

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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WOMEN FIGHT SMOKE.

It looks promising for the substitution of electric power for the smoke producing steam engine on the railways running through Chicago. The women of the South Side of the city have made a strong protest against the Illinois Central pouring out great volumes of smoke all along the lake shore front and Mayor Busse now says he believes that the "electrification of the Illinois Central terminals is near at hand, and that within a short time we will be able to report something definite in the way of results. I have every reason to think the officials of the company are acting in good faith."

If this can be done on that railroad, why not on others? And why not on the big vessels that pour forth clouds of black soot through the whole line of the river?

A SANE FOURTH.

The active interests of the Chicago council and the press in securing a safer method of recognition of our national holiday ought to appeal with special force to North Shore residents. The racking noise and danger of fireworks and firearms is as great here as anywhere.

The councils of Highland Park, Lake Forest, Glencoe and other places should get together and devise means for the utmost safety and security of life, limb and property. No mere ordinance limply passed and not enforced will do it. It demands a vigorous action, and virulent police instructions should be given to the police to act promptly and with a full purpose to suppress the use of all explosives.

At the same time it is the duty of good citizens to devise a rational means of celebrating on that day. The patriotic intent of the holiday should not be allowed to die. Here is an eminently valuable opening to men and women to display the spirit of loyalty and at the same time answer the desire of Young America for an opportunity to express itself in sane and wise demonstration.

GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS.

Are the stockholders of banks entitled to government protection in the same way and degree as bank depositors?

Mr. Thos. P. Kane, deputy comptroller of the currency, claims that there is quite as much need to give security to the one as the other.

"These stockholders, as a rule, are people of limited means, who have accumulated a few hundred dollars each, by dint of economy and self denial. Widows, orphans and estates are very largely represented. While such investments represent part of a bank's working capital, so far as the stockholder is concerned, they really partake of the nature of savings. The depositor may draw out his funds at any time. The stockholder cannot always find a ready buyer for his stock

when he wants to dispose of it. Shareholders of this class have no more voice in the management of the bank and know nothing more of its condition than the depositors.

"If we are going into the business of securing investments, why not protect the stockholder of this class as well as the depositor? Why discriminate between them?"

"The losses to stockholders in such of the failed national banks as have been finally liquidated since the beginning of the national system amounts to more than 110 per cent of the total capitalization of such banks. This does not include losses resulting from impairment of capital of solvent associations which the stockholders were required to make good by assessment on their stock.

"Notwithstanding this fact, the deposit guaranty scheme proposes to further impair the investment of the minority stockholder by making him liable, not only for the losses in his own bank, but also for his proportionate share of the deposit liabilities of every other bank in the system of which his association forms a part. This proposition, therefore, mightily concerns the numerous minority stockholders in the banks throughout the country and should arouse their interest and opposition."

Mr. Kane does not see any distinction between those who deposit their money for safe keeping without sharing in the profits of the bank and those who buy stock as a speculation or as they buy any other property for a profit.

The very essence of the plea for bank depositors is that they have now no protection whatever against the losses brought on by bad management or swindling expenditure, although they have no voice in the control of the banks and no benefits from its profits.

Registration days for Highland Park October 13, and 27th. If you are a voter dont forget to register.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA

War clouds have gathered quickly over south-eastern Europe. It is within the range of possibility that the powers may succeed in preventing a present war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Great Britain is using its influence to promote a conference to that end and in official circles in Germany the opinion prevails that war will be averted.

But, whatever may be the present action, it is certain that there will be a great strain in the relations of the countries involved, which may mean a much wider field than the countries named.

Already the island of Crete in the Mediterranean, is uprising and the trouble may result in a clash of arms at any time in the future.

Certainly the civilized world will be in sympathy with the lesser powers, which have been so long under the dominion and tyranny of the "Unspeakable Turk."

It was one of Mr. Gladstone's greatest campaigns that aroused England to a sense of the barbarous atrocities to which the Bulgarians were submitted by Turkey and it will not be forgotten that demands were then made in influential circles to wipe the latter name off the map of the world and abolish forever the very existence of a Turkish Sultan.

It is evident that the Turkish Government is on the tiptoe of expectation. We have private information that the War department, of that country, has called home, for immediate duty an Officer of the army, who was here on furlough.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The power that Theodore Roosevelt wields is not the power of office holding retainers. It is the personal prestige of one of the most deservedly popular personalities in the whole history of American politics.

Our Outlook

School Morality.

Speaking at the Chicago Business Club this week, Mr. A. F. Sheldon, of Libertyville, said that in one high school, "not many miles from where he stood," fifteen young girls were made moral wrecks in one year.

Following this, he asserted that a Boston friend of his had been compelled to protect his wife from the rowdiness of Harvard students on the car going to Cambridge.

"These young fellows, the sons of some of the so-called best families," he said, "are to be found nightly in Boston, drunk and dressed up, and ready for any old thing."

Woman Clothed as a Man.

The New York papers tell of a woman who for thirty-five years has been gaining her living by working as a man. Her story reads like a novel, and is one of those that excite sympathy for its pathetic side, even though it shocks popular sentiment.

Mary Johnson landed at New York on October 4th, on the American line from Southampton. She is 50 years of age and passed through the line of inspectors under the name of Frank Woodhull, but something in her appearance led to inquiry and she admitted she was a woman.

She said she was born in a little town outside of Quebec, of French-Canadian parents. For thirty-five years, she said, she had dressed according to the custom of her sex, until she found that she could get along better attired as a man, and fifteen years ago, while in California, she put on masculine garb and made a success as a canvasser for books. Then she went to New Orleans, where her knowledge of French stood her in good stead, and she did even better.

She saved enough to go to France this summer and visited the little village where her ancestors were born. To the inspectors she said she was on her way to New Orleans to take up her work again. As Miss Johnson could not be placed in the detention rooms for men, despite her attire and for obvious reasons could not stay in the part of the big building assigned to women, Joseph Murray, assistant commissioner, was puzzled to know how to care for the detained woman. Finally she was placed in a private room in the hospital.

Adopts Ways of Men.

Miss Johnson's hair, which is cut short, has a tinge of gray, and on her lip is a faint down, which she says has been the bane of her life. The wearing of men's clothes for fifteen years has enabled Miss Johnson to take on some of the ways of men, and when she talked to-day she wore her fedora hat tipped over to one side and held her small hands in her trousers pockets.

"I have worked as a man because I have had to," she said. "I have always lived an honest and respectable life. I have traveled across the Atlantic both ways, with three men in the room assigned to me, and they never knew my sex was different from theirs. Why should I be denied the right to earn my living as I am doing? Hundreds of women in Canada are wearing men's clothes in order to earn an honest living simply because they are obliged to do so. A woman of my age can get no employment in the United States, especially if she is not strong."

There is nothing in the immigration laws as to the proper clothing for aliens, but the laws of the state forbid women to wear male attire.

She was detained only for a few hours and was allowed to pass.

The Business Philosopher on Ethics in Business.

Mr. A. F. Sheldon's address at the Chicago Business Science dinner on Tuesday, attracted much attention. Among the things he said was the following:

"If there's any place in all the vocations where the golden rule can be practiced and the lessons driven home, it is in the vocation of trade. Business building—what is it? It seems to me it is the comprehensive art of making each customer a repeater, and not only that, but the first link in an endless chain that will bring more customers. The square deal pays.

"In the learned professions we hear of ethics. How much do we hear of

ethics in business. But things are infinitely better than they were, and in time God's great law of evolution will take care of these things. The reason that men do not accomplish more is that they do not attempt more.

"The time is nearing when the world's greatest commercial university is to be erected at Libertyville. Business science clubs are springing up in every city in the land, and soon we shall have a National League of Business Science Clubs. Then we can demand recognition in the public schools, and the real evolution of the race shall begin."

THE CHURCH'S CRISIS.

The sermon delivered by Dr. W. M. Darling, at Glencoe last Sunday was eminently thoughtful and timely. The following is not a report of it, but is suggested by it and is in part an expression of it.

Christian people everywhere are awaking to two facts which seem at first to be opposites and contradictory, but they are parallel and, in some degree, they one explains the other.

The first is that religion has a greater grasp of everything than at any previous age of the world.

It is not merely an influence, but an essential "plant of the platform," as politicians would say, of every organized movement for the education or betterment of the race.

Look where you will and name any kind of good and religion will be found at the very heart of it.

It permeates practically all literature, it accompanies science through the darkest ways, it directs law, it inspires benevolence, it supports education, it stands at the very doorway of every human want and asks permission to help. There is no form of evil which Christianity does not stand ready to attack. Never, as now, has the church spoken out so bravely against civic crime and political corruption; never, as now, has she been so potential, and practical against all forms of moral evil; never has she made so distinct a forward march toward a noble and true democracy.

And at no time has there been so generous a response to the call for service and benevolence. Multitudes of men and women have sacrificed for human advancement. No field of mission or ministry anywhere is suffering for lack of them.

Money has been poured into the treasury of values from all kinds of sources. Colleges, universities, schools, hospitals, orphanages, refuges and homes have been enriched with princely gifts.

Losing Ground.

On the other hand, never was the church as an organization, in greater straits than now. It is losing ground, its membership does not keep pace with the population. No longer is the family pew honored by the regular presence of all the family. Ministerial associations and church assemblies are deploring the critical conditions of things.

Remedies Tried and Failed.

All sorts of remedies are suggested. Many doctors have been consulted, but no remedy for the disease has been found. The evangelist has been employed, and some of the best and most gifted have done nobly, but they have only succeeded in temporary local revival.

The liberal church, so called, has tried its hand, but the failure has been still more marked.

Institutional churches have experimented in vain and even yet the cry is that we must reconstitute our agencies to meet new conditions.

Public Conscience is Awakened.

"We have witnessed in recent years," said Dr. Wilson, President of Princeton College, N. J., "an extraordinary awakening of the public conscience with regard to the methods of modern business—and of the private conscience also, for scores of business men have become conscious, as they never were before, that the eager push and ambition and competition of modern business had harried them, oftentimes unconsciously, into practices which they had not stopped, in the heat of the struggle, to question, but which they now see to have been immoral and against the public interest.

"Sometimes the process of their demoralization was very subtle, very gradual, very obscure, and therefore hidden from their consciences. Sometimes it was crude and obvious enough, but they did not stop to be careful, thinking of their rivals and not of their moral. But now the moral and political aspects of the whole matter are laid bare to their own view as well as to the view of the world, and we have run out of quiet waters into a very cyclone of reform."

Commercial Interests

The Industrial and Business World.

A year ago this month the panic came, and thousands of business men whose credit had been weakened by business misfortunes are still prostrate. The industrial world has not nearly recovered from the panic. Some of the industrials are paying small dividends, while many ceased altogether a year ago. No man may yet say how long a pull it will require in the business world to regain all the ground lost during the last twelve months.

It is reported that Germany is overstocked with manufactured merchandise, waiting for trade to resume normal conditions throughout the civilized world, where their goods are used.

Last June over a thousand more young women were graduated from colleges than young men.

There are over six millions of American women and girls in trade and industry and more are following them constantly.

The bitter cry for work is heard in all the cities of Great Britain.

American industry is steadily regaining the ground it lost last year, and will in time be more active than ever before, when capital takes courage.

During the eleven months ending August 31st last, 270,000 alien laborers came to America, while 570,000 left. Last month the tide turned. Among the immigrants who are arriving there probably are many who left the country last fall.

Mistakes Cannot Be Avoided.

In venturing some advice to young men, Russell Sage observed: "Always pay attention to business; be on the lookout for opportunities; every man must make mistakes; there's no way of avoiding them, but the man who succeeds is the man who sees the blunder he has made and jumps in and remedies it. I don't believe in hard and fast rules for success. You can't say to a young man this is the thing to do or that is the thing to do; a fellow who sits down and waits for somebody to come along and tell him how to do it is going to get left. The chap who gets out and hustles, makes mistakes and hustles to rectify them; studies the way other men have succeeded, and then, after he's done all this, sifts it down and goes ahead in his own original way, is the one who will win. A young man's chances are better now, on the average, than they were when I was young, because he has as a guide and warning the experience of others."

Enormous Waste Each Year in Railroads.

According to Harrington Emerson, an authority on several branches of engineering, the railroads of this country waste more than \$300,000,000 every year by petty leakage. He believes that this waste, or a large part of it, can be saved by a proper organization of railroad operations. The railroad men, however, declare that the great trouble is in the inefficiency of the individual workman.

The lowest class of foreign laborers demand, and must get, the highest wages, wages than ten years ago were not paid to the best of American laborers in the same line of work.

Public Hostile to Railroads.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended on June 30th last, takes cognizance of the railroad agitation, saying:

"In the last annual report we expressed the hope that the public would recognize that its recent attitude toward railway companies in general has been unjust to their stockholders and bondholders, and also that unless the confidence of investors in the security and publicity of railway investments is restored it will be impossible to obtain the additional railway facilities which the country needs.

"There are indications that the thinking public has begun to appreciate that the policy of harassing the railroad companies has gone too far, and it is to be hoped that this will be reflected in the action of those charged with making and administering the laws. We are still of the opinion that it would not be prudent for the present to expend more capital in construction, however desirable the development of the country and the benefit of the public; and, therefore, for the first time in the history of the company, there are no plans in hand for the construction of extensions."