

THE TIMES

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A FEARLESS EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

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Saturday, July 27, 1912

ATTORNEY DARROW'S FLIGHT.

The following editorial comment from the Garment Workers' official organ is worthy of publication; also comment:

"The trial of Clarence S. Darrow for alleged attempts to bribe jurymen in the McNamara case is now on in Los Angeles. As one of the great attorneys of this country who have ably defended organized labor and its leaders in trying situations his case will be watched with great interest by trade unionists and their friends in the hope that he may be fully vindicated from the accusation. It is hardly conceivable that a man of his character and intelligence would resort to the method with which he is charged to win a case. In his defense he is confronted mainly by a detective who, it is charged, was a paid detective in the employ of the prosecuting attorney while employed by the McNamara defense. If this is the case, it will invalidate his testimony. Attorney Darrow has expressed absolute confidence that he will be acquitted. Clarence Darrow has fought many a good fight for labor unions, and the working class ought not to forget him now that he himself is in need of friends. If he needs financial assistance, it should be freely given; and it is hoped that the labor papers of this country will do all possible service in his behalf that he may have a fair trial and a just verdict. He is confronted with implacable enemies, and his friends must rally to his support that the labor haters of California may not flatter themselves that Darrow has been deserted by his former friends in the labor movement."

The writer does not agree with the editor of the official organ of the Garment Workers' organization when he says the labor papers and the members of organized labor should contribute to a fund for the defense of Mr. Darrow. Neither do we share the opinion that Darrow has always been a friend of organized labor. Whatever he did he charged saucily for it, and labor paid the price. He never turned a hand in the defense of labor unless he first had an understanding concerning the price he was to receive and it generally reached the highest point. When he appeared before the Anthracite Coal Commission for the miners who had been on strike for six months and then went back to work pending the result of the commission's deliberations, he put the tariff on, and yet there were officers in the Miners' Union who knew that Darrow bungled things and bungled them badly. The bill he charged for the work he did in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial was enormous.

When he was engaged to defend the McNamaras at first he said he did not want to engage in the trial because it would be a long one. Then he consented and decided to live in Los Angeles. He charged an enormous sum of money for his services in this case, and had the case gone to the jury, would have charged one thousand dollars for every day he spent in court. Clarence figured the matter out all right for Clarence. He knew the McNamaras were guilty months before they confessed and yet foxy Clarence permitted the thousands in this country to believe in their innocence after they confessed to him that they were guilty. Why did Clarence do so? Was it to uphold the dignity of labor, or to get sufficient money in the fund, over which he exercised supreme power, in order that Clarence in the future would not need to care which way the wind blew? It is possible to pull the wool over the eyes of the laboring people once in a while, but you can't do it all the time!

Darrow committed an unpardonable offense when he failed to disclose the truth to the millions of wage-earners in this country concerning the guilt of the McNamaras. Clarence knew how to play the game, however. He had charge of the fund that was created for the defense of the scoundrels who betrayed organized labor and joined with the wreckers of it in an effort to destroy it for all time. If a half-million dollars were raised Clarence would no doubt get the greater part of it for his work. When he learned that the McNamaras were guilty, and the money continued to pour in, he did not flash a message to those who believed in their innocence and who were contributing. No, foxy Clarence held the bag wide open and did not whimper. Now, some of his friends claim that we should contribute to a defense fund for him. There are very few wage-earners in the country who share this opinion.

He knew that if he told the truth to the million of wage-earners who believed the McNamaras innocent, not a cent would come from the burdened backs of labor. He knew then and he knows now that organized labor abhors brutality and injustice. Yet Clarence withheld the facts from people whom he wished would continue to send in their mite because he realized if the truth were made known he would have to go back to Illinois. Now that he is in trouble himself he cannot expect support from those whom he deceived by keeping the truth which he possessed from them.—Miners' Magazine.

THE CANAL'S FAR-REACHING EFFECTS.

How far-reaching will be the effects of the construction of the Panama Canal may be seen in the fact that the traffic between Buenos Ayres and the Pacific Coast is relied upon to make the Chilean & Trans-Andean Railroad profitable. This road, which runs from Valparaiso to the boundary on the summit of the Andes, connects with a road built by Argentina from the summit to Buenos Ayres. It has been operated by the Chilean government at an enormous loss, which has brought the republic into financial difficulties. Financiers of various nationalities have offered to lease the state railroads of Chile and provide the facilities needed. They evidently rely upon the diversion of Argentine commerce to the Pacific Coast by way of the Trans-Andean railroad and Valparaiso to make that road profitable.

The effect of the canal will be practically to annex Argentina commercially to the Pacific Coast of South America. The great bulge eastward in the Atlantic Coast of that continent and the fact that the Atlantic Coast of North America is in almost a direct line north and south with the Pacific Coast of South America combine to make the Trans-Andean railroad and the canal the shortest route between Buenos Ayres and New York. The distance from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso through the Straits of Magellan is so great that the traffic

of the former city with both coasts of North America will use the rail and Pacific Ocean route. So fully is this recognized that extensions of other Argentine roads running west and northwest are projected, some of them coming out to the Pacific Coast as far north as Peru. Other roads are building or projected south of the Valparaiso-Buenos Ayres line.

The revolution in commerce wrought by the canal is world-wide. It extends north and south, east and west, around the globe. Only in rough outline are its effects now perceptible. When the canal has been in use for a few years we shall be able to trace them in detail to and through all continents.

DIGNITY FOR LABOR.

It should be an unmixed good that a department of labor may be constituted at Washington and take its place as a distinct organization in the government of the country. Apart from the satisfaction to federated and unionized labor by the passage of a bill which they have long advocated it will be to the advantage of the nation that there may be a department where labor may have its recognized representation, on the same plane as public health, child welfare, forestry, commerce and industry, and the rest.

While all civilized nations are striving to harmonize the relations between labor and the community it is well that labor—so-called—be recognized as a part of the organic whole of the nation's life, and that the class consciousness may be minimized, to which so much of the existing antagonism which organized labor suffers from is due.

The great danger of the times in England, France, and, in a less degree in America, is that organized labor, wanting recognition and aid from the nation through its government, should go after false gods and yield itself to the seductions of syndicalism, of direct action, and of anarchistic socialism. Largely these dangers are the direct fruit of want of confidence of the individual men on those whom they have elected to leadership and influence. The remedy is to surround the management of organized labor with evidences of national confidence and respect—for like begets like.

In recent disputes it has been repeatedly seen that the influence of disinterested officials of a high class has been a potent power in the settlement. The department of labor will be, or should be, the strongest source whence that harmonizing influence may flow.

Book Reviews

Fame-Seekers, by Alice Woods \$1.20. Illustrated. George H. Doran Co., New York City.

With illustrations by May Wilson Preston, this attractive novel depicts with cleverness an American artist-story of Bohemian Paris, known and Trilby Land.

The Under Trail, by Anna Alice Chapin. \$1.25. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Hate, love and a secret crosscut trail in the Virginia Mountains make up this attractive novel of the Southland. The characters are exceedingly well drawn.

Beggars and Scorners, by Allan McAnlay. \$1.25. John Yane Co., New York City.

An historical novel well worth reading—harking back to the triumphs won in a similar department by Charles Major—depicting the struggles, intrigues, loves and hates of Scotch Jacobite exiles in Holland, after the memorable bat-

tle of Culloden in Scotland in 1745, when the English army, under the Duke of Cumberland, smashed the hopes of Bonnie Prince Charlie and his adherents

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH.

In the Matter of the Estate of LOUIS S. BISSONNETT, Deceased.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the above-entitled court made on the 22nd day of July, 1912, in the matter of the estate of Louis S. Bissonnett, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale, subject to confirmation by the above-entitled court, the following described real property, together with the improvements thereon, to-wit:

All that certain tract or portion of land situated in Multnomah County, State of Oregon, more particularly described as being the east half of Lot 12 and the east half of Lot 13, Block 3, Vernon Addition to the city of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

Said sale will be made on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at room 514 Couch building, Portland, Oregon, in said city, county and state. Terms of said sale will be cash.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1912.

V. A. BREWER, Administrator.

L. D. MAHONEY, Attorney for the Estate, 513-514-515 Couch Building.

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