

North Shore Church Directory

HIGHLAND PARK CHURCHES.

BAPTIST. Pastor—Rev. Leroy Dakin. Sunday Services—Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. B. Y. P. U. Young People's—7:00 p. m. Sunday School—12:00 noon. Weekday Prayer Meeting—7:45.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Trinity). Rector—Rev. P. C. Wolcott, D. D. Holy Eucharist—7:30 a. m., and on festivals and first Sunday in month 11 a. m. Matins and Litany—11 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m. Sunday School—9:45 a. m.

EVANGELICAL (Ebenezer.) Pastor—G. F. Courier. Sunday Services—Morning, 11:00 a. m.; evening, 7:45 p. m. Christian Endeavor—6:45 p. m. Sunday School—10:00 a. m. Wednesday—Prayer Service, 8:00 p. m. Friday—Bible Study and Choir, 8:00 p. m.

FIRST UNITED EVANGELICAL. Pastor—Rev. B. R. Schutze. Sunday Services—10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Week Day (German)—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; English, Friday, 7:45.

GERMAN LUTHERAN. Pastor—A. Starck. Sunday Services—10:00 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Woman's Society—First Thursday in month.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor—Rev. C. P. Goodson. Sunday Service—Morning, 10:30. Sunday School—12:00 noon. Weekly Prayer Meeting—Wednesday, 8:00 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Pastor—Rev. Jas. O'Neill, D. D. Sunday—First Mass, 8 a. m. Sunday—Second Mass, 10 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Sunday Service—10:45 a. m. Sunday School—12:00 noon. Wednesday Evening—8:00 p. m.

GLENCOE CHURCHES. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Pastor—Rev. M. W. Darling, D. D. Sunday School—9:45 a. m. Sermon—11:00 a. m. Young People's Class—4:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting—Wednesday, 8:00 p. m.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH. (Episcopal.) Rev. Luther Pardee, Priest in charge. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. Second Celebration and Sermon first Sunday in month, 7:00 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, except first Sunday in month, 11:00 a. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 5:00 p. m. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH. Pastor—Rev. C. Hintz. Sunday Service—10:00 a. m. Wednesday Evening Meeting—7:30.

WILMETTE CHURCHES. CHRIST CHURCH—EPISCOPAL. Sheridan Road and Humboldt Ave. Rector: Homer Worthington Starr. Communion 7:45 a. m., 1st Sunday in month. Sunday School 10 a. m. (closed July and Aug.) Morning Service and Sermon—11:00 a. m. (Services in Chapel, Linden and Oak.) Communion on all Holy Days—7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Pastor—B. S. Winehester. The Graded Bible School—9:45 a. m. Morning Sermon—11:00 a. m. The High School Grades and Men's Bible Class—12:20 p. m. Vespers—5:00 p. m.

FIRST SCANDINAVIAN ENGLISH CHURCH. Pastor—Victor J. King. Preaching—11:00 a. m. Sunday School—3:30 p. m. Young People's Meeting—5:00 p. m. Sermon—8:00 p. m. Tuesday Services—3:00 p. m. Friday Bible Class—8:00 p. m. SACRED HEART PARISH—LAKESIDE. Pastor—F. J. Haarth. Low Mass—8:00 a. m. High Mass—10:00 a. m.

KENILWORTH CHURCH. KENILWORTH UNION CHURCH. Pastor—Chas. P. Horswell. Services—11:00 a. m. The Woman's Missionary Society—Wednesday, Oct. 9.

WILMETTE CHURCHES. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Lake Ave. and 11th. Sermon—10:30 a. m. Sunday School—12:00 noon. Young People's Meeting—9:30. Evening Service—7:30. Wednesday Prayers—8:00 p. m. Ladies' Society—On second Fridays. Missions—On fourth Fridays.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Reader—H. A. Hall. Sunday Services—10:45 a. m. Sunday School—12:00 noon. Wednesday Evening—8:00 p. m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH. Sunday—6:30 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m. Vespers—2:30 p. m. Instruction—3:00 to 4:00 p. m. Daily Mass—8:00 a. m.

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Holy Eucharist—7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer—10:30. Sunday School—12 noon. Evening Prayer—7:30.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Lake and Wilmette Aves. Pastor—W. C. Cleworth. Morning Services—10:30. Sunday School—11:45 a. m. Vespers—5:00 p. m. Epworth League—6:10 p. m. Wednesday Prayers—8:00 p. m. Aid Society—First Thursday of the month. Church Board—First Tuesday of the month. W. F. M. S.—Second Thursday of the month.

North Shore Masonic Directory.

HIGHLAND PARK—A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 876, A. F. & A. M., meets first and third Thursdays.

EVANSTON—Evans Lodge, No. 524, A. F. & A. M., meets first and third Thursdays.

ROGERS PARK—Park Lodge, No. 843, A. F. & A. M., meets North Clark and Lunt avenue, second and fourth Thursdays.

RAVENSWOOD—Ravenswood Lodge, No. 777, A. F. & A. M., meets Melrose and Hermitage avenue, second and fourth Mondays.

EDGEWATER—Edgewater Lodge, No. 901, A. F. & A. M., meets Bryn Mawr and Winthrop avenue, first and third Wednesdays.

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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Checks received for subscription are at once credited, and the date changed on the printed label within a week or two.

If this notice is marked you are invited to subscribe to this paper.

It seems but the other day that we were in a state of mind ranging between skepticism and sarcasm whenever the name of Marconi was mentioned. Now he is the most esteemed man in the world and wireless telegraphy is a declared necessity to every vessel floating on the ocean.

LET LABOR UNIONS SPEAK

There can be but one view among decent citizens as to such dastardly deeds as those perpetrated on the Glencoe postoffice and more recently against the property of C. J. Streiber of Highland Park.

In neither case was there the slightest excuse for such outrage except on the plea of revenge because certain portions of work were done without consulting the labor unions.

Mr. Streiber is notably a man well known for integrity and fair dealing, only that he preferred to do the work on his house in his own way, notwithstanding that he had been threatened with violence if he did not obey the wishes of labor union men.

It is therefore not surprising that the public should be openly attributing these acts of vandalism to trades unions, but it is surprising that after two similar deeds within a short space of time the North Shore local unions have taken no steps to meet this charge.

We do not believe, for a moment, that the rank and file of labor unions have one tittle of sympathy with this kind of stab-in-the-back fighting. The average workman is as brave and open as any other class of citizens and prefers to do his fighting face forward.

But there is an element of indifference about this matter that must be at once removed if the local unions value their reputations. They cannot afford to allow the stain of such deeds to remain against them.

If they have not already done so they should, without an hour's delay, call a meeting of their order and not only protest against these deeds but issue a reward for the discovery of the man or men who thus brings disgrace and defeat upon them. They should take this matter entirely out of the hands of Mr. Streiber by assuming all the responsibility and cost of the prosecution and it would redound to their credit and help to gain public confidence if they offer to pay the bill of expenses for restoring the property.

OFFICERS DO THEIR DUTY.

Lake county is indeed to be congratulated on its present county officials.

They have proven themselves amply adequate to meet the disgraceful series of scandals recently developed in the village of High-

wood. Sheriff Griffin has stood like a rock against the Highwood blind pigs, and when the present opportunity came he, in pursuance of his duty, organized the present raid.

Mr. Dady has just entered upon the duties of his office of state's attorney and this crisis which so soon arises was enough to try the metal of an older man. But he acted like a veteran and his work even so far is enough to inspire the law abiding citizens with confidence.

An official never does his duty but the lawless forces approach him and implore him to let his hand rest lightly upon the scoundrels, whoever they may be, whilst the forces of righteousness take it all as a matter of course and seldom or never express their appreciation. The official is left absolutely alone to stand the fire of the great lawless element.

Why do not the churches and the good citizens generally express their commendation publicly? The pulpit is none too good to mention the names of the officials who, by the faithful discharge of their duty, secure to the whole community the safety of their property and lives. And lastly, we have in the present county judge, Mr. Jones, a man who in all the years in which he has occupied his present position, has exerted himself to the utmost to discharge his duty. In the present instance he doubtless knew he would be a marked man by those great breweries who are standing behind the Highwood dives. Yet he fearlessly gave his decision in favor of the constitutionality of the law passed to protect the people of that part of the county from those infernal dives.—Waukegan News.

Our Outlook

LINCOLN DAY. "Time is lending perspective to the great character of Abraham Lincoln. Not only in the country which he did so much to distinguish among nations but all over the civilized world his name is honored and the centenary of his birth is to be celebrated.

In his own state Lincoln's memory will be honored in every city, perhaps we may say, in every home. Springfield is preparing for a celebration of unusual interest and proportion. In Chicago, Ambassador Bryce is to speak in Orchestra Hall on the evening of February 11th, and other prominent speakers will speak at a celebration on the illustrious day, February 12th.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Under the above title Professor A. P. Winston writes a defence of the Standard Oil Company in which he claims that this great corporation has been judged by prejudice rather than by an intelligent public opinion. He says "I find, with very rare exceptions, the most confident belief that the Standard Oil Company has been conspicuously a bad corporation, and that 'no definite statement of reasons' is given for this belief.

The article has been printed in fine style of pamphlet work and circulated generally to the Press and others, doubtless at the expense of the Standard Oil Company. This fact does not entirely destroy its value but it serves as a suggestion that it is an advertisement which the Company thinks it worth while to pay for.

We do not believe in the universality of the adage, "Give a dog a bad name" etc, even if the dog be a big one but in the case of the Standard Oil Company there has been such an abundance of public scrutiny and so much of legal enquiry with the amplest and ablest defence that money will buy that we find it hard to accept Prof. Winston's conclusions.

BE HONEST

In this age of strenuousness and in the mad rush for more dollars sometimes honesty is lost.

It is too bad, for honesty is a pearl of great price. Any boy or man who forgets to be honest is making the grandest mistake of his life. It has been said that man cannot be in

business in Chicago and be honest. This is utter nonsense in some lines of business, in which case, the best plan is to get away from this particular line of business. But in most lines, business can be conducted on the best lines. This has been proven in the experience of some of the most successful salesmen who make fair and square dealing their chief stock in trade, and who have built up splendid businesses with little but that as a basis. Another good reason for honesty is the self respect and comfort and satisfaction that accompany a clear life. Better far a few dollars in the bank account, and all happiness and peace in the life.

GRAHAM TAYLOR ON CHILD LABOR

In his regular weekly contribution to the Chicago Daily News, Prof. Taylor has done valiant service to many a cause of humanitarian reform. No one of them strikes a deeper chord in the hearts of good people than his plea for children.

The tendency to call in child labor in our American factories is met by Dr. Taylor in a review of the struggle against it in England. It points to the almost divine self-sacrifice and heroic labors of Lord Shaftesbury and he says:

"But it was a woman's verse which finished the work which Browning's 'Cry of the children,' in which out of the very life blood of her own silence curse deeper than the strong all England heard the reverberation of the judgement throne of Almighty God. She has asked the question: 'How long, O cruel nation, will you stand by the child's heart. Stifle down with a hand toward your throne amid the mart?'"

The English people responded by removing the curse of child labor, which had weighed so heavily and so long upon them and their children.

It may seem a cry from those days to ours. But it is not more amazing that that generation of Englishmen lived only eighty or ninety years ago than that this generation of Americans is found repeating their disastrous experiment. One such experiment with child labor ought to have sufficed the world."

FOR TWO CENT FARES

Gov. Hadley has this to say about two cent fares on the railroads: "The railroad themselves have demonstrated the reasonableness of the 2 cent fare. If they would stop issuing passes and discounts to those who are best able to do so, they easily could comply with the 2 cent law.

"If in ten years passenger traffic were to increase approximately 100 per cent, the railroads are able to comply with freight and passenger rates, then they are as efficient as operators as they are as businessmen."

THE PREVAILING ISSUE.

The great issue of the present time is unquestionably a moral one. Rising above every other question in the public mind is the problem of the liquor evil.

The time has come when it will not do, in every state in the union it is a live issue and it is some states it is the supreme subject of legislative and popular action.

Even in great cities like Chicago the question is up for settlement. It may take years of struggle yet, but sooner or later the saloon will be outlawed, even there. Just now there is a battle on as to the measure of liquor interest to be conceded to the State law.

The churches are alive and it is almost uniformly recognized as a direct test of good citizenship whether or no a Chicago citizen favors the licensing of saloons in permitting openly violate the Sunday laws of the State.

Meetings are being held in every part of that great city which are designed to influence the public elections on this one subject.

BOTH SIDES ACTIVE

The question of the saloon is in politics and cannot be taken out of it until it is settled. But the struggle against it is wider and deeper than party. It is a distinct public issue on which forces are being arrayed from many directions.

It is no longer regarded as a subject of mere sympathetic interest with the man who falls or the man who is blighted by drink. All much of material interests are uniting in condemning it.

The great liquor interests have now to face the regulation of insurance companies and fraternal associations, the great railway companies and labor leaders

and be honest. This may be impossible in some lines of business, in which case, to get away from this particular line of business. But in most lines, business can be conducted on the best lines. This has been proven in the experience of some of the most successful salesmen who make fair and square dealing their chief stock in trade, and who have built up splendid businesses with little but that as a basis. Another good reason for honesty is the self respect and comfort and satisfaction that accompany a clear life. Better far a few dollars in the bank account, and all happiness and peace in the life.

So the struggle is on—the battle is in sight. Liquor men are organizing under all sorts of names and guises. They are floating a flag called "personal liberty" which being interpreted means liberty to debauch American citizens and they are even proclaiming a platform of temperance.

At the convention of the National Model License league just closed at Louisville, they proclaimed against intemperance, treating, and called for the prosecution of drunkenness. Here are the resolutions adopted:

"As representatives of the brewing, wine-making, and distilling trades, and of whole-sale liquor dealers, saloonkeepers, innkeepers, and members of collateral trades, we protest against all intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages, and against all lawlessness of every sort whatsoever in the sale of such beverages.

"Intemperance is a curse, and every man who becomes intoxicated should be arrested and prosecuted.

"Treating," which is responsible for so large per cent of involuntary intemperance, should be opposed by public sentiment and by every member of our trade.

"The licenses of all retail liquor dealers who violate the law should be canceled.

They have also their own ideas about prohibition as seen in the following resolutions:

"Prohibition is un-American; it is opposed to the idea of individual sovereignty and to the spirit of our institutions; and furthermore, it must continue to be merely a costly absurdity as long as it prohibits only the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"When prohibition, whether for state or county, is submitted to the people, it should prohibit not only the sale, but the purchase, possession, and use of wine, beer, and whiskey.

"The county should not be the unit in local option contests, as it does not represent the American principle of local self-government.

"Where prohibition is adopted by a legislature or a people the manufacturers and dealers in wine, beer, and whiskey should be compensated for investments made prior to its passage in obedience to demand and under the sanction of existing laws."

IN THE BILLIONS

A Chicago gentleman has computed figures relating to the liquor business which are difficult of comprehension. The amount of money spent in saloons that country in 1907 was a little over \$2,225,000,000. The amount returned to the people by the saloons in the purchase of farm products, manufactured products, revenues, duties, licences, labor, etc, was a little under \$500,000,000, leaving a total loss to the people of \$1,725,000,000—worse than squandered.

It is said that all the gold produced in the world for 414 years from 1492 up to 1906 only amounted to \$1,610,309,700. The amount squandered in saloons in one year would have bought up every dollar of this gold and had a surplus of over \$114,000,000.

If the amount so wasted were all in one dollar bills they would make a strip of carpet 15 ft 4 inches wide reaching from New York to San Francisco.

Is it not time this wanton waste of money should be stopped? It is a dreadful waste not only of money but of our manhood and womanhood.

Rather Cool.

The other morning Jones turned up at the office even later than usual. His employer, tired of waiting for him, had himself set about registering the day's transactions, usually Jones' first duty. The enraged merchant laid his pen aside very deliberately, and said very sternly indeed: "Mr. Jones, this will not do." "No, sir," replied Jones, gently drawing off his coat, as he glanced over his employer's shoulder. "It will not. You have entered McKurken's order in the wrong book. Far better to have waited till I came."

Her Idea of a Cottage.

"I suppose," said the poor but otherwise truthful young man, cautiously feeling his way, "that you wouldn't be satisfied with love in a cottage?" "Why not?" queried the fair maid. "I'm sure I'd rather marry the right man with an income of only \$5,000 a year than a millionaire I didn't love." And having sense enough to see there was nothing doing in his line, the young man quickly faded away.

On Whose Stomach?

Sydney Smith was once directed by his physician to take an early walk every morning on an empty stomach. "By all means," was the immediate reply. "On whose?"

Why She Prized It.

May (being shown some of Mrs. Smith's treasures)—"And do you prize this funny piece of lead?" Mrs. Smith—"Bless you, child, I prize that ere piece o' lead above all my earthly possessions. That's the bullet which killed my pore husband!"