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THE

American Lawyer

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

SERVING THE

Business and Professional Interests

OF THE

AMERICAN BAR

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VOLUME XII

JANUARY—DECEMBER

1904

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Published by  
STUMPF & STEURER,  
20 NASSAU STREET  
NEW YORK

# THE AMERICAN LAWYER

STUMPF & STEURER, Publishers  
20 NASSAU STREET  
E. 149TH ST. & BERGEN AVE.  
NEW YORK

GERALD CHAPIN,  
EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
\$2.00 IN THE UNITED STATES,  
CANADA AND MEXICO,  
\$2.50 ELSEWHERE

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

Volume XII

September, 1904.

Number 9

## Coram Nobis.

After reading Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams' article, "Despotism v. Anarchy in Colorado," published in "The American Lawyer" for July, a subscriber from Colorado Springs sent us a brief on the other side of the question, entitled "Criminal Record of the Western Federation of Miners from Coeur d'Alene to Cripple Creek, 1894-1904," compiled by the Colorado Mine Operators' Association.



We try to give fair and impartial treatment to all, and as lack of space prevents the publication in extenso of what is a clear and forcible presentation of the operators' case, it may be summarized by stating that there is ground for questioning whether the state of affairs which is shown to have existed can be paralleled at any time other than during a period of declared and admitted warfare. Such outrages as the raiding of armories and seizure of rifles and cartridges of State militia companies at Mullan, Idaho, and Lake City, Colo., the dynamiting of the \$250,000 mill of the Bunker Hill-Sullivan Mining Company, the explosion of an infernal machine by which Superintendent McCormack and Foreman Beck, of the Vindicator Mine, were blown to atoms on November 21, 1903, and the attempt on June 6, 1904, with another infernal machine to kill fifty or sixty non-union men at Independence Depot and which actually resulted in the death of thirteen, these give but a scant notion of the reign of terror which has prevailed. To merely publish a list of the outrages given in this brief would require many pages. Our own private opinion still remains, however, that the fault is about "six to one and half a dozen to the other." It is not impossible that the Federation is composed of the thugs and assassins which the operators picture them, but, on the other hand, the latter gentlemen have shown themselves to be considerably removed from the meek and lowly individuals which they claim to be.

"For every Statesboro we can point out a Wilmington," declared Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," in a recent address, and yet the lynching of two convicted murderers in the Georgia town presents decidedly unusual features. To begin with, the men had been convicted, and it is not shown that an appeal had been taken. There was, therefore, every reasonable certainty that the sentence of the law would be executed. The crime seems to have been prepared long in advance. So far as lynchers can be said to be orderly,

they were within this description. The most curious part of the whole affair, however, is the attitude of the militia. A high military authority once made the remark that an officer who would order his men to fire into the air over the heads of a mob deserved to be tried by court martial. What must be thought of one who would leave his men without cartridges? But even, taking this fact into consideration, it is curious, to say the least, that there was not the slightest resistance on the part of either officers or men, although it was within their power to "put up" some kind of a fight with the bayonet.

It is painfully apparent that some one in authority is a coward of the most degraded type, and unless the stain is to tarnish every county officer and every militia officer and private, it behooves the Governor to be rigid in his investigation and to punish the guilty without mercy.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bar Association promises to be well worth attending, not only by reason of the addresses to be delivered, but also because of the fact that it is to be succeeded by the International Congress of Jurists. There will, of course, be the usual president's address, this year delivered by James Hagerman, of St. Louis, communicating the most noteworthy changes in Statute Law on points of general interest, made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year. In addition, J. M. Dickinson, of Illinois, will speak on "The Alaskan Boundary Case"; Hon. Amos M. Thayer, United States Judge for the Eighth Circuit, on "The Louisiana Purchase: Its Influence and Development under American Rule," and Benjamin F. Abbott, of Georgia, on "To What Extent Will a Nation Protect its Citizens in Foreign Countries?"

The Section of Legal Education will listen to the address of the chairman, James Barr Ames, Dean of the Harvard Law School, as well as to a paper by George W. Kirchway, Dean of the Columbia Law School, on "The Education of the American Lawyer."

There will be several papers read before the Section of Patent, Trade Mark and Copyright Law, including the address of the chairman, Edmund Wetmore, of New York, and before the Association of American Law Schools Ernest W. Huffcut, Dean of Cornell University College of Law, will speak on "The Elective System in Law Schools," and Harry S. Richards, Dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Law, on "Entrance Requirements for Law Schools."

Before the National Conference of State Boards of Law Examiners Lucius H. Perkins, of Kansas, will speak on "The State Board—A Landmark in Lawyer-Making."

Take it all in all, the session promises to be a most interesting one.