

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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NEW PUBLISHING INTEREST AT HIGHLAND PARK

From the Press of the North Shore NEWS-LETTER we this week print the fifth number of the Winona Magazine. This magazine is one of the most remarkable that has yet appeared as a help to students of the Sunday School les-

sons and for general religious reading. The marvel of it is that while it is up to the standard of the best its price is within the reach of any Sunday school teacher or pupil, or it serves as a valuable home study.

For twelve monthly issues this magazine is supplied to subscribers at the low price of twenty-five cents. Each number contains a whole month's studies in the International Sunday School lessons by the Rev. Alexander Patterson, D. D., besides a number of highly instructive articles of a general character. There is so much to be said about it that the best thing we can do is to say that any one may have a sample copy for the asking at our office, where also subscriptions may be left for one year 25 cents.

THE COMING FOURTH OF JULY.

It is high time that the National holiday should be redeemed from its wild, harum-scarum, reckless form of celebration. The day is deserving of greater honor than we put upon it when we simply allow our boys to go blindly at explosives and rockets while we look on and then lament the consequences.

Nor is it of any value to wait until the date is almost here before we plan for a better National birthday celebration. We suggest that the local representatives of the G. A. R. get together at once and invite the co-operation of certain other citizens so as to plan an ideal "Fourth." Let the plans include a large gathering of soldiers and citizens in some suitable place, an old time platform celebration which may arouse us to patriotic fervor. Let us invite the boys and girls of our schools to participate and after a suitable morning rally, turn the afternoon into an occasion and opportunity for sports. Then when the evening comes, let there be a demonstration of music and fire works which shall fitly crown the day and remove all excuse for indiscriminate fire works and use of fire arms. By such means there may

be a valuable lesson in the National holiday and the desire to suppress the general use of powder will meet with general sympathy and co-operation.

In another column we give a brief report of Dr. MacDowell's lecture in Cuba. It is a reflection on the enterprise and the judgment of the North Shore people that efforts made to bring to us really high grade entertainments have not been duly appreciated.

Ravinia Park Theatre might have been in the hands of men who would cater to the lowest and trashiest kinds of shows and sometimes when their better plans are not appreciated the present promoters must feel compelled to do so.

When a series of lectures with fine pictures such as those of Dr. MacDowell's are here, the public should take a real live interest in them. Our wealthier citizens might encourage such

placing them at the free disposal of our teachers at the Grammar and High schools.

The public ought to show its appreciation of the Mayors notice which we published last week of a provision of a Patrol Box at the south east corner of Central and St. Johns' avenues. This appreciation will be shown quite as much by protecting it from needless or careless use as by using it in actual time of need. It is placed there in order that the police may be reached at times when they are on their beats, especially at night.

Our Outlook

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA

If Secretary Taft's advice be followed Cuba will be released from American troops in little more than a year from now and the conduct of its affairs will be left to home rule. Secretary Taft speaks highly of the efficiency of Governor Magoon's work as administrator. In recommending that the forces be withdrawn Mr. Taft says: "This is in compliance with our promise when we assumed temporary control of Cuba, and it seems to me that we ought to allow nothing to interfere with carrying out that promise."

THE WALSH VERDICT.

There is a general feeling of surprise at the verdict of the jury against Mr. Walsh. The case is full of interest from many points of view. In the first place the demand for justice is mingled with a strong feeling of sympathy. The average person, while calling for conviction, almost wished with Juror Palmer that the jury would say Walsh guilty. Here is an old man who has spent a long life in a successful battle, starting from a humble news-stand he reaches the very highest, and perhaps the most commanding position in the financial circles of Chicago and the West. And now, at 70, when he ought to have retired with honor, he stands convicted of a misuse of entrusted funds with penalties attached that will condemn him to death in a penitentiary.

On the other hand Mr. Walsh has been a most unbending and merciless prosecutor of others who have been less offenders than himself in similar transactions. There was something

singularly eventful and almost tragic in the fact that the door opened outwards which had so long shut in Dryer on that same day that Walsh's banks closed and the prison door stood ajar to receive him.

Another feature of the case is its illustration of the power which money has to delay Justice and sometimes to defeat it. Had Walsh been, say, only one of his clerks or a cashier who had misappropriated a thousand dollars, he would have been hurried to the penitentiary by Express speed. It is now more than two years since the Walsh banks closed and even now he is to have a hearing for a new trial. It is notable that it took more than a year to reach an indictment and it is a coincidence that it took exactly another year to reach a verdict. The indictment was returned on January 18th, 1907 and the conviction on January 18th, 1908.

One other expression of interest centers on the plea of "intent." One wonders that a man of Walsh's kind could enter a plea through his law-

yer and therefore no case against him. Of all men in the world Walsh would have been one of the foremost to scorn such a plea on behalf of any of the men whom he in his rigorous prosecutions of the past have sent to the penitentiary for misuse of trust funds.

THE EFFECT OF THE VERDICT.

Commenting upon the verdict of the jurors in the Walsh case, Assistant District Attorney Dobyneus remarked that it "demonstrates that nobody is too great or too privileged to escape the law and the consequences of his acts. It shows that all offenders are on an equality in the United States court. Neither myself nor any of the counsel for the government has any animosity in the conduct of the case. There was no feeling of hostility against Mr. Walsh. The principle shown by his acts and not the man himself was what the case was weighed against. I believe that it will have a far-reaching effect in these days of high finance, when men are everywhere using trust funds for their own benefit, and point out to them that the use of others' money for their own purposes will bring them under the hand of the law. The fact that justice has come down upon a man so clearly guilty as Mr. Walsh was shown to be, will tone up the morals of those handlers of trust funds who seek to evade the law."

Judge Anderson, in his charge to the jury, gave a very full and clear presentation of the elements of "intent" as it affects the question of law, and concluded with this pertinent statement:—

"The law presumes that every man intends the natural, legitimate and necessary consequences of his acts. Wrongful acts, knowingly or intentionally committed, can neither be justified nor excused on the ground of innocent intent. The color of the act determines the complexion of the intent. The intent to injure or defraud may be presumed when the unlawful act which results in loss or injury is proved to have been knowingly committed."

That "the color of the act determines the complexion of the intent" is as clear a statement as can be put into one short sentence. Injury or loss may fall upon persons through error or accident or through actions which are themselves not intended but when an able financier deliberately uses vast sums of public money for his own purposes and accompanies

such acts with all sorts of subterfuges to cover up his deeds, the complexion of the intent is quite clear.

THE PUBLIC AND THE THAW TRIAL.

There is a very general feeling of jealous protest against all attempts to exclude the public from a Court room. Law proceedings which are conducted in the absence of the press are liable to abuses which could not exist in the light of publicity.

And yet there are cases which fully justify the closed Court. Nothing that has been given to the public for many years has been so fruitful of sensational and vicious uses as the evidence given in open court at the first Thaw trial. It is therefore with a profound "Amen" that we respond to Judge Dowling's remark on Mr. Jerome's request to exclude the public and the press during Mrs. Harry Thaw's evidence. Justice Dowling said: that such a request "would have come with greater force at the first hearing of the case."

A GOVERNMENT NEWS-PAPER.

No nation in the world has such a variety or such a number of newspapers as the United States. Every interest has its press organ and every shade of political or religious thought its advocate.

And yet the greatest of all its interests has no official press. The government of France has its organs. Russia controls the press. England has its London Times which is practically a government organ, but the United States government has no direct responsible press spokesman.

There may be some subtle reason why the government ought not to enter the business of a newspaper publisher. But the question might be worth considering whether it would not be a great advantage if the country could be possessed of an actual official or inspired daily record and spokesman, through which errors could be corrected, official business announced and public affairs advertised.

The government issues many official circulars and papers which are never circulated—or at least do not reach the public—and these could be published in its paper. The speeches of President and Congressmen could find a fitting organ. And if it were not politic for the government to conduct and publish its own paper there could easily be found competent and responsible men who would furnish a suitable paper under government patronage, like the Times of London.

The electrical show at the Coliseum is by long odds the greatest display of illumination and electrical effects that has been given to the public. This is the last day of its show. If you have not seen it take your Saturday afternoon or evening for it.

PUBLIC NOTICE:—Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Craftsman's Guild Kitchen held on January 3rd, 1908, the capital stock of said corporation was increased from Two Thousand Five Hundred (\$2500.00) Dollars to Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars, and certificates of such increase have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, and the Recorder of Deeds of the County of Lake, Illinois.

B. C. TAYLOR, President.
A. R. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 456

Nature's Wise Provision.
It is a beautiful necessity of our nature to love something.—Jerrold.