such great service in the struggle at Highwood.

At eight o'clock the assembly adjourned to the large Ball-room where about 150 more citizens attended, including a number of ladies. The marching in of the 70 or 80 students of the N. W. Military Academy under the leadership of Major Davidson was the signal for a generous applause and the singing of a male quartet was also heartily welcomed.

President Everett announced Dr. Halsey. In a felicitous speech Dr. Halsey pointed out that this meeting represented the forces for good order in this County. Though himself an abstainer he gladly welcomed the cooperation of others who were good citizens but did not abstain from all alcoholic liquors.

Segregation of Vice.

This movement, he said, is larger than the prohibition movement, seeking not only the suppression of the rowdy saloon, but gambling evils and the still worse evils in which the seventh commandment was broken. He, for himself, was glad to hear Assistant States Attorney tell the preachers in their great Monday meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium

that the segregation of vice was an evil which must be stricken down. If, said he, a house of vice were placed at his door or that of his neighbor, it aroused them to instant action, but vice segregated deadens the public conscience and the evil the worst form.

The Rev. Mr. Quayle, as the Superintendent of the League, gave a graphic description of the hard battle they had to put down the evils at Highwood. "When we began," said he, "we did not hope or plan to wipe out the Highwood saloons.

But, as history proves, "if a thing is associated with evil, you must either drive out the bad in the thing or suppress it. Every kind of bad was involved in those saloons. We tried to wipe out the harlotry, seized the gambling tools and the slot machines and prosecuted the men for a legion of broken laws. But in a few weeks these things were all alive again. Powerless to amend we thought to end it."

Father Vattman gave as his declaration of faith that we, "every one of us must keep every law as long as it is on the Statute books." Especially he urged that the immigrating multitudes should be taught that they must keep the laws of the country in which they sought refuge.

The Hon. F. R. Cobey, Representative of the Eighth Senatorial district, said he was present, not as a reformer, but as one who believed "in the men who seek to protect our civic life rather than those who seek to destroy it. It takes more courage to do the work which Mr. Quayle had done," than to face the firing line in the heat of battle.

Speaking of the local option bill, Mr. Cobey said he believed that measure was a wise and beneficent one for when you carry that law into effect you have the people behind it.

The Rev. McGinnis of Waukegan "had something to say before he began to talk." The song of the children in Waukegan is prophetic of coming events, "Waukegan ging d y!"

The speech of the evening was delivered by the Hon. W. J. Calhoun. For nearly an hour after the evening was well spent Mr. Calhoun held the audience with a thrilling argumentative and eloquent review of the historic significance of the development of government through the ages towards a democracy.

But it is one thing to make a declaration or a constitution, it is another thing to enforce and maintain law and upon that society depends.

Mr. Calhoun drew a graphic picture of the French Revolution, and of Cuba with its long fought battles to throw off the yoke of Spain, and of other countries which had ideal constitutions but were not educated to the

dignity and power of a popular will to sustain the law.

"We are passing into a new era of the history of human life and government," said the speaker. "The civil wars marked the end of one era of the law of causation and we have

never before known in the world. New conditions, new issues, and new developments face us. We can't stand pat." "There is vague restlessness all over the country, a breaking away from party lines and wandering about like lost sheep."

The Negro and The Foreigner

The question in the South "What are we going to do with the negro?" is being met with strenuous reforms. The recent swing over to prohibition there is an attempt to answer it. Just as at Highwood the evils of the lawless saloon were degrading the soldiers, so in the South they are inflaming the negro until he is more and more a danger and a menace.

Hardly less different is the problem of the foreign peoples in the North, ever coming and pouring in a stream into our national life, almost changing its very character. To them "liberty means license." To assimilate them and make them part of our national life is a tremendous task.

Every influence that seems to make men better—advancing the standard of citizenship should be maintained by such bodies as this league and "all things which have the effect of debauching the people should be regarded as treason." More to be feared are the "streams of poverty, vice and infamy that darken our streets than any possible foreign foe."

The speaker concluded with an eloquent prophecy of the greatness and strength of the nation and people that can assimilate the mixed blood and life of the world and overcome its national dangers.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The handsome little temple on Hazel avenue was crowded to its utmost limit

a lecture by the Rev. William P. McKenzie C. S. B., of Cambridge, Mass. The subject chosen was "Christian Science or Deliverance From Evil." The following synopsis of the lecture has been handed to us for publication.

Christian Science comes to give substance to the good that many have hitherto hoped for, and the assembling of large audiences to listen to lectures upon the subject indicates that many have an intuitive expectation of finding their hope satisfied in harmony with Christianity, and also in accord with Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BASED UPON SCRIPTURAL TRUTH.

Christian Science has for its textbook, or instruction manual, a book

first published in 1875 by Mary Baker G. Eddy, and entitled "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The author is now known to the world as the woman who has given to this age the true idea of God, and as the philosopher and thinker who has revo-

lutionized the world, from theoretical to practical, so that the mediaeval belief of Christianity as a scheme for a future world salvation is changing to the primitive conception of Christianity as a means for revealing to men on earth the goodness of God in healing and salvation.

In her book there are over eight hundred citations from Scripture, hence we may see that her exploration of the Bible in seeking the foundation for Christian Science was thorough; but it is to the students of its pages that the significance of the title, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is made apparent; for they find an inspiration for earnest and practical study of the Bible. In commercial circles it is granted that greatly increased sales of Bibles may be credited to the influence of Christian Science. In the public services of the movement the Holy Scriptures are given a place such as "the book of the law of Moses" had in the days of the return from captivity in Babylon under Nehemiah, when readers were appointed who caused the people to understand the law.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS ARE OPTIMISTS.

The question presented to every man is really this: To what do you give power? Evil or good? Christian Scientists, by virtue of their experience, are confirmed optimists. They have seen healing accomplished where human love and human skill had given up hope. They have seen apparently incurable bad habits changed with such a change in life as yearly takes place in the earth when the barren cold yields to the beneficent warmth of spring. They have seen bitterness and cynicism and cruelty melt away, and kindness and joy and gentle courtesy take their place. They find that their faithful application of

all the problems of life have brought so many solutions and proofs of the power of good to overcome evil, that they can foresee the ultimate triumph of good; and "forgetting the things that are behind," they press forward in the direction of that goal.

EVIL IS NOT A BENEFICENT REALITY.

Some teachers who are selfless and sincere argue that moral evil and physical pain are not only realities, but beneficent realities. Observing how a good deed shines in a naughty world, they seem to think that the good deed owes its lustre to the surrounding wickedness. They infer that the patience of the bed-ridden invalid is the product of his pain, and that