

# NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

LOCAL  
SOCIAL  
GENERAL  
ECONOMIC  
INDEPENDENT

Thirteenth Year

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909

Number 3

## Our Outlook

### Lincoln Centenary Honors.

Preparations are being made in Chicago, Springfield and other places for a suitable celebration of the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

In Chicago the proposal is made to invite the 3,500 members of the G. A. R. in Cook County to share in the exercises that are to be given in the public schools.

In addition to the request that some members of the G. A. R. be present at the exercises in each school the further suggestion is made that from the ranks of the veterans a number of capable speakers could be selected from the ministerial, professional and business men represented in the ranks of the soldiers of the civil war. A report on the suggestion will be made by the board of education.

The Lincoln centennial will be observed by the Memorial Hall Association at its headquarters in G. A. R. Memorial Hall, Public Library building, with special exercises to be held at 3 p. m. on February 12. Rabbi Harrison, of St. Louis, will be the orator of the occasion, and the Imperial quartet will sing. Other exercises for the centennial are being prepared by the Women's Relief Corps, the women's auxiliary of the G. A. R., in connection with the veterans' program. F. G. Blair, of Springfield, has prepared a general program for the observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln that is being distributed throughout the schools of the State.

### New Arbitration Court.

The creation of an international court of arbitration for the American Republics would be a decided forward step towards that universal peace for which all the nations are praying, but against which all are arming.

Such a court is now under consideration of diplomats and the suggested location is Costa Rica.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis says:

A permanent international court of five eminent jurists, representing the several states of Central America, is already in session there, and Mr. Carnegie has contributed \$100,000 to erect an appropriate building for its use. This court has jurisdiction only over Central American affairs, but is not forbidden to take cognizance of disputes between other states if requested to do so. And even if the disputants were not willing to submit their differences for its adjudication, there is no reason why other arbiters should not be selected to sit in the same place and take advantage of the boundless hospitality of Mr. Carnegie. If any further accommodations should be found necessary, I am sure Mr. Carnegie would take the greatest pleasure in furnishing them. He has given \$750,000 to provide a building for peace conferences and arbitration commissions at The Hague, and would be glad to give quite as much for a similar purpose in Costa Rica if necessary.

### The Real Offense of the Labor Leaders.

Mr. Curtis has undertaken to explain the real offense for which the three labor leaders, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, are committed and as there is some confusion on the subject we gladly give space to the following, quoted from the Record-Herald of January 12:

"I have received many inquiries as to the exact offense committed, and there seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the reasons which actuated Judge Wright to send them to jail. These gentlemen are not sentenced to prison for freedom of speech, but for contempt of court; for defying the mandates of Judge Gould, of the United States Court of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, who on December 17, 1907, issued a temporary injunction against the American Federation of Labor, which was conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, of which Mr. Van Cleave, president of the American Association of Manufacturers, is the president and the chief stockholder. Judge Gould issued the injunction in the name of the government of the United States; and if Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Van Cleave or any other citizen had refused to obey it, they would have been punished in the same manner in which Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison are punished, and everybody would have been glad of it. The question of free speech is not involved, but the authority of the judiciary of the United States has been defied and the

court has attempted to vindicate its authority by punishing the men who have defied it."

For a complete history of the case we refer our readers to the Record-Herald of the date named above. The article closes with the following:

"There is no feeling against Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Morrison personally, and it is generally admitted that their action is indorsed by the labor organizations of the country almost unanimously, and that the sympathy of the public is very largely with them, but the question is whether an exception shall be made in favor of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and whether they shall be granted exemption from the rules and penalties that would be imposed on any other class of citizens for a similar offense."

## Lincoln Day

February 12, 1909.

### GOVERNOR DENEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

State of Illinois, Executive Department.

**F**EBRUARY 12, 1909, will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Following the custom which obtains of making the centennial celebration of great events more than usually impressive, I deem it fitting that the citizens of Illinois should join in a state-wide and memorable observance of that anniversary.

During all of Lincoln's mature life he was a citizen of Illinois, and its most important incidents, previous to his life in Washington, occurred here. Here he formed the most intimate social relations and the most lasting friendships of his life. Here he began the remarkable and brilliant political career which discloses to the nation and to the world the splendid ability and noble character of the great Illinoisian.

Lincoln's name and the great work which he accomplished for our nation and for the cause of liberty and freedom everywhere, are known to the world, and the earnestness and unanimity with which we join in this tribute to his memory will be by the world esteemed a measure of our devotion to those principles. We should make this occasion an incentive to patriotism in our schools and among our citizens and should prize it as an opportunity to show to mankind the admiration which the liberty-loving people of his state feel for one of their own number who, when intrusted with more than kingly power, wielded that power for the uplifting of the downtrodden and the oppressed, and who made our country in fact as well as in name a free and united nation.

Therefore, I urge the observance of the day with appropriate exercises by the schools of the state and by all municipal, civic, social, and religious organizations.

Given under my hand and the great seal of state, at Springfield this fifth day of December, A. D. nineteen hundred and eight.

CHARLES S. DENEEN, Governor.

By the Governor:  
James A. Rose, Secretary of State.

### Wages in Europe.

Wages in Great Britain average much higher than on the continent, and in France and Germany wages are higher than in Italy, Spain or Austria. The district court at Carlsbad, Austria, recently fixed the daily wages of laborers of both sexes for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, as follows: Males, foremen, 60 cents per day; others, 40 cents, and apprentices and boys, 20 cents. Females, women, 28 cents, and juveniles, 18 cents. Servants of the state, 48 cents, except servants of the post and telegraph, who receive 44 cents.

### Teachers' Salaries.

Consul H. A. Conant, of Windsor, Canada, reports that the average annual salary for male teachers in the dominion is \$486, while the female teachers receive \$245. The highest salaries are paid in British Columbia, the males receiving \$677 and the females \$553. The lowest salaries are paid to the male teachers in the province of Prince Edward island, where they receive \$246, while in the province of Quebec the female teachers receive the least pay, \$138.

### Local Option a Live Wire.

Governor J. F. Hanly, of Indiana, in his last message to the legislature gave some straight talk on the evils of alcohol and the vigor of the movement which seeks to entirely outlaw it.

"I am aware there are some who have already celebrated the county option law's repeal, but I beg to remind all those who contemplate its repeal that it is the live wire in the political machinery of this commonwealth and is charged with enough electricity to electrocute the party that repeals it."

The message in part, says:

"Alcohol must be held responsible for about four-fifths of the anti-social propensities that make necessary the huge paraphernalia of police systems, criminal courts, jail, prisons and reformatories.

The general relation between alcohol and pauperism is everywhere recognized.

"The same cause is responsible for the mental overthrow of fully one-fourth of all the unfortunates who are sent to the asylums for the insane; for the misfortune of two-fifths of the abandoned children, and for the moral delinquency of at least one-half of the convicts in our prisons, and not less than four-fifths of the inmates of our jails and almshouses."

### A GOOD HORSE STORY.

From the Chicago Daily News.

One of the many good things done by our excellent friend, Arthur Barzage Earwell, is the constantly handed out leaflets with some good lesson on it. What he calls his "dog story" is perhaps the most popular of these, and he has given away many thousands of them.

The following would make a good second to Mr. Farwell's dog story, and we give it entire for the sake of the good it may do:

### THE RESCUE.

People tell you that a horse can't speak. I have never heard one, but I saw a horse speak once as plainly as a human being, says a writer, and I saw a strong man with tears in his eyes when he, too, caught that language and felt for the moment his helplessness to respond.

It was one Thanksgiving Day, beautiful on shore, but raw and cold in the North river districts, with a chill that penetrated your marrow and stiffened your gloveless fingers. We canoeists said we must have one more trip on the old river before the season closed, just one day of wild chancing over the rapids again, to last us until the spring freshets loosened the river lee to our impatient paddles. So six of us put on our heavy sweaters, thick tweed coats and felt "Tams," and started off for a twelve-mile run of the laughing rapids that have made tario famous to sportsmen.

We tucked ourselves into three Peterboro canoes and set forth, with every intention of paddling hard and constantly to keep up the circulation, for after the noon hour the air grew more penetrating, and even biting. Jim and I led, distancing the other two craft every moment, until we must have been about a mile ahead of the others, when, just as we swung round a particularly abrupt bend in the river, where both banks were quite precipitous, I descried, directly ahead of our bow, a horse standing shoulder high amid-stream.

"I say, Jim," I shouted astern, "look at that horse; there must be something the matter with it, and how did it get there—the banks are too steep!"

At the sound of my voice the animal turned its head and gave the most pitiable neigh I ever heard. We immediately slackened speed, and, swirling around to the horse, saw, to our utter amazement, that a weak little colt stood on the lee side, with only its

head out of the water. Both animals were so nearly dead with the cold that I and I exclaimed simultaneously, "they'll die before we can get them out."

We saw at a glance what had happened. They had evidently gone down drink at the river, for a beach they down afforded access to the river, and wandering out too far, then got confused, and finally landed one of those holes that have often caused the loss of human life on the beautiful but treacherous Grand.

The poor mare stood taking the brunt of the swift current against her body, affording shelter for the colt's weakening legs, but entirely unable to extricate either from their perilous position. What they suffered I can tell, for the moment I ceased paddling the chill November air numbed us almost to uselessness.

To rescue them seemed hopeless, but we got as near as possible when stern tones told them to "get up." I even tried to beat the poor colt into activity. She gave a few tentative plunges, and the colt seemed to sink lower. They had been so long in the icy water that they were utterly useless. Every moment was telling on Jim, and Jim and I grew frantic; we scolded and scolded to no purpose; the poor beast just looked dumbly at us with her great beseeching eyes, but could not move.

"Hello! hello! hello! what yer got ter say?" yelled Bob's cheery voice, as he came, then another canoe swept around the bend.

The situation required few explanations. Bob, with his good, sound sense, rapidly knotted two painters into a sort of halter, and announced in his encouraging voice:

"We'll tackle the mare first, as she's of the most value; we'll pull her up and you chaps thrash her aft; then we'll look out for the canoes; she'll plunge like the dickens; don't let her pull you into an upset—now, folks, cheer's for the mare."

Then she turned around and spoke, she put her poor long face over the edge, cuddling its head up against her coat, while her nostrils were washed by the waters, and her mane tossed in almost freezing wind, while she bled ceaselessly. If she wasn't singing "Take my colt first," well, I didn't know what language is.

She turned and looked at Jim. Actually, sudden, soft tears stood out on her lashes. Then Bob, with a strange check in his big brusque voice, said, "Well, that now, Sally; we'll take the colt first if you want us to."

But "taking the kid" was no joke; it took the six of us, the three canoes, the three painters, four ash paddles and much exercise to land the little colt on the bank, for of course it paddled weakly, and kicked, too, but we did it—did it with numb fingers and stout hearts. Then with the halter over the mare's neck, and a few long paddles aft, we got her by slow degrees ashore, both animals shaking with cold and exhaustion.

A winding pathmade good way for us up the steep, and after beaching the canoes we did the wisest thing on record—it was Bob's suggestion—we got them to the level and chased them all over the fields. They ran and kicked and plunged; we ran and scolded and yelled; and we all got warmed up that, by the time we got to the farmer's barn, the horses wereaming hot, ready for a good rub down and a bed in the stables, while we were equally ready for the huge pile of scalding tea that the grateful farmer and his hospitable good wife insisted upon making for us.

The Christian Science reading room in Highland Park is open every afternoon (except Sunday) from two until four thirty o'clock in the church building on Hazel street, near St. Johns avenue. All are cordially welcome.

E!

ack I will  
esidents  
ns in  
S  
usiness.

\$2.50  
\$4.00

rsheim  
SHOE



PORT, SERVICE,  
and INDIVIDUAL  
are the requisites of  
irable shoe. The  
RSHEIM" for men  
es with all these re-  
ents.