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"Scum of the earth"! There is none—except what rises to the top.

The character of ex-President Cleveland's article in McClure's Magazine for July, and the great importance of its subject—the part taken by the Cleveland administration in suppressing the Chicago railway strike of 1894—seem to us amply to justify the space we devote this week to reviewing it.

A solution of the labor problem has been discovered by the head of the Methodist church in Canada—the Rev. Albert Carman, D. D.—bless his name. It is simple, too. All great things are simple. The highly perceptive Dr. Carman's solution is that every laboring man learn the Lord's prayer. Good! As far as it goes, excellent! But it is not enough for laboring classes to learn the Lord's prayer. Other classes also should learn it,—not its words, but its penetrating principles; above all, the ministerial class, and most of all, the Rev. Dr. Carman.

If Isaac H. Mayer, the Chicago lawyer, who is at least as "able and prominent" as the attorney for the railroad conspirators whom President Cleveland selected for the government's special counsel in the strike troubles of 1894, which those conspirators were then fomenting—if this Mr. Mayer were entitled to public gratitude for no other reason, he is entitled to it for his exposure

this week in the State courts of Judge Grosscup's proceedings in the Federal courts in connection with the Chicago traction cases (p. 137). It is to be regretted that there was no Isaac H. Mayer, representing property interests, to dissect the conduct of Grosscup and Woods, the Federal judges for Chicago at the time of the railroad strike of 1894.

The Republican national convention was an impressive example of political decay. Its principles were the selfish principles of piracy, phrased in the cant of decadent religions. Its delegates represented corporate instead of public interests. Its idealized dead were not its Lincolns but its Hannas. The vocabulary of its speakers, enriched with such sporty phrases as "stand pat," "four of a kind," a "fifth ace," "a full house," were suggestive more of gambling hells than of serious politics. Yet clergymen are applauding these sporty speakers as noble characters, this convention of corporation tools as a patriotic gathering, its piratical doctrine as moral precepts. Compare all that with the high moral principles and trend and tone of the Republican party when it exalted its Lincolns and denounced its Camerons, and say what it spells if not political decay.

If most lawyers were as sensitive to professional obligations in these times that "try men's souls" more literally than did the days of Valley Forge, there would be better reason for confidence in the triumph of law and order. Few though they may be, however, there are some such lawyers. One of them is John Brooks Leavitt, of New York, whose address to the graduating class of the law school of the Maryland University at Baltimore rings true to the best

professional traditions and measures up to a high standard of professional ethics. In utilizing the Colorado revolution to illustrate the general principles he had discussed, Mr. Leavitt said:

My remarks should not end without reference to the anarchy which has been reigning for long in one of our States. I have left it to the last, because I wished to deal mainly with causes rather than symptoms. Mention of Colorado is pertinent to enforce the position that we should revise our code of ethics and take active measures to see that our profession obeys the laws of the State in spirit and in truth. In that great commonwealth, a veritable El Dorado for beauty of nature and prosperity of man, unchecked lawlessness by corporations and labor unions, advancing from bribery through riot to murder, has spread to all classes in the community. Respect for law has disappeared. The judiciary has been treated with contumely by the executive. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended, not by act of legislature, but by fiat of the militia. Colorado is an anarchistic State. She is a terrible example of what her sister States will become, unless the tide of lawlessness is stayed. It is the solemn duty, the sworn duty, of lawyers to stand for the supremacy of the law. It is useless for us to do so with our tongues, unless we stop sowing with our hands the seeds of lawlessness. This we have been doing for a generation under the enticements of the contingent fee and the corporational fee. If in hot indignation at corporations for bribery, or labor unions for murder, we demand to know who is the guilty cause, then let every conventionally respectable lawyer, who has accepted an unclean corporational fee, or manufactured an unholy contingent fee, say to himself: Thou art the man!

It is a pleasure to name Mr. Root, late secretary of war, as possibly having returned to those professional standards. He appears at any rate, in his Yale address, to have stood for the supremacy of the law with his tongue. Whether he will now stop sowing with his hands the seeds of lawlessness, remains to be seen. The part of Mr. Root's address which we reproduce with more than ordinary satisfac-