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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### THE CRUCIFIED.

For The Public.

I stood 'mid temples for the dead;  
A marble cross was there;  
Christ's Image hung with drooping head,  
And thorn-crowned matted hair.

Before the tomb some simple flowers  
A bashful child did strew;  
A woman bent with Life's last hours  
Knelt in the evening dew.

Anxious I mourned about my soul,  
And o'er my neighbor's sins;  
And wondered who would reach the goal  
That after death begins.

It seemed then Christ thus spoke to me:  
"Brother, why linger here?  
Too long the World, with curious awe,  
Hath mourned about 'My bier.

"Safely the bones of dead men sleep  
'Neath costly carved tomb.  
Who comforts living slaves that weep,  
Poisoned by hovel's gloom?"

"Ill, true religion is defined  
By narrow creedal plan.  
My active Spirit's ne'er confined  
In temples built by man!

"Full well ye build Me dome and spire,  
Soothing the sensuous eye;  
While brothers crushed by Greed's desire,  
Think it a boon to die.

"Seek Me where wolves of commerce drive  
Youth, age, to vice and care;  
Where paupers breed and masters thrive—  
The Living Christ is there!

"Seek Me within yon City's roar  
Where proud ones scourge Me still;  
Ah! well a Savior's blood might pour  
For slaves ground in that mill!

"Aye, e'en the infant's tender mind,  
The home ordained to bless,  
The Mammon Moloch, sordid, blind,  
Into that mill doth press.

"The heaven-sent prayers of selfish souls  
Attain to little worth;  
In the mad race for Mammon's goals  
They lose e'en Heaven on earth.

"Thy Kigdom come, Thy will be done;  
Messiah, send us power!  
They pray; then rob and starve some son  
Of God, each working hour.

"Again I stagger 'neath Greed's Cross,  
Where famished brothers fail;

I share their choice of paupers' dross,  
Vile lodging house, or jail.

"The aged, crippled, sick, insane,  
Pass on, a ghastly throng!  
Toil's limbs as grist for social gain  
Stand crucifixion long!

"That Mammon-worshippers have ease,  
The meek must plundered be;  
But as they do to least of these,  
They do it unto Me."

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

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#### THE REGENERATE EGO.

From "The Ideal Life," Published by J. R. Cross,  
P. O. Box 744, Houston, Texas.

My coat is no part of me, neither is my hand nor my entire body. I am a separate entity from my body, as much so as from my coat, and to the extent to which I realize this fact and with wisdom govern my actions accordingly, is my life a success. My brain is the tool and my environment the material, but I am the workman. My greatness is not to be measured by my worldly success, but by the use which I make of the tools and material at my command. Hence the greater a man becomes, the greater is his indifference to the estimation in which he is held by others. To the man who is truly great, the ambitions of life, matters of birth, wealth, power, social standing and intellect and worth of character even, sink in utter insignificance in comparison with what the "inward man" really is.

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#### THE GOMPERS-CASE USURPATION.

Full Text of an Opinion by James G. Maguire, of San Francisco, Former Judge and Member of Congress, and Now a Leading Member of the San Francisco Bar. Written for and Published in the San Francisco Star of January 2.

The decision of Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the Gompers contempt case, is the most far-reaching step yet taken to undermine and destroy the freedom of speech and of the press, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Primarily it is intended to curb the growing power of organized labor, if not to destroy the labor movement; but it cannot be limited to that purpose. If finally upheld, it must ultimately lead to the general censorship of speech and of the press. If a court may, by injunction or otherwise, determine, in advance, what subjects may or may not be discussed, or what may or may not be said in a labor paper, why may it not, in like manner, abridge the freedom of all other publications? The fact that judges, nearly all of whom are appointed, through influences unfriendly to labor, and are out of sympathy with

the labor movement, may deem it inexpedient or undesirable to abridge the freedom of other publications, is no answer to the proposition that the assumption of power to do so in any case, places the entire press of the country at the mercy of an irresponsible power, as great and as arbitrary as the Russian censorship, to be exercised at will. If the courts can enjoin the publication of any statement in "The Federationist," they can certainly enjoin the publication of the same statement in any other paper; and, if they can enjoin the publication of one statement, or the discussion of one subject, their power extends to all statements and to all subjects.

The truth or falsity of the enjoined statement is wholly immaterial and is not considered by the court, either in granting the injunction or in determining the guilt of the publisher when cited for contempt of court. The publication, contrary to the injunction, constitutes the crime, though the statement may be, as in the Gompers case, absolutely true.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," but Judge Wright says that this provision does not guarantee the right of anybody to print or publish anything; that it is a mere inhibition upon the direct action of Congress, but leaves Congress free to create courts with power to abridge such freedom, by writs having the force of statutory laws. This is arrant nonsense and neither deserves nor needs discussion.

But, says Judge Wright, the defendants are charged with having conspired among themselves and with others to make the publication in question, for the purpose of injuring the property (the business) of the Buck Stove Company, and that, as the publication was but an incidental overt act in execution of the conspiracy, the court had a right to enjoin it, although an individual, not conspiring with others, might not be subject to such injunction. This involves the absurdity of holding that an individual citizen may lawfully and rightfully publish an article in a newspaper, which it would be unlawful for several persons, having the same object in view, to publish in the same newspaper.

What property of the Buck Stove Company were the defendants seeking to injure by the enjoined publication? Its business, of course. And how were they attempting to injure its business? By inducing the members and friends of organized labor to withdraw their patronage from the company during its controversy with the unions. But the Buck Stove Company has no property right in the patronage of its customers. If there is any property right in such patronage, it belongs to the customers and not to the company with which they may, at any time, choose to deal, and may be withdrawn by them at will, either with or without

reason. What possible property, or property right, of the company can be injured by requesting a customer to transfer his patronage to another? None. Yet an injunction can be issued in such cases, only to prevent injury to property or property rights of the complainant.

Another argument of Judge Wright is that the enjoined publication was, and was intended to be, an interference with interstate commerce, and was therefore a criminal act in execution of the alleged conspiracy. How did, or could, the publication interfere with or obstruct interstate commerce, assuming, although we deny, that it might be properly enjoined upon that ground? If every person in every State of the Union should, as a direct result of the publication, refuse to purchase any stove or other article manufactured by the Buck Stove Company, that fact would not in the least interfere with interstate commerce. The company would still be perfectly free to ship their wares into every State in the Union. They might find no purchasers in any of the States, but that is a matter entirely beyond the scope of the interstate commerce laws, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government itself.

Judge Wright, as a further basis for his decision, appeals to the higher law of necessity, "the argument of tyrants." He contends that, if such injunctions cannot be issued and enforced, there is no adequate protection to the citizen against false and libelous publications injurious to his business. Of course he does not find that anything published by the defendants was false or libelous. It was manifestly true, and its truth or falsity was legally immaterial in the contempt proceeding. It was true that the Buck Stove Company had been placed upon the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor, and it was true that members of the Federation "do not patronize" the company. These were the enjoined publications, for publishing which they were found guilty of contempt of court.

Injunction is not, and never can be, a remedy for libel or slander, but, if it were desirable to adopt such a remedy, the judicial department of the Federal Government has never been commissioned to legislate upon the subject.

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## WAYSIDE FRUITS OF ABNORMAL CIVILIZATION.

P. J. O'Regan in the *New Zealand Times*.

Some few months ago a good ship was crossing the trackless sea to the south of New Zealand. Furrowing the freezing sea through the deep Cimmerian blackness of an Antarctic night, she struck a rock—one of the rugged sentry-posts of the least hospitable of the inhospitable Auckland Islands. Some of the sailors were soon engulfed in the watery waste, but thirteen survivors, clam-