

HIGHLAND PARK STATE BANK
Savings and Checking
Accounts Solicited.....
F. W. CUSHING, President
D. A. HOLMES, Cashier

J. M. BILHARZ
Harness, Horse Furnishings and
Stable Supplies
Telephone 2302 CITY PRICES
Agent for Studebaker Harness
121 E. Central Avenue

Highland Park Hotel
BYRON J. STEVENS, PROP.
Rates: \$2 to \$3
First Class with modern improvements
Opp. N. W. Depot Highland Park.
Office Phone 77 Private Phone 1261

F. SILJESTROM
Ice, Coal, Coke
Wood and Kindling
Office and Yards
FIRST ST. AND ELM PLACE
Phone 65
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

E. M. LAING
Contractor for Public Works
Phone 226 328 Park Avenue

Painting, Papering & Calcimining
Wall Paper Supplied
GEO. H. MORRIS
Office in Inquiry Bureau. Phone 2797
Residence Phone, 2581

Expressing
And Freight Transfer
A. E. NORRLEN is now ready
to handle all kinds of Express and
freight in connection with Moving,
Storage and Cabinet Work.

JAMES R. PAUL JAMES C. MAITLAND
PAUL & MAITLAND
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
and CONTRACTORS

Road Building, Grading, Planting Trees
and Shrubs and General Landscape
Work. Moving Fruit and Ornamental
Trees.
Moving Large Trees a Specialty
Plans and Estimates Furnished
O. Box 281. LAKE FOREST, ILL.

Mrs. Vilette Overly
DRESSMAKING
Children's Dresses
Morning Gowns
59 BROADWAY
HIGHLAND PARK

HOME LAUNDRY WORK
Strictly Hand Work
Speaks for Itself
Washes fine linen and family washing
a specialty.
N. Greenbay Road. Phone 2981
Mrs. A. HILL, Proprietress

DRINK ABANA SPRING WATER
Bottled at Libertyville
Being naturally absolutely pure and clear as crystal it is the idea.
Table Water
Ask Your Grocer

The Citizens' Committee Makes Reply

Highland Park, March 10, 1909.
To the Editor:
In the NEWS-LETTER of March 6th inst., you published a communication signed "Citizen," in which the writer asked six questions, which he wishes to have answered by the Citizens' Committee, whose contribution on the subject of establishing a Park District in Highland Park your esteemed paper was kind enough to publish.

The first question "Citizen" asks is: "Who would use the park if located at the point mentioned?"
Perhaps we ought to state before answering this question, that a small park, approximately 200 feet square, inclusive of the Roadway to Ravine Drive, at the point where Ravine Drive meets the lake, was dedicated and given to the public in November, 1873. The roadway of Ravine Drive, about 50 feet in width, passes through this park and along the shore of Lake Michigan some 600 feet, until it meets Beech street at the lake.

Ten years ago this park was above water, and the general public constantly used Beech street and Ravine Drive for reaching the shores of Lake Michigan and returning therefrom. Our committee is informed that this drive was used by wagons, pedestrians, and equestrians, and that people frequently congregated on the sand shore where the little park was situated with their families and children. They picnicked on the sand which constituted the park. There were no private property owners claiming the right to this park at the shore, and there was no interference with the people in their pleasure at that place.

We have heard that the Drive, formed by Beech street, Lake Michigan and the Ravine Drive, as it existed ten years ago, was regarded as the most beautiful and picturesque on the North Shore. To make Lake Michigan more accessible for the public, private property owners on the bluff above the Ravine Drive, which, for a long distance, runs in the bottom of the ravine, spent thousands of dollars to improve the drive along the bottom of the ravine to the lake. Their property had no access to this drive. The roads and streets by which they reached their property were on the hill-tops. For years, while the Ravine Drive remained passable, many people daily, and on holidays and Sundays hundreds of people, were accustomed to go back and forth to Lake Michigan on foot and in carriages, over Ravine Drive, the lake shore and Beech street. Even today many people plough through the mud and ruts made in the road-way by the heavy wagons, which haul sand and gravel from the lake, and not a few continue this custom even in the winter.

Owing to the fact that the park and drive-way along the lake have disappeared beneath the water, when the people reach the lake at the foot of Beech street or Ravine Drive, they are obliged to return the same way they came, unless they trespass on private property in trying to reach one street from the other along the lake shore.

Now, in answer to "Citizen's" first question, we are of the opinion that with the park that was dedicated to the public at the foot of Ravine Drive restored under the Park District, and the connected roadway between Beech street and Ravine Drive re-established, all who used it ten years ago, and all the people who struggle to use it now in its present disgraceful condition, and hundreds of others of our own people, who have never used these streets before, not to include visitors and strangers, would daily avail themselves of the privilege of using these streets and the little park on the shore of the lake. The people who would use the park would be the people who do not happen to be the owners of valuable property on the bluffs above the lake, but who, as citizens of Highland Park, claim to have rights to sit on the shore of Lake Michigan in their own park, and there enjoy the scenery and pleasures which the park affords, and which was the purpose of the dedications when they gave that park to the people.

A great majority of our citizens, who are now excluded by the impassability of Beech street and Ravine Drive, would use this park because they would have a right to be there on the shore, and would there enjoy the view, and the water and the sand, which Lake Michigan at that point affords, without fear of annoyance or interference by private property owners. The very few people, who now claim to have a practical monopoly of the lake shore and Ravine Drive for the purpose of hauling sand and gravel, would doubtless have to yield to the greater public.

"Citizen," in his second question, asks: "Can there not be a better location for a public park more centrally

located, and where the people would have better access to the same?"

This committee does not know where any more beautiful or healthful place on the shore of Lake Michigan for the location of a park can be found. As a usual thing parks are not centrally located. They are located where nature has been most lavish in distributing natural beauties and where she has painted her most charming scenery.

Highland Park is not a very wide city—about a mile wide. It is, however, about four miles long from the county line to Fort Sheridan, and the little park under the lake between Beech street and Ravine Drive is about half way between the north and south limits of the city. To locate a park anywhere else in Highland Park at this time would mean the purchase of land at very high figures, which certainly no one would favor. But, why do this? The Park District, when established, will not have to buy any land. If the city, with consent of the abutting property owners, will turn over the District Ravine Drive and the little park under the water, the District will not expend a dollar for land. Two substantial break-waters with a little piling will not only restore the now submerged roadway and park, but will add several hundred feet of land, now under the shoal water, to what was originally the shore and park. These shore rights would belong to the Park District. The City of Highland Park holds the park and roadway now for the public. It has no right to the land under the shoal water. That right is given by statute to the Park District the moment one is created. Immediately upon the creation of the park, the title to all land under the shoal water becomes vested in the Park District. Having the shore rights, all the accretions from Lake Michigan would belong to the district.

Aside from the break-waters the only other prime necessity for the District, in order to restore to all the people what was once dedicated and given to them, will be one well-equipped park policeman, clothed with the authority to keep some of our good friends from selling the park a wagon load at a time and hauling it away.

"Citizen" asks in his third question: "Would the expense at which the city, in other words the general public, undertake such a scheme be warranted at the above location?"
We think we have fully answered this question in the affirmative. We may add, however, that as time goes on the District might be further warranted in building similar break-waters and making a similar park on the ground along the shore used by the city near the present water works and in front of the park on Central avenue.

As we stated in our former article, all the shore of Lake Michigan, which is Highland Park's greatest attraction, is now owned by private persons, excepting the park and shore adjacent to the water works, and the little park and Ravine Drive, now under Lake Michigan. To acquire any other shore rights along Lake Michigan for a public park at this time would be absolutely unjustifiable, owing to the fact that the city now holds for the public these two beautiful pieces of ground along Lake Michigan.

In his fourth question "Citizen" asks whether it would "not be better to use the money necessary to establish a Public Park for one located near the city pumping station, while the property on top of the bluff could be used for picnics, etc."
We think we have answered Citizen's fourth question. This may, however, be said in addition—that in order to acquire the land under the water in front of the park on Central avenue near the city pumping station, it is equally essential that a Park District be established for that purpose in order that the District could secure title to the land under the water at that point, and could build the necessary break-waters and extend the park out under the lake. It is further necessary in order that the park could be properly cared for and policed.

The creation of a Park District at this time is not necessarily connected with Ravine Drive or the park on Central avenue, or with any other one piece of ground now owned by the city. The Park District can be established regardless of any one piece of territory. When once in existence, it will be authorized by law to take any land the city or any individual, out of his private munificence, may see fit to give it for the use of the public. Wherever it may own the shore rights, it will be authorized to go out under Lake Michigan and acquire the land under the shoal water. The city may turn over to the Park District Sheridan Drive north and south, the parkway along St. Johns avenue and in the center of Central avenue, the park immediately west of the Presbyterian church, the park at Central avenue and the lake. All these public places can be placed under control and

care of the Park District when once established, and it can then see that these public places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, free from rubbish and papers, and made attractive and inviting to the public. There will no longer be any need of "improvement associations" to clean up the parks and streets, cut the grass, and see that the trees and bushes are properly trimmed and protected as has been done by private citizens at their own expense in our city.

"Citizen's" fifth question is: "Is there not a selfish motive prompting this action, which is purely against the workmen of the city, who are enabled by hauling sand and gravel off the beach to make a living, also, against those not having been fortunate to have erected a home before this?"

We might answer this question by asking another—Is there not a selfish motive prompting "Citizen," who pretends to be the champion of the workmen, when he argues by his question, that the workmen have a right to make a living by hauling away and selling the gravel and sand of a park, which has been given to all the people? This sand and gravel, if left where the lake deposits it, would lift the submerged park and old driveway along the shore of Lake Michigan up above the waters of the lake.

Now, no one wishes to do an injustice to the workmen, or to a single working man of Highland Park. "Citizen" assumes that such is the case, but is his assumption correct? Is it doing a workman a wrong to say: "This gravel and sand which you are now, and for many years past, have been hauling away and selling, constitutes the ground—the park ground which belongs to the people? It constitutes their resting place and pleasure ground along the shore of Lake Michigan. It should be left where the lake deposits it. If you take it away and sell it, not for the benefit of all the people who own it, but for yourself, are you doing the right thing by the people of Highland Park?"

We cannot see what right a citizen has, whether he be rich or poor, to take the public ground for his individual use. It must be admitted that for many years it has been done, but that does not give a right to do so. The people have not known what their rights were and have quietly sat still and beheld their park and driveway along the lake destroyed by the joint action of the waters of the lake and by excavation and hauling away of its substance. There is no doubt that the few men, and they are very few, who have hauled the sand and gravel have been perfectly honest in doing so. They believed they had a right to take it. We doubt if any of them were ever told, or ever thought, that the land he was hauling and selling was a part of a park or driveway that belonged to the people. Certainly no workman would claim the right to dig up the ground under the park on Central avenue, and haul it away and sell it for his own profit. We most sincerely believe that when the situation is fully explained to the workmen, whose cause "Citizen" claims the right to champion, there will not be found one among them in Highland Park who would insist that he has right to take away the ground of a park or destroy a street leading into and out of such park.

A similar situation arose years ago in Chicago in connection with the parks along the shore where thousands of loads of sand and gravel were hauled away and sold. The Park Board absolutely stopped the traffic, and instead of the park being carried away in wagons and sold, large accretions from the land under the shoal waters of Lake Michigan were added to the park.

"Citizen's" sixth and last question is a double header, as follows: "Did not the sand and gravel used about the premises of the author of the letter published come from the shore of Lake Michigan with their knowledge and consent? Why now try to put a stumbling block in your neighbor's way?"

No one wishes to put a stumbling block in his neighbor's way. No member of this committee would be willing to put a stumbling block in the way of any workman, and the committee do not think they are doing so in seeking to preserve the park and driveway dedicated to the public for the use and benefit of that public. It may be fairly admitted that every member of this committee has, at some time or other, used sand or gravel on his premises, which came from the submerged park or other land belonging to the public along the shore of Lake Michigan. Whether or not it was known to them, cuts no figure. It cannot change the right or wrong of the matter. As long as the citizens of Highland Park were willing to acquiesce to such use of their park ground or driveway, the teamsters who hauled them away and sold them may be said to be justified. We are not seeking to attach any blame to anyone for anything done in the past.

The question now before the people is a broader and bigger one. It is whether the people, after these many years of neglect and after the practical destruction of their driveway and park in one portion of the city, are now willing to rise up and claim their property and preserve and protect it for their own use in the future? This committee does not wish to find fault with what has been done, but to point out to the people their legal rights and show them their property rights to the shore of Lake Michigan, and then ask them whether they prefer to sacrifice these legal and property rights for the use of a few men who legally have no right to the same, or whether they will vote to establish a Park District where their rights and property can be absolutely preserved and protected for the future, and under whose direction it can be used and enjoyed by all the people for the purpose for which it was originally given them.

After all, for whose benefit are the public parks in our great cities? Who get the greatest benefit out of these parks? Is it not the workman, whom "Citizen" claims to represent? Rich people do not need parks. The great parks of Chicago and other cities are for the workman of those cities. Here in Highland Park the situation is the same. In a few years there will be a much greater demand for parks and pleasure grounds for the use of our working people. Why should a few teamsters, who claim to represent the workmen, be permitted to haul away the land, which forms the roadway and park on the edge of Lake Michigan which belongs to all the people, and to sell it by the wagon load as fast as the land is formed?

This committee believes that, in urging the adoption of a Park District for Highland Park, it is representing all the workmen, not a small part of them, more completely than is "Citizen," who only represents a particular class. The committee believes that, in urging the adoption of the Park District, it is establishing a pleasure ground for all the people, as well as for all the workmen, and bringing back to them a park and roadway which was once theirs, but which has been washed and hauled away. It believes that the cost, whatever it may be, of re-establishing this park and roadway will be largely borne by the taxpayers who can afford to do so, and not by the workmen, and that little, if any, of the cost will ever be paid by the workmen of Highland Park, who in the future with their families will have by far the greater share of the enjoyment and pleasure which the park and driveway will afford.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Safe Rules for Living.
We ought always to deal justly, not only to those who are just to us, but likewise with those who endeavor to injure us. And this too, for fear lest by rendering them evil for evil we should fall into the same vice. So we ought likewise to have friendship, that is to say, humanity and good will for all, who are of the same nature with us.—Hieroctes.

Hardly Deserves to Recover.
A young servant of Cremeaux, near St. Etienne, France, made a foolish bet that he would drink a glass of wine and then swallow the glass as well. He broke the glass into small pieces, and swallowed the greater part of the fragments. He is now lying in the hospital, and is not expected to recover.

Most Northern Flour Mill.
The mill occupying the most northern location in America is at Vermillion, 700 miles north of the United States boundary, and within 400 miles of the Arctic circle. Hudson Bay Company posts in Mackenzie and Peace river regions obtain their flour from this mill.—Fur News.

A Woman's Revenge.
A Connecticut woman, dying, left \$40,000 to her horses, dogs and cats, instead of to her husband. Well, if legacies were based strictly on moral equities, there'd be a lot more dogs with gold collars and a lot more men with celluloid ones.—Washington Times.

Had Lived Life of Savages.
At an inquest held recently at Reading, England, on the body of William Earl, a well-known local "character," it was stated that the deceased had not slept on a bed for 14 years, and that when he was laid on a bed in the hospital he cried like a child.

All Ready.
The Marine hotel at Worthing is certainly ready for the new development. It now adds on its notice board, after the usual announcements of stabling and motor garage: "Airships may be anchored here."—London Chronicle.

The Eagle and the Arrow.
An eagle sat on a lofty rock, watching the movements of a hare whom he sought to make his prey. An archer, who saw him from a place of concealment, took an accurate aim, and wounded him mortally. The eagle gave one look at the arrow that had entered his heart, and saw in that single glance that its feathers had been furnished by himself. "It is a double grief to me," he exclaimed, "that I should perish by an arrow feathered by my own wings!"—Aesop.

Burns' Favorite Word.
A contributor has had the curiosity to look up Mr. J. B. Reid's "Burns Concordance," and measure the amount of space devoted to certain words. In the result he found that Burns used the word "heart" more than any other word, the quotations under this word filling no fewer than six of the closely printed columns. "Lass," "friend" and "heaven" come next, each having about two columns.

In Praise of Kind Words.
Kind words produce their own image on men's souls; and a beautiful image it is. They smooth, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour and morose and unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.—Pascal.

Who is Your Plumber, Judge?
In a recent case tried before him, Judge Mayes of the Mississippi supreme court remarks that "the business of plumbing is an honorable and necessary one." It is necessary, all right, but how about all those times the plumber has to go back to the shop after things?—Law Notes.

Used Wife as Beast of Burden.
A man has been sentenced at Prague, Bohemia, to six months' imprisonment for harnessing his wife and dog to his vegetable cart. The woman pleaded that she had herself suggested it as she liked the work, but this did not alter the decision of the magistrate.

Classified Advertisements

Wanted
CHOCOLATE Dipper, 2 days a week. Good pay. Telephone 69.

GIRL to assist in light house-work and take care of baby. Good wages for right party and a good home. Mrs. O. S. Gooch, Highwood. 634

SEWING—children's clothing or mending, darning etc. Address 440 S. St. Johns ave. 660

HOUSES Furnished and unfurnished. Parties waiting. Mrs. Aldridge, Telephone 2522

For Sale
ABSOLUTELY fresh eggs. Tel. 1071. Highland Park. 658

OLD Grandfathers clock in good condition. Address Mrs. W—box 197. 660

CYPHUS "modle" incubator, 412 egg size. Telephone 1444. 557

BARGAIN, 50 foot lot on the East side, all improvements, very cheap. Telephone 2532, Mrs. Aldridge.

FOR SALE—Eight room cottage on Bloom Street. Cash and time. Tel. 2532. Mrs. ALDRIDGE.

GOOD family seven room house. Centrally located in Highland Park easy terms. Enquire News Letter Office.

FOR SALE—Splendid opportunity, Fifty dollars down and ten dollars a month for 50 and 100 foot lots. For particulars see Mrs. ALDRIDGE. 418, Glencoe avenue or Tel. 2532.

FIRST Class home with modern conveniences, garage or stable, garden. Mrs. Aldridge, Tel. 2532

Miscellaneous

INSURE your property with W. E. Brand.

WE Can Print anything from a Visitors Card at 75 cts. a hundred to a thousand page volume. North Shore News Letter. 16 Laurel ave. Phone 92.

For Rent

FURNISHED Rooms electric lights, bath and etc., two, three and four dollars. Address Mrs. Aldridge Tel. 2532

FOR Rent or Sale two story 7 room house. Enquire News Letter office

Lost and found

POCKET-BOOK—Wednesday evening between Larson's store in Highland Park and Highwood. \$20 reward for return of same to Carlo Carani, P. O. 736, Highland Park. 659

GOLD PIN with pearl settings. Advertiser can have it by describing it to Mr. George A. Mason and paying for this ad.