

cedure under the new-fangled method of judicial usurpation known as "government by injunction." But in the course of his decision he displayed his own class animus. "Members of unions have no individuality," said he; "no free course. They are under contract like slaves and they must do the bidding of their master—the union. Members of union labor are worse off in this than were their colored brothers of the South before emancipation." That kind of sentiment is bred in the atmosphere of plutocratic social clubs.

"It is a unique spectacle," said a labor orator, arguing for ship subsidies before a Congressional committee the other day, "to see Labor coming to Congress to plead the cause of Capital." Unique it may be, but not remarkable. Capital buys even labor orators when it needs them; and of labor voters it always keeps an abundant and varied supply in stock.

Booker T. Washington pathetically appeals to the pulpit and the press in behalf of his persecuted race. "Is it not possible," he asks, "for pulpit and press to speak out against these burnings in a manner that shall arouse a public sentiment that will compel the mob to cease insulting our courts, our government, and our legal authority, cease bringing shame and ridicule upon our Christian civilization?" Unhappily it is not possible. The press of the country has become "the advertisers' own," and Negroes are not of much account as advertisers. As to the pulpit, few preachers are sensitive to the wickedness of any burnings at the stake that have not yet become mellow with age. Those that are so sensitive and speak their minds are pretty certain to lose their pulpits: for the pulpit, like the press, is more under the influence of inhuman race and class hatreds than of anything which with the least regard for verbal propriety can be called Christian civilization.

Once in awhile some bold preacher thunders against the wickedness of the classes that dominate society. Among these the Rev. R. A. White, the Universalist minister of Chicago, may be quoted. He denounces all law-breaking, including "the respectable law-breaking class—the men who in popular definition rank as 'good citizens;'" and has expressed his suspicion that the real danger to society lies not with the habitual criminal class but with "the respectable law-breakers." Mr. White is quite specific in this just denunciation; but then, as he is not an orthodox clergyman, it may be that he cannot properly be included among clergymen who are Christians even to martyrdom in spite of the paganistic worldliness of their churches.

Among respectable law-breakers, Judge Dunne, also of Chicago, classes the wealthy who draw huge unearned incomes from the growth of the city, yet keep the city in a disgracefully poverty-stricken condition by dishonestly dodging their just taxes. "While the city of Chicago is one of the wealthiest communities in the United States," he declared at the banquet last week of the Commercial Club, "and while its citizens possess property of incalculable value, amply sufficient as a basis for all the needs of the State, county and municipal governments, it is the dirtiest, most ill-kept, ill-clad and poverty-stricken municipality I have ever known of. Both county and State are in a constant state of mendicancy. This results mostly from dishonest tax-dodging on the part of wealthy citizens and wealthy corporations." In this connection Judge Dunne pointed at the county commissioners as conniving at these respectable crimes by refusing to comply with the law by publishing the tax lists. He said:

Within the last 30 days the chairman of the County Board publicly declared that the county could not comply with the law requiring the publication of the tax assessors' lists on account of the want of income. This may be true,

but if I were in his place the assessor's lists would be published if every other arm of the government, except the poorhouse, the hospital and the jail, had to be closed. As long as these lists are suppressed tax dodging will continue. If there is anything on earth that will stop tax dodging it is publicity. In my humble opinion, if the assessors' lists had been published, as the law requires, neither the city nor the county would be in the abject condition of poverty which now disgraces them.

Another subject to which Judge Dunne called attention in this speech invites consideration wherever throughout the country the abuse exists. We refer to the custom of so organizing the courts of the poor as to foster the sale of justice. Judge Dunne spoke without reserve:

The justice court system that prevails in this community would be a disgrace to Turkey. A system which compels a judicial magistrate to depend for his living upon the fees paid him by the plaintiffs in litigation is so scandalous as to cry to heaven for redress. Aristides the Just, if selected as a justice of the peace in the city of Chicago, would not be able to retain his reputation or appellation one year after his appointment. The fact that any of the justices of the peace in the city of Chicago have preserved any sort of a reputation for fairness under this infamous system is a standing testimonial to their high and exalted integrity.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that in one particular this infamous practice prevails in the judicial system of the United States. We refer to the practice in enforcing extradition treaties. When arrests under these treaties are made it is by warrant from United States Court commissioners. The prisoner is brought before the commissioner issuing the warrant, and he, as a judicial officer, inquires into the presumptive evidence of the crime. As the foreign government seeking to enforce extradition may select any United States commissioner at discretion, and as the selected commissioner must look for his pay to the foreign government that selects him, no very vivid imagination is needed to understand why it is