

for he has put in it his power not to be separated at all from the universal; and when he has been separated, he has allowed him to return and to be united and to resume his place as a part.—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, September 8, 1908.

A National Celebration.

The celebration of Labor day at Chicago this week (p. 492), was an event of national importance. It was undertaken pursuant to the call of the American Federation of Labor to its membership to support Bryan and Kern as the representatives in this Presidential campaign of the contentions of organized labor, a call to which the Chicago Federation of Labor has responded affirmatively with a vote that is almost unanimous. Upon invitation of the Federation, Mr. Bryan reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Auditorium Hotel. It was marshaled by John Fitzpatrick, who is president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Estimates of the number of men and women in the procession vary from 6,000 to 25,000, according to the partisanship of the persons making the report. The Tribune (Republican) puts it at 6,239 by "actual count"; the Record-Herald (Republican) estimates it at 12,000; officials of the Federation estimate it at 25,000. It was over two hours in passing the reviewing stand.

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After the parade the Labor committee escorted Mr. Bryan to the Great Northern Hotel where the Iroquois Club gave him a luncheon at which Samuel Alschuler presided. In the course of his speech there, Mr. Bryan said of the Republican plank:

You ought to read it. It declares the "unequivocal" intention to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of revising the tariff. Let us analyze that word "unequivocal." It has been inserted in the platform to distinguish this new promise from old promises that never were fulfilled. The word is a confession of guilt. A confession that heretofore the Republicans have not lived up to their promises.

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From the luncheon the Labor committee took Mr. Bryan to Forest Park, where he delivered the address of the day before an audience estimated

by opposition newspapers at from ten to fifteen thousand. His theme was the relation of labor interests to the present campaign, and on the subject of jury trials in injunction cases he said:

It must be remembered that in cases of indirect contempt the charge is a criminal one and that the punishment is by fine or imprisonment. All the reasons that apply to criminal cases apply to these cases of indirect contempt, and the abuses to be removed by the proposed law are those that have grown up because of the increased tendency of the great corporations to use the writ of injunction to avoid the jury trial. The Democratic platform proposes no interference with the right of the judge to decide the cases of direct contempt—contempt committed in the presence of the court; neither is it proposed to interfere with the right of the judge to determine the punishment for indirect contempt. All that is sought is the substitution of trial by jury for trial by judge when the violation of the court's decree must be established by evidence. Not only is the prosecution for contempt a criminal prosecution, but there is even more reason for a jury than in the ordinary criminal case. In the Criminal Court the judge acts in a judicial capacity only. He is not responsible for the law which is being enforced in his court, and therefore he has no personal grievance against the defendant, and not being the prosecutor in the case he does not feel a personal interest in the result of the trial; but in a contempt proceeding the judge is the lawmaker and public prosecutor as well as the judge. It is the judge's order which the accused is charged with violating, and it is the judge who appears to prosecute the case upon which he is to render a decision.

In our Federal and State constitutions we have carefully separated the three departments of government, and each department is jealous of any encroachment upon its sphere of activity. The judge resents any attempt of the legislator or of the executive to usurp the functions of the court; the executive resents any attempt of the court or of the lawmaker to enter his domain, and the lawmaker is equally insistent upon the preservation of his independence. If there is any time or place where a jury is needed, it is in a case of indirect contempt. It is not strange that abuses have crept in, for a man would have to be more than human to unite in himself the deliberation of the legislator, the zeal of the public prosecutor and the impartiality of the judge.

While the organized laboring men have been the first to complain of this denial of the right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, it ought not to be considered a labor question. The jury system is so essential to the administration of justice that the subject ought to appeal to all who make a study of the science of government. If citizens would only be on their guard against the beginnings of evils it would be very easy to apply necessary remedies, but in the struggle for existence the voters are often indifferent to the application of an erroneous principle until repeated applications establish a custom, and in time a custom crystallizes into law. It behooves us, as lovers of our country and as the friends of liberty, to insist upon the independence of the different departments of our gov-

ernment and upon the maintenance of the rights which have been shown by experience to be essential to freedom and self-government. The jury system must be preserved, and we cannot hope to preserve it if, for any reason or under any pretext, we permit any citizen to be denied the protection which it furnishes.

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From Forest Park Mr. Bryan was taken by the Labor committee to the home of Frank Buchanan, formerly president of the structural iron workers and now a Democratic candidate for Congress, supported by the Labor organizations. The last public speech of the day was made at Brand's Park, and later in the evening Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gompers spoke at King's restaurant to the members of the Labor committee at a supper meeting at which John C. Harding presided.

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Labor and Farming Organizations in Politics.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, reports the adoption of the following resolution by the National Farmers' Union at their convention at Fort Worth, Texas, last week, as the result of his solicitation:

Resolved, That a national legislative committee be created to further legislation that will protect and promote the rights and interests of the farmers and to prevent the enactment of legislation inimical to our interests;

Resolved, That this convention does hereby instruct its officers and its legislative committee to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor toward securing economic legislation and along other lines of mutual benefit and advantage.

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Cleveland Traction Questions.

The traction referendum in Cleveland (pp. 392, 418, 493, 531, 541) has been set for a vote at a special election on the 22d. This referendum was secured by means of a petition circulated by employees of the old traction company during the strike which some of them instigated (p. 324) at the accession of the municipal "holding" company. Slightly more than the necessary number of valid signatures were obtained, and upon officially ascertaining this fact Mayor Johnson asked the City Council to fix an early day for a special election. An early day was asked for in order to withdraw the referendum question as soon as possible from use by the enemies of traction reform as a weapon for newspaper obstruction, and a special election was sought in order to keep the question out of politics. The City Council complied with Mayor Johnson's request, on the 5th, by ordering the special election for October 22d, as noted above.

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Another attack by the enemies of traction reform in Cleveland has been made through a tax-

payers' suit. The corporate interests behind this suit are represented by James K. Farnsey as a taxpayer. He asks an injunction against the operation of the present traction system on the ground that the franchise obtained upon the joint recommendation of Mayor Johnson and Mr. Goff (pp. 97, 105) after weeks of open session in the Council—is fraudulent. The suit, if successful, would merely place the traction situation back where it was a year ago, restoring the old company to possession; but it is not regarded in Cleveland as of any other importance than as an excuse for misleading newspaper publications throughout the country.

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Beginning with the 1st the fare arrangements have been as follows: Single cash fares, 3 cents if paid in pennies; 5 cents if passenger does not provide himself with exact change or a ticket; tickets from conductors in quantities of 5 or more, 3 cents each; single tickets from starters at either end of a line, 3 cents each. The object of charging 5 cents to passengers who do not procure tickets or exact change is to save the time of conductors in making change and thereby failing to collect fares closely. Of the introduction of "pay enter" cars with automatic fare boxes, President du Pont, of the Municipal company, said on the 2d that they are netting 10 per cent more receipts than the old style cars, an increase, as he explained in the Cleveland Press, which will total \$500,000 a year. He continued:

The surplus thus accumulated will be used first to better the service, and then to buy the property for the people if that is generally preferred to further decrease of fares. Indications from the result of the operation of the prepay cars in use lead me to believe the net increase in the number of fares collected will exceed 10 per cent. We expect to do big things with this money. And it costs the honest passenger nothing. He simply ceases to carry the burden for the fellow who beats his fare. The big difference between the "Threefer" and other street car companies is that it doesn't have to get higher dividends each year for constantly increasing water in stock. The "Concon" averaged a gain of 1 cent a car mile in receipts each year, but it had to have this increase to keep up with the watered stock. We don't. We're operating nicely now on what's coming in—22 cents a car mile. We hope within six months to have all our cars converted to prepays. After we have made the service so good as to satisfy all sensible demands, there will be two courses open: To reduce fares even further or to buy the property for the city. By that time municipal ownership of street railways likely will be provided for in the laws, and the city would have only to officially assume direct control. If the people prefer owning the lines outright before having fares reduced below 3 cents, we will proceed to buy the Cleveland Railway Co. property, which we now rent. I don't know how long that would take, because it would depend so much on the growth of the city. We'd