

A Man Who Loves Men

CHARACTER STUDY OF CLARENCE S. DARROW, LEGAL LIGHT, WHO HOLDS THAT KILLING IS WRONG.

Chief Counsel For W. D. Haywood, Charged With Murdering Ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, Is an Idealist, Weaver of Utopias and a Strict Vegetarian. Knows Law to the Limit, and Nonresistance to Evil Is His Creed.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

LAW, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. Witness the spectacle of Clarence S. Darrow at Boise, Ida. As chief counsel for W. D. Haywood, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Mr. Darrow is associated with several lawyers of the conventional kind. These are hard headed, practical attorneys who have no fine haired theories about anything in particular. They believe and act with what may be called the generality of men.

Darrow, on the other hand, is a dreamer, an idealist, a theorist, a weaver of Utopias. Any man of his associate counsel would be glad to pick up a gun and go out and shoot a duck or a bear, just as any man of them takes delight in devouring a savory beefsteak or a hot bird. But Darrow will not kill beast or bird, nor will he eat flesh killed by others. He holds that killing is wrong, whether the victim be man or beast or bird. To be consistent with this belief he is a strict vegetarian.

Knows Law and How to Practice.

Yet with all his theories Mr. Darrow has a practical side. He knows law, and he knows how to practice law, though theoretically he is opposed to all man made law—theoretically, re-

were surprised to find that he could write so simply and sanely of boyhood and rural life. The book reflected the softer element in the Darrow makeup.

Darrow was educated in the public schools, read law very early and was admitted to the bar before he reached his nineteenth birthday. He practiced in the rural districts for a few years and then turned up in Chicago. After the raw young lawyer got his bearings in the raw young city he made rapid headway. It was discovered that he knew law to the limit. Accordingly he was appointed assistant corporation counsel.

While Darrow was still an unknown quantity he met Governor John P. Altgeld. Altgeld was a radical thinker, a student of sociology. He took a liking to young Darrow, probably because their minds ran in the same channel in that respect. The two men formed a partnership in law practice which lasted until Altgeld's sudden death. It will be recalled that the ex-governor was stricken on the platform while delivering a speech in defense of human rights. Darrow delivered an address over the body of Governor Altgeld which for simple eloquence and feeling has been compared to the famous speech of Robert G. Ingersoll at the grave of his brother.

Just what influence the ideas of Gov-

arbitration, appearing before the commission appointed by President Roosevelt. One of his hardest fights was in the litigation against the gas trust in Chicago. When Judge Dunne was elected mayor Mr. Darrow was employed to conduct the litigation in connection with the proposed acquisition by the city of the street car lines. Darrow was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1902, being the only pronounced municipal ownership man in that body.

Beloved by His Fellow Men.

Mr. Darrow is not a handsome man. One of his friends has said: "As a boy I used to think Lincoln's face was the homeliest I had ever seen—the homeliest and the kindest. Then twenty years ago, when I first met Darrow, I knew that I had seen at last as homely a face as Lincoln's and one not less kindly nor less masterful. If you have heard Darrow and read his books and caught a glimpse of the real man that walks around in his shape it may be that you will not think my comparison extravagant. I think there is no man in this country today more genuinely loved by his fellowmen than Clarence Darrow. Men love Darrow because he loves men."

As to Mr. Darrow's personal appearance another acquaintance remarks: "He is far from natty. His clothes are decidedly of the hand-me-down variety, his shoes are seldom polished, and when he looks for his hat on a rack he can easily pick it out, for it is the one that has not been brushed."

Gives Generously to Charity.

It is said that Mr. Darrow gives away in charity at least a fifth of his income. He frequently handles the case of a poor person for nothing, but it is his invariable rule to make a corporation or any well to do firm or individual pay handsomely for his legal services.

Somebody has remarked that clothes make the man. That depends on the man concerned. When Darrow gets up to speak he might cut a sorry figure with a deaf person, but after he warms up to his topic nobody remembers his cheap suit and his somewhat ungainly figure. He begins deliberately and slowly, but as he gets deeper into the argument his language flows more rapidly until at the peroration it is a tumult of eloquence and convincing logic. When Darrow summed up the case of the anthracite mine workers before the strike commission he spoke for two court days, apparently without fatigue, and he used no notes.

As a speaker Darrow employs wit, humor, sarcasm, invective and steel cold logic with equal facility. As a sample of his sarcastic humor this brief extract from his address to the jury in presenting Haywood's case may serve. Darrow was referring to the story Orchard had told on the stand:

"I don't like to take anything from the glory of a story like that. I sincerely regret to destroy the bloom of a peach like that. We will show that he was not the phenomenal murderer he claims to have been, but we will compensate somewhat by showing that he is the most monstrous liar the world has ever seen."

Gentle Breed of Anarchist.

Mr. Darrow's book, "Resist Not Evil," was published four years ago. It showed the author to be a disciple of Count Tolstoi, but as a logician and cold reasoner, bulwarked by a mind of severe legal training, he went even farther than Tolstoi. Mr. Darrow has been described as a socialist. He may be one, though just what a socialist is or what ideas a man must possess to be a socialist is open to debate. His book showed conclusively that he is an anarchist. But speak it softly.

There are two kinds of anarchists. One of them travels around occasionally to kill a king or other ruler. The other kind is a gentle, humane, tender hearted, unselfish, nonresisting idealist like Leo Tolstoi or the late Ernest Crosby or Clarence Darrow. This kind of anarchist never harms a kitten, much less a king. This gentle breed of anarchist dreams golden dreams. He perceives the divine spark in all men's souls and would fan it if he could into such flame that all the beastliness would be burned out, leaving only the Christly goodness to reign and rule. But since he cannot thus fan the spark into purging flame he sits down and writes books about what ought to be and might be if we were different and may be when we shall have evolved sufficiently.

"Resist Not Evil" is Clarence Darrow, the philosopher. In this book he seeks to prove that governments are not necessary for the well being of mankind. The origin and evolution of the political state, he says, show that it was born in aggression, as it is maintained purely by force—soldiers and policemen to do the bidding of rulers. "Nor do the people govern themselves in democracies more than in any other lands," says Mr. Darrow. "They do not even choose their rulers. These rulers choose themselves and by force and cunning and intrigue arrive at the same results that their primitive ancestor reached with the aid of a club."

Mr. Darrow holds that by no method of reasoning can it be shown that the injustice of killing one man is relieved by the execution of another. Thus his doctrine of nonresistance to evil would do away with capital punishment. But not only that. He avows that by no method of reasoning can it be shown that the forcible taking of property is made right by confining some human being in a pen. This is resistance to evil. If Billy the Burglar steals your overcoat, throw in your winter suit. Turn the other cheek. Resist not evil.

But when Lawyer Darrow gets up in front of a jury or a judge he argues closely along the line of man made law. He is living in 1907.



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Railroads Will Conform to Law.

A press dispatch says that railroads operating in Minnesota will conform to the reciprocal demurrage law. The decision refers also to the new laws of South Dakota and North Dakota.

Favorable action was taken at a meeting of the Terminal Dispatch association, which has headquarters in Minneapolis and controls all the lines operating in Minnesota and the greater part of the other two states. The rules of the association were ordered changed to cover the free loading time clause in the laws of Minnesota and South Dakota. As to North Dakota, which has no such provision in its law, the rules will remain unchanged.

This statement is an assurance to shippers and receivers of the state that troubles expected from an attempt to enforce the new law, which the railroads considered drastic in its provisions, are to be avoided, and that the railroads will submit without a fight. The conclusion was not reached without much discussion on the part of the operating officials, and only after a general meeting held in St. Paul.

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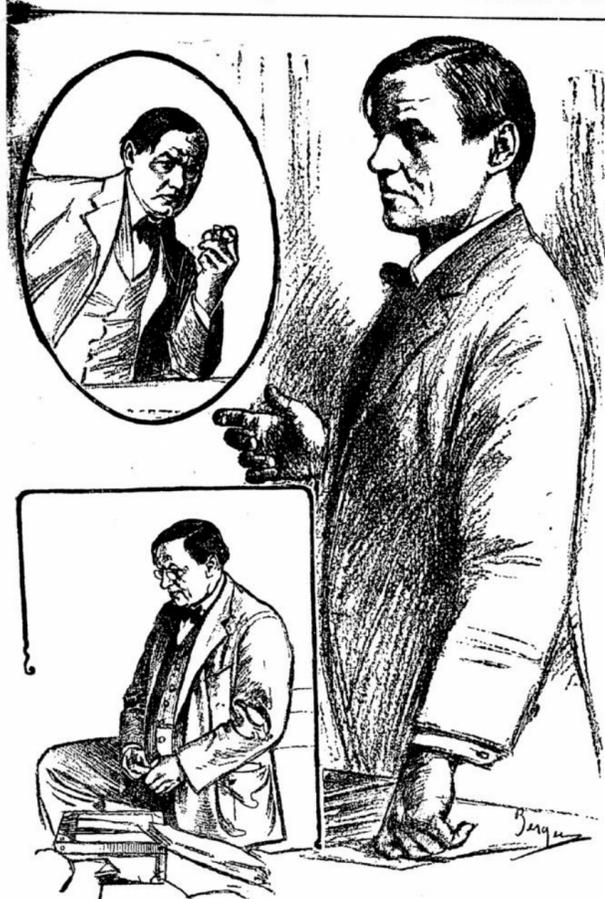
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CHARACTERISTIC POSES OF CLARENCE S. DARROW.

member. When he philosophizes, he is a "philosophical anarchist," but in real life he is a law abiding citizen. But even should he apply his theories to actual life he would be the direct opposite of the so called anarchist who manufactures a bomb and blows up rulers. Mr. Darrow's creed is non-resistance to evil.

It is written in Scriptures, "Resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Mr. Darrow wrote a book on that text. In that book he expressed convictions and conclusions which go far toward explaining why he prefers to appear in the courts in the interest of workers rather than in the interest of corporations that employ workers. Early in his career Mr. Darrow was a corporation attorney. He served as counsel for the Northwestern railway. But that was only an incident in his more than thirty years of practice. Most of his legal work has been as counsel in cases against monopolies and trusts.

Clarence Darrow was born fifty years ago in Kinsman, O. About two years ago he astonished his friends in Chicago, where he lives, by publishing a book entitled "Farmington," which was a story of boy life in a small country town. It was largely autobiographical and was an intimate picture of small town life in the middle west thirty or forty years ago. Mr. Darrow had become so widely known as a sociological writer, a radical and philosopher that those who knew him

ernor Altgeld had in molding the career and shaping the convictions of Darrow is not a matter of mathematical calculation, but it is not to be doubted that the influence of the older man was considerable.

Stepfather of Skyscrapers.

Incidentally Darrow may be called the stepfather of the modern skyscraper building. It is related that he and Altgeld first met at a club and walked down the street together. Governor Altgeld remarked that he was looking for a suit of offices, but could find none that pleased his fancy.

"Why don't you build, governor?" suggested Darrow.

The young attorney then informed the governor that a friend of his had invented a method of constructing buildings by putting a steel skeleton inside. Governor Altgeld sent for the architect who advanced this bold innovation. He was so impressed that he had the Montauk building constructed on that principle, and thus the first modern steel skyscraper came into being.

Clarence Darrow won some measure of national reputation as counsel for Eugene V. Debs in the great strike of the American Railway union in the early nineties. During the following ten years he was an advocate on the side of labor in many labor injunction cases.

In 1902 and 1903 he was chief counsel for the anthracite miners at Scranton and Philadelphia in the coal strike