

the State's Attorney that the hearing be continued for a week in order that the paper might secure evidence against the men higher up, asserting that if the names of the witnesses from whom the information had been directly obtained, should be given out, it would be impossible to secure evidence against the persons charged. But delay was refused and the editor and the reporters were compelled immediately to testify under threats of contempt charges. Witnesses brought before the grand jury, under these circumstances, denied knowledge of grafting. One witness refused to tell anything unless he could impart his information in private to Mr. Wayman, because he declared he was afraid he might be waylaid and slugged some dark night, if there were any leak of what he might disclose. The prosecutor dismissed him. The Socialist thus explains their situation in regard to witnesses:

When the names of witnesses were demanded, the giving of which was the most certain way in which to protect those who were being investigated, the members of the staff who had been called upon refused to surrender these names.

They were willing to give them to the State's Attorney privately, willing to trust him to that extent, but when the grand jury room was constantly accessible to the police, and when the very persons to be investigated involved the police force, it was recognized that to surrender these names would be but to put an end to any genuine investigation.

The history of every great graft exposure in this country has proven the truth of this position. The only way in which Wayman could have proven himself sincere in his prosecution of the graft ring was to accept the help tendered by the Daily Socialist, make use of its witnesses to support the investigators, and do this secretly.

When State's Attorney Wayman refused to consult with the Daily Socialist and forced its staff before Judge Scanlan with a grand-stand play, he was exposing his own insincerity.

Finally, after a judicial order threatening imprisonment had been issued, a name asked for was given. Before it was given the State's Attorney called attention to the secrecy of the jury room, and doubly emphasized that secrecy, and especially pledging it in this case.

Within an hour a reporter for a morning paper called at the Daily Socialist office with a portion of the name of the witness in his possession.

When asked why he thought any witness of that name was to appear, he answered: "The name was given out from the State's Attorney's office."

The one thing needed to frustrate any genuine investigation was the betrayal of the secrets of the jury room.

They were betrayed.

We know that they were not told by any employe of the Daily Socialist.

Whoever gave out that information was doing his best to protect the gang of criminals that the Daily Socialist has been exposing.

The grand jury on the 2d voted "no bill" in the

investigation, and in its closing report on the 3rd completely exonerated the Administration from the charges of the Daily Socialist.

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#### Plans for a Magnificent Chicago.

After nearly three years' work, aided by the best experts, the "city plans" committee of the Chicago Commercial Club has given to the public a scheme whereby, to quote the Tribune, "the city may be transformed in due course of time from a conglomerate urban mass into an esthetically ideal, symmetrically perfect, commercially economical metropolis." The plans are contained in a volume of more than 150 pages, profusely illustrated by colored reproductions of the paintings of Jules Guerin, Fernand Janin, and other artists who have pictorialized the ideas of the architects of the "Greater Chicago," and by photographs of the beauty spots of other cities. The original paintings, drawings, and photographs from which these illustrations have been made are to be on public view in the Art Institute, opening on the 12th. The plans include the following features according to the Inter Ocean's summaries:

The improvement of the Lake front and creation of a great harbor as recreation centers.

The construction of four outer boulevard circuits connecting cities equidistant from Chicago, with radial arteries entering city and converging at Halsted and West Congress streets.

The improvement of the present parkway circuits and the acquisition of an outer park system.

Two great terminal stations, past which shall go car lines to all parts of Chicago, and the centralization of freight lines, connecting with docks on Lake front and the connection of the harbors in the Chicago and Calumet rivers.

Systematic arrangement of streets and avenues to facilitate movement between residence and business districts.

The development of civic and intellectual centers so related as to give coherence and unity to the city.

Great boulevard 246 feet wide along Michigan avenue as base from which other boulevards shall run west at mile intervals, starting at Congress street. Same system for North Side. Halsted street, greatly widened, to be main traffic artery.

Location of civic center at Halsted and West Congress streets. Spacious court surrounded by city, county and federal buildings.

Location of intellectual center in Grant Park. Art Institute, Crerar library and Field Museum as nucleus.

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The city papers report favorably upon the beauty and desirability of the scheme, but, the Tribune insists that the poverty of the city must prevent the realization of its main features during the life of this generation. The Commercial Club, however, makes the following points as to the prac-

ticability of the plan—again quoting the Inter Ocean's summaries:

Natural growth of city in ten years will furnish basis of bond issues more than sufficient to defray entire cost of undertaking.

Character of changes is such as to increase property values at rapid rate and make tax income much greater.

Revision of laws necessary before some changes can be made will come through awakening of public sentiment to merit of plan.

Accomplishments of past drainage improvement, creation of park system, building of drainage canal and World's Fair show that civic spirit will be equal to emergency.

Several funds provide revenue for erection of statuary in parks and boulevards. Plan may bring forth other individual benefactions.

Outer highway system now exists and needs only slight improvement to conform to Commercial club plan.

Railways and street car companies will defray large portion of expense of changing tracks and constructing terminal stations.

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#### Graft Convictions in Japan.

Twenty-three Japanese politicians, members either of the present diet or of the preceding one, were given sentences of varying lengths on the 3d, following their conviction of complicity in the graft revealed in the recent exposé of the sugar scandal. Five of the twenty-three were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, four to serve seven months' imprisonment, five to serve five months, and nine to serve three months. Only one of the men brought to trial was acquitted.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—Norwich, Conn., celebrated on the 5th her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. President Taft was the chief speaker.

—A notable celebration of Henry George's 70th birthday on the 2d of September is being arranged for at Springfield, Illinois (p. 513).

—Arrangements are making in Pittsburgh for celebrating with special enthusiasm the 70th birthday of Henry George on the 2d of September (p. 513).

—The Moro band on Pata island in the Philippines (p. 637) has at last been entirely exterminated, with their leader, Jikiri, sometimes called "the Robin Hood of the Philippines."

—The board of directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway has declared dividends in three forms which aggregate in cash value from 125 to 150 per cent of stock.

—The British House of Commons appointed on the 2nd a committee of both houses of Parliament to inquire into the Government's censorship of the drama. It is understood that this step has been taken on account of the prohibition by the censor of the pro-

duction of some of the plays of George Bernard Shaw (p. 516).

—Messina (p. 180) has been suffering from a succession of new earthquake shocks, notably from two terrific shocks on the 1st, said to have been even more powerful than those of last December which destroyed the city.

—The Turkish (pp. 515, 614) Chamber of Deputies has gone on record as opposed to trade unionism. In advocating this stand the minister of the interior had declared that trade unions formed an institution hostile to capital.

—Ceremonies under the auspices of the States of New York and Vermont, were begun at Port Henry N. Y., on the 5th, in celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery by Samuel Champlain of the beautiful lake which bears his name.

—The cases of the eight Tennessee night riders, six of whom were under the death sentence, charged with the murder of Captain Quentin Rankin at Walnut Log, on Reel Foot Lake, October 10 last (p. 63), were reversed by the Supreme Court of the State on the 3rd, and the men were remanded for new trials.

—After overpowering their guards, more than a hundred Russian political prisoners (p. 563) broke from their prison at Yakutsk, in the Lena river district of Siberia, on the 28th, and started in flight for East Cape, 2,000 miles away across the wilderness, in the desperate hope to finally make their way across Behring strait to American territory.

—At the close of a public gathering at the Imperial Institute in London on the 1st, Lieutenant Colonel Sir William H. C. Wyllie, and Dr. Calas Lalcaca, of Shanghai, were fatally shot by an Indian student named Dhinagri. A verdict of wilful murder has been rendered against Dhinagri. Indian residents in London held a meeting on the 5th to express their abhorrence of the crime.

—Another attempt by the English suffragettes to obtain access to the Premier in the House of Commons, came off on the 13th. One hundred and sixteen women were arrested. They made greater show of violence than on any previous occasion. On the following day the police magistrate having jurisdiction, adjourned the cases until the 9th, and released the women on their own recognizances (p. 325).

—With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba has established a Bureau of Information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova as its director. Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of charge, by writing to Leon J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

—At the third Sagamore Sociological Conference, which met at Sagamore Beach, Cape Cod, on the 29th, the following were the program speakers: Paul M. Kellogg on the social progress of the past year; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on the social message of the Hebrew Prophets; William T. Ellis on the whole world's social unrest; Robert A. Woods on industrial education and social reconstruction; Mrs. Raymond Robins on the cost of crowding women workers; Ray Stannard Baker on the Negro in a democracy,