

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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FOURTH OF JULY QUERIES (?)

More than once the News-Letter has called attention to the importance of cultivating a saner method of spending "Independence Day." Many can well remember how much the day meant to us fifty years ago. It is true times have changed, but have they in all things changed for the better? Then almost the whole community turned out on the "Fourth," met at some central and convenient place, took their dinners or lunches with them and spent the day in listening to orations, music, discussions and the occasional booming of cannon, if perchance a cannon could be obtained, and indulging in sociability. All that is of the past. But have we substituted anything better? Progress is the watchword of the world, not retrogression. Some years ago the writer was urged on several occasions to join in having a club house in Highland Park. He persistently declined, not that there was anything wrong per se in a club or a club house. But he had seen the so-called club work social cleavages, and as a man of very little leisure membership in a club would mean to him more club life and less prayer meeting; others doubtless might find it work differently. But whatever may be the cause, is it not a fact that there is too much class distinction in Highland Park, not only for the best good of the town but for the best good of all the people, to whatever class they may belong? Let us suppose a few "ifs." If twenty-five persons would agree to meet on Independence Day at some convenient place, say from 10-30 a. m. till noon, each bringing some other person with him or her; if a half hour or more should be spent in thoroughly free sociability, — then being called to order, — if someone should speak ten minutes more or less discussing the importance of having a "Saner Fourth of July;" if someone should follow with a talk on the importance of parks in a city; if another should spend a few minutes explaining the method and value of the people's power to recall a public official who proves corrupt in his official capacity; if another ten minutes was spent in discussing the importance of a city like Highland Park having a public hall for public gatherings; if before adjourning a committee of five or more should be appointed to provide a program for the "Fourth of July, 1910;" would it not prove a much more valuable and satisfactory way of spending our Independence Day than the present senseless and dangerous way? Let us hear from others.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS ELECT.

Boston, June 7.—The board of directors of the Mother Church of Christian Science late today elected William P. McKenzie president, Stephen A. Chase of Fall River treasurer and John V. Dittenmore of New York clerk, the latter succeeding William B. Johnson, resigned.

CROWE NAMES BABY "PATTEN."

Admiration for "Wheat King." Seen in Christening at New Fort Sheridan Park. A feature of the opening yesterday of Fort Sheridan Park, under the management of Pat Crowe, was the christening of the 5 weeks' old daughter of Crowe. The child was given the name of Lillian Patten Crowe, the middle name being in honor of James A. Patten. Crowe is a great admirer of the "wheat king." The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. E. L. Eaton of Evanston in connection with the religious services with which the park was opened.

GOOD CITIZEN DEFINED.

Mayor James Logan of Worcester, Massachusetts, in his recent inaugural to the Councils, gives plain expression to his idea of a Good Citizen in part, as follows:

"The great peril of this country is not the active political interest of the foreigner, but the indifference and neglect of the native-born citizen. The danger is not from the man who has been forced from his native land across the sea, but from the indifference of the man who fails to realize his debt of obligation for blessings which have been handed down to him as a heritage, purchased at a fearful cost.

"We must not think that our only danger comes from the ignorant and vicious classes, for if we do, we deceive ourselves. The prominent citizen, the business man in politics, is often one of the toughest propositions under present conditions. He is the man who approaches the appointing power and intercedes to have a notoriously unfit man appointed to office.

"The prominent citizen often is the man who signs the petition to grant a license to this or that man to keep a saloon, so that he can have a tenant for his store, regardless how disreputable a joint the tenant may keep. He signs petitions without number to have this or that thing done, and kicks when the government does just what he asked to have done. But, when petitions were presented to him for his signature he was lacking the courage to say 'No,' and he is the man who is to blame when our representatives in the City Hall or State House do what the petition told them their constituents desired done.

"I submit that it is not fair, or just, or honest, to dodge a plain duty in this way, to ask your servants to do what you do not really think ought to be done, and thus throw the responsibility on other men with the hope that they will have the 'nerve' to stand out in the open and do what you do not dare to do yourself privately."

KIND NOT QUANTITY.

No one can justly speak lightly of the zeal of the American people in the cause of popular education. Have we not amply shown ourselves willing to be taxed to build costly structures, magnanimously equip them, employ well-fitted and high salaried teachers to instruct, that our children may have nothing but the best and plenty of it? But are we not still much taken up with mental processes rather than with moral forces? We are not pessimists; we would not cavil; we do not refer to Highland Park schools particularly, but to educational work in general. Who has not seen many of the most promising products of our schools prove failures in the practical processes of life? Recently we heard an educator, of long experience in both public and private schools, make this remark: "When I am seeking a teacher I almost invariably promptly turn down the applicants who have made high school

astic records. They too generally fail to make men and women of their pupils." The Boston Transcript recently commenting on "Eucken's Philosophy," gives expression to what should be a vital principle in our educational work.

"If there is one aspect of Eucken's philosophy which commends it to the thinking mind in our day, it is the emphasis it lays on life. He does not, indeed, value a philosophical concept solely according to its practical bearing on daily conduct and the present well-being of man. He has faith that a philosophical theory if true in itself, must be conducive to the higher welfare of those who espouse it; and that man can attain to fundamental truths. But they must be made actual in deeds. It is moral actions, not intellectual processes, that solve the problems of life. Freedom, immortality, and God must become vital principals in human character and conduct."

I wish to make a statement purely from a health point of view. That for every death produced by whiskey, there have been one thousand deaths produced by the drinking of impure milk and five thousand deaths from the drinking of contaminated water.—Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, President State Board of Health of Kentucky, in an address before the Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky.

"The Champion of Fair Play" prints the above in conspicuous headlines on the first page of its issue for May 22, 1909. It is a good illustration of the absolute untrustworthiness of whiskey advocates. The fatal results of the drink habit have been carefully watched for years and it is considered a conservative statement that 100,000 in this country annually drop out of the ranks of the living through the effects of the "drink" habit. Now multiply 100,000 by 1,000 according to Dr. Mathews' statement as quoted, by the "Champion," and we have one million dying annually through drinking "impure milk," and multiply 100,000 by 5,000 and we have five millions (one in about 18 or 20 of the whole population) dying annually through drinking "contaminated water." The president of Kentucky's State Board of Health, if correctly reported, must have been joking or talking fool nonsense, and the "Champion" evidently assumes that its readers are very gullible. It is a good illustration of much misinformation peddled by journals not ostensibly in the service of the liquor traffic.

STEPHEN TILROY DRUSE.

An Appreciation by N. D. Pratt.

One afternoon in the summer of 1881 I walked with my son, then not in his teens, from Gage's Lake, where my family was spending the summer, to Druse's Lake, of which we had heard, but which we had not seen. We borrowed a small boat from the accommodating Hobart Estey, and after fishing for awhile, and noticing a man plowing in the field on the west side of the lake, we went ashore to make his acquaintance. This was my first meeting with Stephen Druse, and the acquaintance began that day, when his kind and friendly manner won me, grew into a friendship that strengthened with the years, and continued till the last day of his life, on the afternoon of which, Sunday, April 25th, I heard his voice for the last time as he said, "I am glad you came." Early the following morning he passed away and on Thursday was laid in the family cemetery near the old homestead where he had lived over sixty years.

For nearly thirty years I counted him as a friend whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to know so well and to have as a companion at every opportunity, and every year added to my respect for and my attachment to him. An intimate acquaintance, more intimate I think than that between most brothers, never lessened my regard and admiration for him, but led me to honor him the more. We spent days and days together, generally in the country, sometimes in the city, and under all circumstances and at all times he was the

same true, kindly, courteous gentleman. I felt happier when he was on earth—a friend whom I could see and enjoy—and a feeling of loneliness comes over me wherever I realize, as I do daily, that the places where I knew him and enjoyed his society shall know him no more. He had the Christian spirit, and if the Beatitudes indicate the Christian Character—and they do—he was among those called "Blessed," because of their traits and lives.

I informed Chicago friends of his death, and quote from several letters from different persons received in acknowledgement. "Your letter fills me with grief. Steve Druse dead! Such a good man. What happy days we had there!" "I am extremely sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Druse. He was a mighty nice man; we were all very much attached to him."

I am, indeed, saddened to hear of the death of our friend, Stephen Druse. He was a genuinely good man, always kind and courteous. We will all miss him."

From a letter from Rev. William E. Toll, formerly Rector of Christ church, at Waukegan, and now Arch-Deacon of the Chicago Diocese, whom Mr. Druse liked and honored greatly, I will quote:

"It was thoughtful in you, notifying me as you did, of the entrance of honest, upright, gentle, reverent Stephen Druse into his rest. He was one of God's own, true children, living up to the light and opportunity far beyond many of those with greater opportunity. What a blessed rest and peace his soul, as well as his body, must have found. My interest in him was very real because he himself was so honorable and true. I pray he may evermore rest in ever deepening peace and that the very light of God may perpetually shine upon him."

Vale! Vale! For this life, My dear friend of beloved memory.

LAKE FOREST BANK

Burglars forced an entrance to the First National Bank of Lake Forest early this week, but gained little by their efforts excepting about \$5.00 in postage stamps.

The robbers pried off the bars in the rear of the bank building and were thus able to get into the bank proper with ease as only a light floor barred their further entrance, once they were inside the rear room.

They ransacked all the drawers in the bank but were able to find anything but the postage stamps and revolver of value.

Vault Withstands Efforts.

There are marks on the big vault which showed that the burglars were unable to make much progress getting into that depository, said to be one of the strongest in the country. That they worked on it for some time is evident from the marks shown upon the door. The fact that they did not attempt to blow off the door or make incisions preparatory to doing so, would indicate that they were amateurs rather than expert cracksmen. However, it is possible they were scared away before they were able to accomplish on the vault what they intended doing.

Lights Burning.

The robbery was a daring one for the light was burning in the front window which is left on nights all the time. The curtains were also raised and the interior of the bank was plainly visible to passersby as well as any other night. Accordingly, it seems the thieves were most bold or possibly reckless for the night officers pass the place frequently during the night and how anybody could even ransack the drawers without being detected, is a mystery.

The police have been working on the case but of course have no clue, the only possible chance of locating the burglars being through the revolver. They left nothing to help the officers in their search.

Much Money in Vault.

While the bank officials will not admit what the amount was, it is said there was a big sum in the vault and that possibly the robbers knew of an unusual amount being on hand last night.

The loss to the bank is nominal, including only the stamps, the defacing of the vault door, the revolver and the damage to rear windows.

CHARGE ON VOLIVA

Develops that Independents Have 60 Page Petition Asking Highest Court to Give Decision.

LICHTY CAUSED MANDAMUS.

The mandamus which was issued is returnable in five days and was at the relation of W. H. Lichty through attorneys Claire Edwards and John Pope of this city. The petition for this action was filed with the Supreme court last Friday and was allowed this morning. The notice will probably be received tomorrow.

In the mandamus, all the city officials and election judges of both the Voliva and Independent parties are cited to appear before the supreme court where all the evidence will be presented. Between twenty and thirty men are included in the summons. If the anticipated action is taken the judges will be compelled to sign the tally sheets and poll books and the Voliva council will be compelled to canvas the vote. Then in case a contest is desired the matter can be brought up in the local county court.

The mandamus writ is considered a great victory for the Independents and reflects much credit upon the local attorneys who were instrumental in securing it.

Sensational Charges Made.

In their petition filed with the Supreme Court charges of a highly sensational nature were made. Following are some of the charges made:

- 1. That armed guards are patrolling the city with rifles.
2. That there are two separate city governments including two councils, two police forces, two fire departments, two boards of health.
3. That the city is in a state of anarchy.
4. That blood may be shed any moment.
5. That the insurance companies have refused to issue insurance policies because of the unsettled state of affairs.

6. That there is no remedy here because if a mandamus were to be issued here an appeal would be taken and by the time it had reached the Supreme Court the two years would have elapsed and the action would have to be dropped in a natural way.

This action on the part of the Supreme Court is quite unusual as in an ordinary case the highest tribunal of the state will not consider it until after it has passed through all of the lower courts. Had the court not been convinced by the arguments in the petition, this action would have been necessary.

The men cited in the summons must appear before the court within five days after the summons has been served and it is therefore likely that the case will be heard inside of a week as the summons will probably be served tomorrow.

And still coups are being sprung by the various Zion City factions.

The latest is that attorneys for the Independent party have filed a 60 page petition with the state supreme court asking that the court order the Voliva faction to canvas the election vote and have it decided once and for all who shall hold office there.

The step taken by the Voliva council Monday evening, when the city officials they declare are proper ones, were sworn into office, is said to be just what the Independents desired done.

A question has arisen among the Voliva people as to the jurisdiction of the supreme court on the matter which the Independents have taken to it but the Independents answer thiswise: They say that the Voliva faction would tie matters up by contest appeals and that, under the circumstances, they have the right to take the matter at once to the high court in order to have it settled once and for all and prevent the apparent desired delay which the other crowd would likely put up at each move in the lower courts.

The petition is one of the largest ever filed from Lake county and recites all troubles of the Zion factions in order that the high officials may know all about the troubles which consummated in the election contest, etc.