

North Shore News-Letter.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS.

H. P. DAVIDSON, Prop.

HIGHLAND PARK, NO. 92

Entered at the Post Office Highland Park as 2nd Class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 A YEAR, 5c PER COPY.

SATURDAY, JULY 30 1910

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

EDITORIALS

OUR STREETS.

The management of our streets and highways has become a deep and intricate problem. At best it is a costly problem but must not be ignored on that account. How best to improve streets; and how best to keep them in good condition after being improved, are serious questions.

Fortunately "well to do" and generous hearted Uncle Sam has come to the rescue, and is doing along the line of experiments what private citizens or even municipalities cannot do or at any rate cannot do as satisfactorily.

The following experiment conducted by Logan Waller Page and published by the Office of Public Roads, is a good illustration of what is being done by the government to aid the people in solving the street problem.

Formerly, and not so very long ago, the question was how to build a good and economical road-bed.

Now a far more serious question is the sanitary condition of streets. To appreciate the importance of this phase of the question, one has but to watch from day to day the amount and character of the daily sweepings of the streets of Highland Park within one block of the intersection of Central avenue and St. John's avenue. Then when we remember that previous to the adoption of the plan of constantly sweeping the streets around the center of the city. All this, filthy and unsanitary accumulation was constantly being whirled into the air by the winds and the autos, we can realize the seriousness of the question of keeping the streets clean after they have been improved.

EXPERIMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C. (1909).

In this experiment a concentrated waste sulphite liquor preparation was employed in the surface treatment of a macadam driveway for the purpose of determining its road-binding and dust-laying properties. The road selected for treatment is located in the Agricultural Department grounds, Washington, D. C., and connects Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. It is built of trap rock with a soft limestone binder and, although subjected to only a moderate amount of light traffic, becomes quite dusty in dry weather.

The preparation was furnished free of charge by the manufacturers in 60-gallon barrels. It proved to be a dense sticky liquid, miscible with water, and having a specific gravity of from 1.267 to 1.270 at 25° C. Its binding value is dependent upon the presence of so-called calcium-magnesium-ligno-sulphonate, which is produced in the manufacture of wood-pulp according to the sulphite process.

Application was made by means of an ordinary 300-gallon sprinkling cart, and a mixture of equal parts of the preparation and water

employed. The roadway was sprinkled three times with this mixture at the rate of 0.54 gallon per square yard. The preparation itself was, therefore, applied at the rate of 0.27 gallon per square yard. The section treated was 615 feet in length and 16 feet in width, giving a total of 1,093 square yards. The mixture was fairly well absorbed by the road, but a small amount was lost by drainage to the gutters. This application was made on March 17. Until the middle of May the results obtained from this treatment were quite satisfactory; the dust was successfully laid and the road surface well bound. Rains seemed to wash out the material much less than might have been expected. About May 15 the roads showed signs of becoming dusty and was watered for a number of times. On June 1 another treatment with the sulphite liquor preparation in a 20 per cent dilution was given for a width of 12 feet in the center of the road. This application was made at the rate of 0.366 gallon of solution or 0.073 gallon of the preparation per square yard, and 820 square yards were thus covered. The cost of this experiment, together with experiments 2, 3, 4, and 5, are given on pages 3-4. While no charge was made for this material, it is figured at a minimum cost of 12 cents per gallon, delivered at the road.

THE NEED OF MUNICIPAL IDEALS.

Life has always had its ideals. The influence of ideals on civilization and the uplift of the world will never be fully measured. From the ideals of individuals spring the ideals of a community and a race. Down through the centuries, in spite of all the passion for wealth and power to which humanity has been subjected, we find the saving grace of ideals ever turning back the beating waves of the world's temptation.

The human element is one of the finest things about a city. It gives to the city its fascination, its inspiration, and its hope. An individual never amounts to much until he realizes what ideals mean and sets before himself a standard for action to be followed in season and out of season. If his standard is high he may never quite come up to it. He will live to learn that "human hands may approach, but never reach perfection." But for all this he will travel the better way and the world will be a little better because of his life.

These inspiring words come not from a civic league or citizens' association, but from the Bulletin of the Mercantile Club, Kansas City, Kans., a vigorous and aggressive business organization that is devoting a larger and larger share of its attention to municipal questions and through its affiliation with the National Municipal League is co-operating to raise the standard of municipal life throughout the country.

LOOK TO YOUR MARCHING ORDERS.

Four hundred and ninety five

public schools addressed during the year: 11004 pledged names returned 6473 letters and communications sent out, 72000 copies of the "Temperance cause" and 986,295 pages (tract size) published, and 4,179 contributors to the work! Such was the grand work accomplished during 1909 by the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, of which the Hon. John D. Lang is president.

And still the deadly drink traffic goes on. Say, more still in no small part of the country it is legalized by a licence system. Therefore what wonder that it, like the fabled shining serpents which coiled around Laocoon and his two sons crushing them to a horrible death, continues to do its deadly, damning work in spite of all the effort on the part of the opponents of the traffic. If any one thinks we use too strong language we refer him or her to 1 Cor. c. 10 where we are told that no drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God, or, turn to Nahm I: 10 where we read "While, they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry."

Still there is no occasion to be disheartened. We must not forget that the drinking custom has been going on for centuries educating people old and young, and even church members into the habit of using intoxicants more or less freely. What wonder then that intelligent cultured are found even in Highland Park who insist that whiskey is "a good thing to take if used in moderation never injures anybody. There is a large element who sincerely believe that moderate use of alcoholic is not only right but beneficial when taken moderately. Though not themselves, drunkards, these well meaning people are obstacles in the way of saving the slaves to the drink habit.

The first temperance society formed in this country to the best of our knowledge had in the pledge that "no person should drink more than two glasses of whiskey a day." Cider until quite recently was considered perfectly harmless, no matter how "hard it had become." They did not know, most people do not seemingly, know now, that hard cider contains 7 or 8 per cent, of alcohol while genuine whiskey contains only about 54 per cent. Besides this fact it is not generally known that the alcohol of cider is the worst kind.

It usually takes much longer for man to get well than it did for him to get sick. No, friends, there is no occasion to be discouraged. The fact that those engaged in the saloon business are getting furious and abusive, is convincing reason why we should patiently and kindly smile and keep sewing.

We have but to look to our marching orders. "Go ye into the vineyard and whatsoever is right so long as we faithfully obey the commands we are not responsible for results.

A CONSTITUTION SUGGESTED FOR ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

BY N. M. TAYLOR, OF THE INDIANAPOLIS BAR.

A constitution has been defined as being "The body of fundamental laws as contained in written documents, or established by prescriptive usage, which constitute the form of government for a nation, state, community, association, or society." This definition applies more especially to the so-called constitutions of England and other European nations. These "written documents" may be of

diverse origin—widely separate dates. Thus, the Magna Charta (1215), the Bill of Rights (1689), the Petition of Rights (1627), the Act of Settlement (1700) and the Habeas Corpus Act (1679) are parts of the English constitution. Strictly speaking these laws which are said to be a part of the constitutions of these older nations are not parts of a constitution, but they are simply great laws that mark the progress of the people in their struggle for civil liberty, and that are therefore held sacred by the people. These countries do not have any constitution as we understand the term, and no law is ever held to be unconstitutional by their courts. The forms of government—the legislative, executive, and judicial—grew up gradually, and are established by custom and long usage rather than by constitutional enactment as in this country.

The constitution of the United States is one of the oldest and most famous of the all written constitutions of the world. In its form and scope it is an entirely new president, and our state constitutions have been modeled after it. The definition of the American constitution is quite different from that of the constitution of the older nations. These older constitutions are creatures of slow growth and gradual accretion, while the American constitution is a sudden birth, springing with a single bound from the minds of a free people. The American constitution has been aptly defined as "A written instrument by which the fundamental powers of the government are established, limited, and defined, and by which those powers are distributed among several departments, for their safe and useful exercise for the benefit of the body politic." The American constitution establishes the form of government by giving the outlines or framework of the proposed government. In addition to this, many of our state constitutions contain much legislation of a general nature on such subjects as schools, taxation, corporations, general declaration of private rights, etc., but these are foreign to the scientific idea of a constitution, and they should not be tolerated in a modern constitution. There is plenty of time to enact comprehensive and detailed legislation on these subjects after the government has been established by the adoption of a constitution conforming to the above definition of a modern American constitution. The territories of Arizona and New Mexico are about to prepare new state constitutions for submission to Congress, and it is proposed to submit to them a model constitution and one that embodies the Initiative and Referendum form of legislation, and it is suggested that many of our older states might profit by abolishing their present long and verbose constitutions and adopting new ones in conformity with the principles above outlined.

A territory can only be admitted into the Union by an act of Congress, and this act of Congress always requires that the citizens of the proposed new state shall hold a constitutional convention and formulate a constitution for the new state, and submit the same to Congress and the President for approval before the new state is finally admitted; but Congress does not dictate before hand as to the kind of a constitution that shall be adopted. It has never rejected any state constitution, and probably it never will, so long as the proposed constitution gives to the state a republican form of government, as is required by the federal constitution, altho there was much criticism of the constitution of Oklahoma, for the reason that it contained so much legislation that should have been left for the legislature. A constitution should be a political document, outlining the form of government, rather than a statute or a legal treatise.

We quote the above from "Equity Series", edited and published by C. F. Taylor, M. D., Philadelphia. We may not entirely agree with all the principles set forth in Equity; but it is inexpensive and full of food for the thinking and progressive American citizen. It is published quarterly at 50 cents per year.

THE NORTH SHORE.

Stretching for fifteen miles along the Lake Michigan shore from Winnetka to Lake Bluff is a most beautiful strip of land popularly called the "North Shore." It consists of an abrupt bluff from ten to about one hundred and twenty feet in height above the lake, cut with zig-zag ravines largely covered with trees, many of them venerable with age, and the whole averaging about a mile or more in width. Back of this bluff is an indefinite stretch of land usually called the slough; low flat prairie and some parts of it still covered with water except in dry seasons. Unpromising as it now seems it too will be made to lend attractions to the bluff between it and grand old Lake Michigan.

Approximately 15,000 or 18,000 people reside on this picturesque strip of land between Winnetka and Lake Bluff, and the number is fast increasing. These settlers are almost entirely made up of intelligent, cultured and prosperous people. With no intent to belittle any other suburb of Chicago, we do not hesitate to say that the North Shore by far surpasses all other localities as a resident district.

These eight centers of population, Winnetka, Hubbard's Woods, Glencoe, Ravinia, Highland Park, Highwood, Lake Forest, and Lake Bluff, all have a common interest. The territory is bounded on one side by the Lake and on the other by the slough. It is traversed by the C. & N. W. Ry., and the C. & M. Trolley. Throughout this district the saloon is an outlaw. Churches abound. The public schools are among the best, while Lake Forest University, Ferry Hall (a ladies' school), Lake Forest Academy for boys and the Northwestern Military Academy are unsurpassed as private institutions.

There are four newspapers, located respectively at Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highland Park and Glencoe. If these four could be merged into one, and that one made in every respect first class, until our population is materially increased, it should be backed up with more capital than any one of the four can or is willing to invest.

It should represent Religion (not sectarianism), Education (both public and private schools), politics (but not partisan), philanthropy, in a word all that goes to make up broad, pure, wholesome, intelligent citizenship. What say the readers of the North Shore News Letter.

Real Estate Transfers

VERIFIED BY Lake County Title and Trust Company Abstracts of Title. Title Guaranteed.

MARONIC TEMPLE BUILDING WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

Louis J. Gurnee, Sec'y.

July 18, 1910.

Alexander Robertson and wife to John Gourley part of lots 10 and 11, blk 1, Highland Park. W D \$5.00

July 19, 1910.

Frederick N. Steele and wife to Wm. Millard W. ly 8 ft of easterly 108 ft, lot 1 blk 65, Highland Park. W D \$1.00

Dennis Driscoll (Wdr) to Daniel A. Driscoll lots 2 and 3, Dennis Driscoll's Re-Subdn. Highland Park.

The best subscribers a newspaper has are those who have their subscription paid up. This is not only from a pecuniary standpoint, but because the paid-up subscriber is much more likely to speak a good word for the paper, while the delinquent is more likely to find fault.

SPECIAL

Notice is here interested that the City of Highland and State of Illinois a certain lateral together with values and street and laid land Avenue and City of Highland and State of Illinois the making of special assessment improvement bonds same being on City Clerk of said County. C an assessment of ment according to ment thereof have turned to said them will be by day of August thereafter as the will permit. Said assessment installments, with five (5) per cent installments from of first voucher, file objections in day and may make their defere Officer appointment Dated at Highland A. D. 1910

NOTICE OF

Bids will be en Commission of the City of Highland in said on 2nd, 1910 for labor, tools, for the completion of a concrete purification present outlie known as Se City of Highland with the plan pared therefor office of said Works The contract paid in cash. All proposals accompanied by to the order of sioner of Public less than ten the aggregate Said proposals to said Works at the receiving the The Commission reserves the bids should be public good.

NOTICE OF

Bids will be Commission of the City of Highland in said city, for labor tools and complete removal over the ravine and St. Johns and Mor the filling and said locations and specifications now on file in sioner of Public The contract