

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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HIGHLAND PARK AND HIGHWOOD.

The letter from Mr. Gillett which we publish in another column seems to state the case in favor of the citizens of Highwood in

we have tried to place the question from both points of view with the result that the advocates of annexation think we have prejudiced their case while its opponents are of opinion we should have said nothing in favor of it. Candidly we favor it, for several important reasons.

1. We recognise the old saying about giving "a dog a bad name" and we believe it would be better to bury the name.

2. We believe that Highwood has suffered not only because it harbored resorts and saloons but because the evil of surrounding places centered there.

3. We think it is a patriotic duty which the larger city owes to its nearest neighbor to listen to its plea for help in any effort to redeem itself.

These considerations do not however, cancel the obligations of the good citizens of Highwood to do their utmost for themselves and to prove their fitness for the union. Nor do they change the view of many good citizens of Highland Park against a union which would give the citizens of Highwood an equal show with themselves in the government of the whole.

THE COMING FOURTH.

We have several times urged through the columns of the News-Letter that steps be taken in good season to secure a fitting recognition of our National Holiday. It ought not to be difficult to unite two or three places along the North Shore in one grand demonstration, say at Ravinia Park, such as would do credit to our people and to the day. But so far no notice has been taken of the suggestion and we are compelled to assume that even our old soldiers are indifferent about it.

We should be glad to cooperate in any well devised project to have a program that would fully meet the patriotic spirit of the older citizens and at the same time pro-

vide for a great day of sport and pleasure for the young. Why not at least get together and talk it over?

WAUKEGAN BATTLE AND THE VICTORS PARADE.

In the midst of a general rout all through the State, the Saloon men managed to pull off a temporary victory in a few of the cities, among which was our neighboring city of Waukegan. It was natural that they should feel jubilant and give expression to their feelings by celebrating. And it may be assumed that at such times the true character of the victorious party will assert itself. It is related that ancient warriors would returned home after a victory and drag the quivering bodies of their prisoners as trophies of their triumph through the streets. Such

appear more barbarous but they are not conceived in so vile a spirit as that which characterises the Saloon victors of Waukegan.

Instead of plays, banners and bands of music to celebrate their victory, they purchased two columns of each of the daily papers of the city, in which to parade the names of men whom they say have been engaged in church and anti-saloon work, and have disgraced themselves. That list contains base statements, which are partially false and some wholly false, in reference to some of the men named.

We venture to say that no one can be found among the ranks of the Anti-Saloon workers, who will offer a single word of justification of such of those offences as actually took place.

But what comfort can the saloon men find in the parade of these vices? It is safe to say that to the extent that they are true not one of the men can retain a place in the ranks of temperance or church workers.]

On the other hand there is not a single offence named in the whole grim and nauseous catalogue that would disqualify any man from selling liquor.

The venom of the advertised horrors is made especially plain by the reference to Mr. Wade of Waukegan, who two years ago, was discredited as a minister and can never recover his standing. But there was nothing in his conduct, vile as it was, to prevent him being a saloon keeper.

We could have better understood the purpose of this publication had it been done before the election, but there seems

no other interpretation of it possible, when issued after the election, than that it is an attempt to discredit the most patriotic and self-sacrificing men and women in the world by attributing to them offences which are usually the fruits of the saloon and never of the church, although sometimes there are found wolves in sheeps clothing within the church fold, untill discovered and cast out.

HIGHLAND PARK PULPITS.

There is quite a change present and prospective in half the pulpits of Highland Park.

More than a year ago the Presbyterian pulpit became vacant by the

THE LOCAL OPTION SWEEP IN ILLINOIS.

Tuesday, April 7th, 1907 was a day to be remembered in the State of Illinois. It was the day for which men have labored and sacrificed for many years, and which the most hopeful of them hardly dared believe possible a year ago.

It placed one half of the population of the entire State, — Counties, Cities and Villages without a saloon. It outlawed one thousand and six saloons by voice and vote of the people, which with others already voted make a total of 1255 saloons ruled out by the sovereign power of the people.

Here are some of the results of the Local Option vote which will take effect May 7th, 1908.

1265 Town without a saloon.
1028 Townships without a saloon.
7850 Total net majorities against saloons,
535 Cities and Villages without saloons.
64 Counties partly without saloons.
35 Counties wholly without saloons.
500,000 workmen free of saloon temptation.

resignation of the Rev. C. Phanstiel.

Few churches could have been better provided against pastorless conditions than this church. Its pulpit has been filled for the most part, by Dr. Thomas of Lake Forest University, whose ministrations both on Sundays, and the week day services have been of a very high order and unusually instructive. The church ago has the advantage of quite a number of gifted and cultured laymen such as are found in few churches anywhere. Indeed it might have been better had it been possible to distribute some of this talent to other churches.

In spite of all these advantages the church has suffered from the absence of a pastor.

The pastorless church is as a flock of sheep without a shepherd and however intelligent or numerous its members they lack that one invaluable leadership of a personal friend in the home, and a director in the church.

There is now a prospect that a suitable man has been found in the person of the Rev. C. P. Goodson of St. Louis. Mr. Goodson preached an able and thoughtful sermon last Sunday. He is in the very prime of life, full of energy and an able speaker.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Baptist church there has been a three months vacancy since the resignation their genial, young pastor, Rev. Mark F. Sanborn. Last Sunday the work was assumed by a young man from Canada, Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin who preached morning and evening to most appreciative congregations. Mr. Dakin starts out with excellent promise and already has announced a course of sermons that ought to rally his people.

FIRST UNITED EVANGELICAL

This church is governed by the Methodist Episcopal plan that appoints its ministers from the Conference. The stepping out of the Rev. E. F. Fuessle, on Sunday March 29, was, therefore, immediately followed by another pastor who took his place last Sunday, April 5th.

Our Outlook

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the growing spirit of

regard for those who are led or tempted into crime and for the first time are brought face to face with justice in our courts.

The other day a drunken man was arrested in Chicago for disturbing a Salvation Army meeting and the Justice dismissed him on parole with the promise that he would attend one of their meetings and remain in it to the end. This he did to his advantage.

Another dismissed a young couple who were living together illegally with the condition that they be immediately married and the Rev. J. P. Boynton, who was in the court, at once performed the ceremony.

Another gave a light sentence of ten days, one to a young University girl, who, tempted by desire for dress, had raised money by circulating false checks.

This is all in the direction of Judge Cleland's interpretation of the power of Justices to administer the law by parole. The Judge declares it a crime to treat persons without mercy and says that "there is no law on the statute books of Illinois which could turn him from his mission, reaching out a helping hand to the unfortunates who came before him for judgment. Every judge in the city could use the parole system if he would. He would go to the Christian people for his own acquittal of misconduct for it was from Christian people that he first got his ideas of justice. Too many prisoners, were railroaded through to the penitentiary. He further said "What is needed in this city today more than anything else is more humane, just, and Christlike administrations of the criminal laws. In Chicago last year there were 60,000 arrests. There are two classes of men arrested. The first offender, when he stands before the bar of justice charged with a crime, faces a crisis in his life that never will be equalled from the cradle to the grave. It is possible to save him or damn him forever. There is no time at which he is more susceptible to good influences."

"These men are railroaded through our courts to the penitentiary and the workhouse at the rate of one a minute. No one thinks a moment of their destiny. In one court in Chicago—a Municipal court—129 cases were disposed of in one day. I read of a case of property rights recently which took six months to try. In this great city human rights and happiness and destiny have less commercial value than property.