

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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H. P. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, APR. 9, 1910

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To The Public.

We have received a number of communications asking us to use the columns of the *News-Letter* to advocate the election of one candidate as against another. If the *News-Letter* were a partisan paper, as the election were partisan, or even in a marked degree factional, or a fundamental principle were involved, we should consider it differently. But it does not seem to us quite proper to advocate the election of one candidate in preference to another opposing candidate however much we might personally favor the one instead of the other. Electioneering for a particular candidate, especially in a place the size of Highland Park is more properly a personal work or else done by circulars. To publish matter advocating one candidate would make it necessary to give the other a chance to be heard. Our pages will always be open to public use for any purposes educational, and uplifting, whether political, religious, social or a matter of concern to all the public.

The Rights of Private Owners.

Twenty-two years ago we entered complaint because the City of Highland Park was allowing people to drain their sewage through our property, endangering health and causing a general nuisance. No notice appeared to be taken of the matter and after waiting what seemed a reasonable time, we gave notice that we should commence suit unless the nuisance was abated. There was too much at stake. We were then asked to wait till the city could provide an increased water supply to flush the sewer pipes. This seemed reasonable, and we promised to wait a reasonable time. It was decided to put sewer mains down the principal ravines to the lake. Some, perhaps all, of the citizens owning lands in the ravines granted the permission, we doubt if many of them would have granted the privilege had they known the extent to which the unsightly manholes were going to mar the beauty of our ravines. But that was not the extent of the injury, perhaps not the worst of it. The disturbing of the soil caused a much more rapid erosion of the lands and a washing of the soil to the lake then had taken place before. Very many of the residents living on the ravines have had to erect expensive artificial protection to save their land and preserve the natural beauty of the ravines, which all admit constituted one of the chief attractions of Highland Park. Now we notice that a viaduct has been constructed where the

street enters St. Johns avenue to carry all the water from the Southwest section of the city under St. John's avenue and turn it loose on private property. It is quite evident that it will greatly increase the flow of water down the ravine between Sheridan Road and Ravine avenue, and of course greatly increase the erosion of soil along that ravine, then which there is by nature no more beautiful ravine in the city. Unless the city is willing to continue the viaduct, or at least a cement open run to carry the water to the lake, we question the right to increase the natural flow over the lands of private property owners.

We grant a city must get rid of the water flow; but we do not understand that the city has a right to damage private property, at least without compensation to the property owner.

The Unsightly Mammoth Bill Board.

Our city beautiful appears this spring in the main quite tidy and neat as compared with one year ago. But there are still some eye sores which should be removed. The unsightly mammoth bill board should find no place in a city like Highland Park. There ought to be one or more small, neat bill-boards where city notices could be pasted and such private notices as the city might authorize. These notices should be for "lost," "found," or other similar purposes. All notices of a business nature if advertised at all should be advertised in the legitimate advertising mediums for business. Such boards as mentioned might also be used subject to proper approval for eleemosynary purposes and perhaps to announce religious gatherings.

As it now is, in spite of an ordinance to the contrary it is no uncommon thing to see posters and handbills tacked to trees or any other available object. In the country this may be allowable, but it should not be in the city.

Frequently persons may be seen nailing handbills to trees, not only outside the walks but even going inside and nailing them to trees which had been set out for beautifying lawns. Only the other day a man walked into our front lawn and nailed up a bunch of handbills. They were immediately torn down, but there was the nail, and we had to go and get a claw hammer to take it out.

But even on private property the mammoth billboard within the city should be a thing of the past. There is however a notion that there is no limit to a man's rights on his own property. Not quite so fast, for even on private property there is a limit to what one may or may not do. But the sense of propriety should be sufficient in most cases. By nature Highland Park is capable of being made as beautiful a city as can be found in Illinois. It remains for the people to vie with nature in accomplishing the purpose.

Still Lying About Lincoln

In their "campaign of education" the liquor interests have not hesitated to falsify history. By some means, a copy of The Christian Herald found its way into the hands of a brewing company at New Ulm, Minn. Now, we have no brewing companies on our subscription list, and this particular concern, having no doubt looked carefully through the pages of The Christian Herald, returned

it to us with this endorsement on the cover page: "Cannot use this in our business." We quite understand how any brewing company would come to such a conclusion. There is nothing in the pages of The Christian Herald that would warrant them in concluding that the paper contained anything that could be construed as helpful to the brewing interests. At no time has this journal hesitated to tell the truth about that business, and it will continue to do so. Truth, of course, is the very last thing in the world that the brewers desire to have printed, or which they can "use in their business."

Enclosed within the pages of the paper which was returned to us by this "Minnesota brewing company was a printed leaflet, headed "What Did Lincoln Say? Here Is What He Did Say," and which then proceeds to quote from the well-known address by Lincoln before the Washington Temperance Society, February 22, 1842. We have before us the full text of that address, and the brewers' extract is part of a paragraph in which Mr. Lincoln was reviewing the drinking customs of the past, and had no relation to existing conditions in 1842. Its use in the brewers' circular was a clear case of deliberate perversion. One need only glance at the address to understand how contemptible is the trick employed by the Brewers' Literary Syndicate to make Lincoln appear as an advocate and apologist of drinking, when all his life he was an enemy of the traffic in every form. He preached temperance and practised it; he never used liquor and would not have it in his home. When he was visited by the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination he surprised them by saying: "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual healths in the most healthy beverage God has given to man. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion. It is pure Adam's ale from the spring". And he pledged them in a cup of cold water, his guests following his example.

There is not in all of his writings and speeches a single syllable that can be construed into even a modified approval of the liquor traffic, although the brewers have tried to put lying words into his dead lips to help their cause. John G. Nicolay, his secretary and biographer, who was closer to Lincoln than any other man and who could speak with authority, nailed some of those lies which were set afloat about Lincoln's views on temperance. There is a clear chain of indisputable evidence, accessible to all who want the truth, to prove that Lincoln was a total abstainer all his life.—The Christian Herald.

The Joy Of Living.

"Life is not only for work. It is far one's self and for one's friends. The degree of joy that a man finds in his work is due to two things: The intensity or fullness of his vitality, and the congenial character of the work itself. When one is thoroughly well and vigorous, the mere joy of living, of merely being alive, is very great. At such a time the nature of the work does not matter to a large extent. The sense of having power at your command, and the delight of exerting it, even in coal shovelling or selling goods, is enough. When one is full of life, the mere feeling of fresh water or air on the skin, the taste of the plainest food, the exertion of muscular effort, the keenness of one's

vision, the sight of color in the sky, or the sound of the wind in the waves—it takes nothing beyond these to make one jubilant enthusiastic."—Dr. Luther F. Gulick.

Albany Bribery Trial.

The public sense of political decency has been greatly shocked by the recent exposures in the Albany bribery trial. It has been shown that bribes were taken by members of both political parties impartially, and that during the years from 1902 to 1905, if not later, corruption funds were doing their evil work in the New York State Legislature unhindered. Reputations of the dead and living have been smirched by the disclosures, which emphasize the necessity of greater care in the selection of good men as the people's representative. There should also be some available method promptly expelling a corrupt legislator and filling his place in special election.—Christian Herald.

The Riches Of Alaska.

We are just beginning to learn something about the real riches we have in Alaska. Mr. Steve Birch, a witness before the Senate Committee on territories, testified that the value of the coal deposits controlled by a single syndicate is \$25,000,000; yet the syndicate paid only one hundred of that amount for the property, a striking instance of the way in which we ignorantly squander our finest possessions. The same witness estimated the value of the workable coal deposits in Alaska at \$900,000,000, and United States Senator Beveridge estimated the worth at \$15,000,000,000.—The Christian Herald.

PULPIT EDITORIAL

No. 3.

Citizenship In Highland Park.

What does it mean to you to be a citizen of Highland Park? What are the obligations of a faithful citizenship? It used to be that a man's integrity and faithfulness as a citizen was determined without reference to his personal habits or his moral character, but it is longer so. No man can be for one moment thought of as a faithful citizen who is not pure in his personal life, undefiled in his family relations, and square in his business transactions, and more conducting his business in the interests of the community than in the interests of money. For purpose to-night I am going to assume that every citizen of Highland Park meets the qualifications as to moral character. I have no reason to believe the assumption is warranted, consequently there is the more need of my special attention at this time, when elections are so near, to the obligation of a righteous and faithful citizenship. Faithful citizenship is always intelligent citizenship. There are some things every citizen should know. He should know the physical conditions of the city; the source and nature of water supply; the conditions of the sewerage system; the gas system; the electric lighting system; the conditions of parks and streets, the lanes and alleys and the provisions for the care of the poor, the orphan, the sick, the criminal and the unfortunate. He should know the moral and intellectual condition of the city. He should be acquainted with the physical conditions of the school with their standard of intellectual efficiency and their moral tone. He should know the opportunities for culture offered the community as a whole, especially the young folks just out of school. He should know the character of the places of amusement and recreation and the facilities for intellectual, aesthetic and religious enrichment. He should be able to answer with reasonable accuracy and assurance the following questions. Who is the Mayor? What is his moral and moral record? What are his business relations to-day? Who are

associates? What are his probable temptations to graft? What are the requirements of his oath of office? He must be able to answer this same list of questions in respect to the Chief of Police, the Commissioner of Public Works, and of every Alderman.

What are the legislative conditions of the town as to elections for Mayor, Aldermen, School Trustees, and other officials? When do the elections take place?

What definitely and exactly are the issues at stake in the approaching election? What are the business and moral qualifications of those who offer themselves as public servants? Would you trust the guardianship of your daughter's physical, moral, intellectual, and financial heritage to them upon the simple basis of their word of honor? That is the issue.

Intelligence is not citizenship, but it is the basis of all citizenship worthy of the name. When a man knows, then he can do and do wisely. The faithful citizen must be a doer. He must be aggressive and assert himself, making himself count to the limit of his ability. Here are a few things every citizen should do. He should register. He should vote on every civic issue. He should make sure that men of ability and integrity are candidates for all offices in the gift of the city. He should himself be willing to serve the community. He should keep informed on all matters affecting the city's welfare. He should know and make it possible for every citizen to know, what is done by the city officials and what it is proposed to do, and why? He should bring to the attention of the city officials and the public any need or opportunity for the improvement of the physical, moral, intellectual, or religious conditions of the city, any incompetency, fraud, or misdemeanor on the part of any city official, concerning which he has knowledge; any breach of the law on the part of any resident of the city and any attempt on the part of any official, citizen, or company, to worst the city in any particular. He should take the initiative in advocating and supporting every measure for the betterment of the city that is consistent with sound financial procedure. He should persistently seek, by faithful example, and by judicious and constant effort through the use of every legitimate and possible agency, to bring every member of the community to the highest reach of personal worth and social serviceableness.

In short no man can count himself a faithful citizen of Highland Park, unless he is intelligently and aggressively seeking the improvement of the legislative, physical, intellectual, aesthetic, moral, and religious conditions of the city, and that up to the full measure of his wisdom and ability.

First Baptist Church, Highland Park. E. LE ROY DAKIN, PASTOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK.

NOTICE FOR LETTING CONTRACT

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received for grading, draining, curbing, paving with macadam and otherwise improving of St. Johns Avenue from the northerly line of Lincoln avenue to the southerly line of Sheridan Road in the City of Highland Park, as a whole, in accordance with the ordinance therefor. Said bids will be opened on the Twenty-first day of April A. D. 1910, at the hour of 7:30 p. m. at the office of the Board of Local Improvements of said city in the City Hall of said city.

The specifications for such improvement and blank proposals will be furnished at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of said city in the City Hall.

The contractor will be paid in cash which bonds will draw interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum.

All proposals or bids must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the President of the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Highland Park for a sum not less than ten (10) per centum of the aggregate of the proposal. Said proposals or bids must be delivered to the President of the Board of Local Improvements in open session of said board at the time and place fixed herein for opening the same. No proposal or bid will be considered unless accompanied by a check as herein provided.

The Board of Local Improvements reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it best for the public good.

WILLIAM M. DOOLEY, President of the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Highland Park. Dated, Highland Park, Illinois, April 9, A. D. 1910.

Legal Notices continued on Page 5

REPORT OF HIGHLAND PARK

Located at Highland Park, Illinois, on the 30th day of March, 1910, by the State of Illinois pursuant to Act No. 107, Chapter 10, of the Statutes of 1909.

Loans on Real Estate	.....
Loans on Collateral Security	.....
Other Loans and Discounts	.....
Overdrafts	.....
Investments:	
State, County and Municipal Public Service Corporation	.....
Other Bonds and Securities	.....
Stock of Corporations	.....
Miscellaneous Resources:	
Real estate other than bank	.....
Due from Banks:	
State	.....
National	.....
Cash on Hand:	
Currency	.....
Gold Coin	.....
Silver Coin	.....
Minor Coin	.....
Other Cash Resources:	
Checks and other cash items	.....
Total Resources	.....

Capital Stock Paid In	.....
Surplus Fund	.....
Undivided Profits	.....
Less current interest, expense	.....
Deposits:	
Savings, Subject to Notice	.....
Demand, Subject to Check	.....
Demand Certificates	.....
Certified Checks	.....
Miscellaneous Liabilities:	
Reserved for Taxes and Int	.....
Total Liabilities	.....
STATE OF ILLINOIS,	
County of Lake,	
I, D. A. Holmes, Cash	
swear that the above statement	

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1910.

[SEAL]

ILLINOIS BREVIT

Peoria.—One dead, one seriously injured, and one bruised, is the toll of an accident which occurred last night on the Chicago & North Western big touring car owned by Hoefler, former corner county, crashed into a downtown street, was side and the occupants between the wreckage. Breier, a young woman, was hospitalized a few hours ago. Mayme Landis, a hospital, seriously injured head, as is also Lennie chauffeur, who has a badly injured head. Other who were badly bruised Hoefler, son of former Hoefler; Miss Claudie Jones, Jones and Otto Keefe. They were touring in the downtown city and were returning home when the car ran into the ditch.

Chicago.—Walter M. man for a cement car, was put off a road train at the Englewood of the road by a conductor after, it is alleged, he refused his fare, died at the hospital. The police and the making an investigation. taken to the hospital where from a severe scalp wound