

North Shore News-Letter.

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EDITORIALS

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S SPEECH AT ST. PAUL.

Before the Roosevelt Club at St. Paul on the 11th Gifford Pinchot (pp. 182, 200, 217) made an address in which he gave to the Insurgent movement a broad national and high moral character. Conservation of natural resources, and abolition of plunder by means of tariffs, were the timely concrete questions he discussed under the general moral issue of equal rights, and in both connections he denounced business in politics.

On the subject of conservation of natural resources, here are some of the more significant things Mr. Pinchot is reported in the news dispatches to have said:

The conservation issue is a moral issue, and the heart of it is this: For whose benefit shall our natural resources be conserved—for the benefit of us all, or for the use and profit of the few? This truth is so obvious and the question itself so simple that the attitude toward conservation of any man in public or private life indicates his stand in the fight for public rights.

Efforts to obscure or belittle the issue have only served to make it larger and clearer in the public estimation. The conservation movement cannot be choked by the baseless charge that it will prevent development, or that every man who tells the plain truth is either a muck-raker or a demagogue. It has taken firm hold on our national moral sense, and when an issue does that it has won.

All monopoly rests on the unregulated control of natural resources and natural advantages.

One of Mr. Pinchot's references to the tariff question was equally pointed:

The tariff, under the policy of protection, was originally a means to raise the rate of wages. It has been made a tool to increase the cost of living.

The newspaper reports of Mr. Pinchot's discussion of the present political situation with special reference to conservation and the tariff, contain these excerpts from his speech:

All monopoly rests on the unregulated control of natural resources and natural advantages, and such control by the special interests is impossible without the help of politics. The alliance between business and politics is the most dangerous thing in our political life. It is the snake that we must kill. The special interests must get out of politics, or the American people will put them out of business. There is no third course.

Every man who knows Congress well, knows the names of Senators and members who betray the people they were elected to represent, and knows also the names of the masters whom they obey. A representative of the people who wears the collars of the special interests has touched bottom. He can sink no farther.

The black shadow of party regularity as the supreme test in public affairs has passed away from the public mind. It is a great deliverance. The man in the street no longer asks about a measure or a policy merely whether it is good Republican or good Democratic doctrine. Now he asks whether it is honest and means what it says, whether it will promote the public interest, weaken special privilege, and help to give every man a fair chance.

If it will, it is good, no matter who proposed it. If it will not, it is bad, no matter who defends it. The brand of politics served out to us by the professional politician has long been composed largely of hot meals for the interests and hot air for the people.

The protests against politics for revenue only is as strong in one party as in the other, for the servants of the interests are plentiful in both. In that respect there is little to choose between them. Differences of purpose or belief between political parties today are vastly less than the differences within the parties. The great gulf of division which strikes across our whole people pays little heed to fading party lines, or to any distinction in name only. The vital separation is between the partisans of government by money for profit and the believers in government by men for human welfare.

When political parties come to be badly led, when their leaders lose touch with the people, when their object ceases to be everybody's welfare and becomes somebody's profit, it is time to change the leaders. One of the most significant facts of the time is that the professional politicians appear to be wholly unaware of the great moral change which has come over political thinking in the last decade. They fail to see that political dogmas, the political slogans, and the political methods of the past generation have come at last to judge of politics by the eternal rules of right and wrong.

A new life is stirring among the dry bones of formal platforms and artificial issues. Morality has broken into politics. Political leaders, trust bred and trust fed, find it harder to conceal their actual character. The brass bound collar of privilege has become plain upon their necks for all men to see. They are known for what they are, and their time is short. But when they come to be retired it will be of little use to replace an unfaithful public servant who wears the collar by another public servant with the same collar around his neck. The motto in every pri-

mary—in every election—should be this: No watchdogs of the interests need apply.

The people of the United States demand a new deal and a square deal. They have grasped the fact that the special interests are now in control of public affairs. They have decided once more to take control of their own business. For the last ten years the determination to do so has been swelling like a river. They insist that the special interests shall go out of politics or out of business—one or the other. And the choice will lie with the interests themselves. If they resist, both the interests and the people will suffer. If wisely they accept the inevitable, the adjustable will not be hard. It will do their business no manner of harm to make it conform to the general welfare. But one way or the other conform it must.

The overshadowing question before the American people today is this: Shall the nation govern itself or shall the interests run this country? The one great political demand underlying all others, giving meaning to all others, is this. The special interests must get out of politics. The old style leaders, seeking to switch public attention away from this one absorbing and overwhelming issue, are pitifully ridiculous and out of date. To try to divert the march of an aroused public conscience from this righteous inevitable conflict by means of obsolete political catchwords is like trying to dam the Mississippi with dead leaves.

To drive the special interests out of politics is a vast undertaking, for in politics lies their strength. If they resist, as doubtless they will, it will call for nerve, endurance, and sacrifice on the part of the people. It will be no child's play, for the power of privilege is great. But the power of our people is still greater, and their steadfastness is equal to the need. The task is a tremendous one, both in the demands it will make and the rewards it will bring. It must be undertaken, soberly, carried out firmly and justly, and relentlessly followed to the very end.

To these ends, many unfaithful public servants must be retired, much wise legislation must be framed and passed, and the struggle will be bitter and long. But it will be well worth all it will cost, for self-government is at stake.

This nation has decided to do away with government by money for profit and return to the government our forefathers died for and gave to us—government by men for human welfare and human progress.

Shall a Foreigner Who is Habitually Drunk Be Naturalized?

It seems about time that some restrictions should be drawn on the heretofore laxness in regard to naturalization methods. No matter how worthless and unfit a foreigner may be to exercise the rights of citizenship, the politicians can "rush him through."

The Champion of Fair Play is of course very much grieved because the courts object to naturalize foreigners who are habitually soaked with whiskey. It would be a good thing if some method could be adopted for denaturalizing the native born when found habitually drunk.

We clip the following from Champion of Fair Play.

TEN DRINKS A DAY IS A BAR TO CITIZENSHIP. Not all the fools are dead yet, and Uncle Sam has just a few on his pay roll, but he manages to put them on the least important work. The new naturalization law seems to be a good avenue for all the fool lawyers in the employ of Uncle Sam. Only recently a colored lawyer of St. Louis was appointed as an assistant United States attorney, and he raised the point that a saloonkeeper who kept his saloon open on Sunday in conformity with the rules and regulations of the city

in which he lived and held high reputation for honesty and integrity, was not entitled to citizenship. The judge ruled otherwise, but the Supreme Court of Illinois, where it was not defended, and that wise tribunal decided that it was a heinous crime of a citizen of the United States, and hence citizens' papers should not be granted. Other United States judges do not approve of this. But even a more foolhardy objection has been raised to citizenship, and that is that a man who takes ten drinks a day cannot secure citizen's papers. The Superior, Wis., Telegram of May 24 quotes the following:

Because he testified that he was a regular consumer of ten whisky drinks per 24 hours a saloonkeeper was objected to by Naturalization Officer R. K. Doe at the Court as a witness and the application of the petitioner held over.

WHITE SLAVERY.

Never in the history of the human race has there been such a universal warfare against immortality, vice and crime as there is now. In every part of the globe, among all nations and classes civilized, semicivilized and even barbarous there seems to be a reaching up to purer and better realms. At the same time it is hard to think of a more heartless and despicable crime than the so-called white slavery. Strange to say women so often spoken of as the softer sex seem the more hardened and cruel. If there be any crime for which woman should be punished more severely than men it is the crime we have mentioned for on their sex fall the bitterest consequences.

Is it any wonder that our faith in humanity falters? But even here we are not without good grounds to hope for better things and that in the near future.

The combination determined to drive the evil from the face of the earth is fast including at least all civilized nations on the earth. Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, United States, Canada, Australia, Guiana, Ceylon, Gambia, Gold Coast, Malta, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad, and I know not how many others are combined to exterminate the curse. Each government has a special officer to look after the matter and the different governments exchange the information obtained by these officials.

Every man and woman in the United States should feel a personal responsibility to help in the work of extermination till not a vestige of it remains.

IS IT "I" OR "WE"?

How the so-called "self-made" man often swells himself up like a pouter pigeon when he tells of how he made his way in the world. He will start at the beginning of his career and tell of the lack of opportunities he had to face, how he got his education without schooling, how he earned a place in the forest or pioneered on the wild prairies and awaited until a cowardly populace came up to his vantage ground.

All honor to the pioneer! But wait, he is not as big as he looks or as great as he would have you believe. In almost all cases there was a wife who suffered hardships with him, who pioneered as truly as he did, who more surely than he made a home in the desert or the forest.

What man has done alone is of little consequence, whether it is making new settlements and new history or building permanently on the old ground. It has always been the courageous backing of the wife that put nerve into man's backbone and enabled him to become a hero. It has been the home made by woman that enabled man to work such wonders in the formation of a new country, or the less heroic development of a more settled locality.

It has been the love for some

girl that has made the young man dare face and overcome great obstacles. It has been that same silent force that has made the husband calm and settled where he otherwise would not stay long. It has been the gentle influence of home that has schooled the unschooled, that has made possible his advancement to places of honor and trust by his fellowmen.

Self made men! Bah! They are as scarce as hen's teeth. Back of all their prosperity and position is a wife and mother—the real force that raised them from obscurity.

MANITOBA LABOR PARTY

In anticipation of approaching elections a Labor Party has been organized in Manitoba upon a platform which, in addition to numerous specific demands affecting organized labor, sets out the following general demands:

The industrial and political organization of the working class.

The abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

The raising of the age of child to 16 years.

The abolition of the power to issue injunctions against organized labor by immediate legislation.

Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, with the right of recall.

Proportional representation and abolition of municipal wards.

The abolition of the Dominion Senate.

The transformation, as possible, of the system of production for profit, to production for use.

The collective ownership of all industries in which competition has virtually ceased to exist, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water works, lighting, etc.

The conservation of the public domain by stopping the alienation of mines, quarries, oil wells, forests, water power, and other natural resources into private property.

The municipalization of hospitals to be operated on a free basis and managed responsible to the people, together with all necessary institutions which at present are operated as charities.

The extension of the municipal franchise to all adults of 21 years of age and over; full political rights and privileges for women on the same terms as granted to men.

The freedom of press, speech and peaceable assembly.

State pensions for all persons over fifty years of age, and adequate provision for all widows and disabled workers.

Tax reform by the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the raising of all public revenues by the taxation of land values.—The Public.

Proper Training of City Children.

A certain Chicago man recently expressed the opinion that the five-cent theater has a stronger tendency to absorb the minds of the school children than any other recreation inasmuch as the city is flooded with these cheap shows and children frequent them oftener than any other place of amusement. This man father of several children, yet he acknowledges that it is impossible for him to keep them off the streets in the evening.

When a father or mother realizes that he or she has control over the children under 20 years of age, he or she should examine himself or herself for the reason and not blame the children or the five-cent show.

Whose fault is it that children attend the cheap show or run the streets at night?

I believe it is advisable for parents to take their children to unquestionable places of amusement occasionally, but it is absolutely foolish to allow them to go as often as they desire, for children have no judgment in such matters.

Parents should contrive in every way possible to make the home life pleasant and attractive to children, so that they will enjoy being at home instead of on the streets.

It is not necessary to be cranks in the matter of discipline. Children can be allowed a great many privileges which will not bring harm to them, but parents should make it a point at all times to know just where their children are.

BE IT ORDA... LAND I... Section 1. T... said city on Tu... the voters of su... by this City Co... bonds in the an... in and for said... amount of ten... public parks in... in the amount o... said city; respec... Section 2. T... tively declare... and for the fire... Green Bay Ro... of H. M. Prior... be at the store... place in and for... and Second Str... Section 3. T... appointed and... First Ward—... Rogan T. H. D... Second Ward... Howard Mower... Third Ward—... L. G. Yeo, Cha... Fourth Ward... Inman, Edward... Section 4. T... and be closed a... Section 5. T... directed to cau... Letter, a weekly... twenty days pri... in after set out... said election, an... voting places in... said election. Section 6. T... follows. NOT... Notice is here... election will be... the purpose of... eral ordinances An Ordina... BE IT ORDA... That there be... thirty six thousa... for said city, an... 1910, bear inter... able semi-annua... cluded, of one th... thousand dollar... thousand dollar... three thousand d... 1921, three thou... 1, 1923, four th... June 1, 1925; th... lected upon the... tax for each of... on said bonds... of at maturity;... city at a special... 28th day of Jun... Passed, M... Approved... Attest (Seal) JOHN FIN... An Ordina... BE IT ORDA... That there be... ten thousand d... for public parks... such bonds shall... one-half (1/2) p... (1) to ten (10)... mature one tho... (\$1000) on June... that there shall... the taxable pro... of the years 191... bonds as it fall... maturity; and t... special election... day of June, 19... Passed, M... Approved... Attest (Seal) JOHN FIN... An Ordina... BE IT ORDA... LAND P... land Park the s... sewer system i... dated June 1, 19... annum, payable... included, of one... mber, one thou... June 1, of each... and there is her... in the City of... to 1921, both in... and also to pay... dinance be su... said city for th... Passed, M... Approved... Attest: (Seal) The four se... districts or pre... nated places of... First Ward... Second ward... Third ward... Fourth ward... The polls of... will continue o...