

TRUST BUSTING A BIG GRAFT

Lawyers Makes A Rich Haul. A New Military Law Proposed

(By National Socialist Press.)
Washington, D. C.—The trust busting campaign of the Department of Justice has cost the Government over \$3,000,000 in the last ten years. Not a trust has been busted, either.

According to a report just furnished to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the department paid to "special" assistant prosecutors \$1,161,482 from 1900 to 1911. The regular assistants during the same period received in salaries, \$2,345,035.

Since the wily Wicksham became the chief "trust-buster" this gentle art became a business proposition as well as political vote-getter. For instance, there is Frank B. Kellogg, the legal luminary that "busted" the Standard Oil trust and who is also an attorney of the Steel Trust.

From September 30, 1907, to February 2, 1911, Kellogg received \$59,000 for his busting job. Another "special" counsel, J. B. McReynolds, received \$64,000 for "busting" the Tobacco trust. These "specials" and many others also turned in expense accounts which have broken all records.

McReynolds, for instance, got \$10 a day for "subsistence, after railroad and Pullman fare had been paid for separately. None of these legal gentlemen turned in itemized expense accounts as the law requires.

These "specials" were formerly regular employees of the department at yearly salaries. As soon as a trust busting job would come along, a regular would resign and the obliging Wicksham would then appoint him as a special. Needless to say, the special fees were much larger than the yearly salaries.

The other day George W. Perkins, head of the finance committee of the steel trust, called on Wicksham. Both have declined to discuss the purpose of the financier's visit. But it is thought that they discussed the expected trust-busting suit against the steel trust.

Some people here are of the opinion that Perkins suggested the name of a good "special" to do the job. Kellogg, of course, has become disqualified since it became known that he is on the pay roll of the Steel Trust.

New Military Law Proposed

Representative Hay, a democrat from Virginia, has introduced a bill in the house with this catchy title, "to decrease the expense and increase the efficiency of the army." Being chairman of the committee on military affairs, Hay has already had a few hearings on his bill and is greasing the way for its passage.

To Make Workers Enlist

The Hay measure provides for the abolition of the 6,000 civilian jobs in the army and in their places put 5,000 soldiers. This bill will compel army mechanics and laborers to enlist in order to be able to retain their employment.

Not only will the Hay measure compel 5,000 soldiers do the work of 6,000 civilians laborers, but the soldiers will be forced to work any number of hours at miserable wages. This bill will also increase the fighting force of the army, as the soldier-mechanics will be called upon to murder and maim just as any other members of the army.

War Office Measure

It is said that the Hay bill was framed by the office of the quartermaster general of the war department General Aleshire, chief of that office, has appeared before the committee on military affairs and enthusiastically supported the Hay measure.

He told the committee that all European countries have no civilians doing work for the army, and that

therefore the United States ought to stop paying money to men who refuse "to don the uniform." According to General Aleshire, soldiers can be compelled to do more work and at lower wages than can be had from civilians.

If Hay's bill is passed 6,000 men will be thrown out of work. Some of these men have grown gray in the service of the government and can not even enlist under the proposed law because of their age.

Throughout the country the forts are surrounded by little cottages in which happy families are now living, but who are just beginning to realize that their homes are threatened. They are learning that their bread-winners must desert their homes and live within the forts the lives of soldiers if they are to work for the government.

Democrat Strikes Labor

It should be noted that a democrat is the champion of a measure that aims at increasing the army, disemploying 6,000 laborers and exploiting skilled workers after they have enlisted.

It should also be noted that while this bill is about to be reported favorably to the house, not a capitalist paper has published a line regarding this important measure.

HITCHCOCK TURNS SOMERSAULT

After having bitterly opposed a raise in the pay of the rural carriers, solemnly announces that he has decided Postmaster General Hitchcock now ed to give these postal employes an increase of \$100 a year.

As a matter of fact Congress at the last session enacted a law giving the rural carriers that increase and it was mandatory on the Postmaster General to carry out that law. Hitchcock fought that increase at the last session.

The reason for Hitchcock turning this somersault is that he has learned that it is good politics to be friendly with the rural carriers. The men who carry mail to the lonesome farms as a rule discuss political matters with nearly every person they meet. Unlike their city brothers, the carriers, these rural postal employes have no spies to fear.

Now the farmers' votes are badly wanted by the republican party. And be it remembered that Hitchcock is the real head of the republican national committee.

So for this reason the Monday morning papers, which are usually shy on news were handed a ream of "dope" on Hitchcock's benevolence to the downtrodden rural carriers. The city and railway postal employes don't count much politically, consequently Hitchcock has no use for them.

"PEOPLE NOT FIT TO RULE."
The American people cannot be trusted and are unfit to manage their own affairs.

This is the gist of a long speech delivered by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, against the "recall feature" of the proposed Arizona constitution. Sutherland is an aristocrat. He frankly advocates the theory of "superior brains." He believes some men are fit to rule. The rest ought to be governed for their own good.

The Utah Senator is a trained reactionary. Unlike Senator Heyburn, of Idaho Sutherland is a logician and an able speaker. When Sutherland takes the floor, the snail standpatters of the eastern states turn their bloated faces beaming with admiration toward the direction of the Tory Senator from the West. And Sutherland never disappoints them. He is "sane."

Sutherland's argument is that the people should pick out the "ablest" to run the government. But the "picking" should be done under the present rules. The initiative and refer-

endum, he said, would make efficient government difficult, if not impossible.

Which means that the reactionary Sutherland inwardly fears that a new political system would deprive politicians like himself the opportunities they now have to rule and to exploit.

It is now about four months since the Sixty-second Congress convened but still not a labor bill has even been reported out of a committee in either House.

The House is controlled by democrats. The Senate is controlled by republicans. Both parties are to blame.

The House Committee on Labor is headed by Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Wilson is an ex-labor leader and stands high in the councils of the present administration of the American Federation of Labor. Yet Wilson has not reported out a single labor measure.

Why? Wilson is a democrat.

Wilson gets his orders from Representative Underwood, leader of the democrats in the House. And Underwood is an employer of labor and a very rich man.

The other day Underwood boasted on the floor of the House that he had instructed all committee chairmen not to report any bills until ordered otherwise. And Wilson is a democrat first. He obeys.

Four months have passed and yet there is not the slightest intimation that Congress is to consider any injunction legislation, and yet for the lack of such legislation labor men are being sent to jail every day.

As to the other so-called "union-card men" in Congress one has to have a printed list before his eyes to distinguish them from the other representatives. They are in Congress as republicans and democrats, and not a spectator in the galleries knows that they are anything else.

From the standpoint of the A. F. of L. leaders the most vital measures now pending before Congress are those regulating injunctions, exempting unions from the operations of the anti-trust laws, and establishing a federal eight hour day. All these measures are in storage at the democratic committee rooms.

From the Socialist point of view these measures, while important and necessary, are not aggressive enough. To have these bills enacted into law organized labor would only return to

the conditions existing prior to 1892. But even to return to conditions of those days seems to be an impossible feat for the "A. F. of L. policy" politicians.

While the democrats have received the support of the A. F. of L. they are here representing small business men, the middle class. And consequently they are now tinkering with the tariff. Labor legislation is a side issue, something to "consider" when all other bills had been passed.

On the other hand 75 per cent of Socialist Representative Berger's time so far has been devoted to labor legislation, and the rest of his time to matters of general interest.

Unemployed workers of the Southwestern States are appealing to Berger to use whatever influence he has in stopping the importation of contract labor from Mexico by the American railroad companies. Berger has taken up the matter with the Bureau of Immigration.

In a letter to Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner-General of Immigration, Berger tells of the complaints he has received, and asks Keefe if he has "any information bearing upon these serious charges of the violation of the alien contract labor laws."

According to the complaint received by Berger over 3,000 Mexican laborers have been imported the last few days by the railroad companies of Arizona and California. Every train that road at Juarez brings about 300 men who come across to El Paso without interference from United States authorities.

A southwestern newspaper states that these Mexican immigrants "are furnished free transportation to the points where wanted—but not back."

Another newspaper says: "There is no need of laborers in the southwest, as this section is already over run with idle mechanics. They benefit no one excepting the railroads in keeping down wages."

"They do not spend a dime for merchandise with local merchants, for they are compelled to buy all their supplies from their employers 'commissary,' and at four prices, so that the commissary absorbs every nickel of their wages each month."

"When their employment comes to an end they generally find themselves several hundred miles from El Paso, without transportation and flat broke."

MILITARY BULLY TURNED DOWN

Governor Revokes Dishonorable Discharge of Fischl Is There Graft?

The work of Captain Travis in giving Louis Fischl a dishonorable discharge from the militia has been annulled, by Governor Norris, who revoked the dishonorable discharge given the kid by the military bully.

Travis it will be remembered constituted himself into a whole court, martial, and proceeded to dole out military injustice by canning a kid from the militia, and at the same time doing all in his power to ruin the boy's future in life.

A dishonorable discharge from the army or militia carries with it the loss of citizenship, and when Travis gave the dishonorable discharge to the 14 year old kid whom he cajoled in to the militia, he put the boy in the same position as a foreign born Chinaman.

With dishonorable discharge against his character, Louis Fischl would never be able to exercise his right of franchise, he would not be allowed to vote when he reached the age of 21, neither could he sit as a juror in any court, or even take up a home-stand in the United States. Born and raised in Montana, and with a good education for his age, he was damned, he was outlawed, all his civil rights

taken away from him before he reached his manhood, and all this done by a military bully, with the mind and disposition of a Czar.

A military bully—a working man, clothed in khaki, with the temporary authority of captain of a militia company, becomes intoxicated by power, imagines himself a Daniel come to judgement, and begins issuing decrees that would out do a Caesar in Ancient Rome.

What would a man like this do at the head of a company of scab herders, if ordered to break a strike.

But the judgment of this modern Daniel has been reversed.

The Fischl boy did not swallow the dope handed out to him by Captain Travis, but with the assistance of his friends appealed the case to Governor Norris, and the governor realizing the ridiculousness of Captain Travis' private, solitaire court martial revoked the dishonorable discharge given the boy and transferred him from company G, to the hospital corps, and thus the mighty Caesar and modern Daniel received a fall.

Another case has been reported of

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LOS ANGELES FRAME UP

The Savages Continue Torture Child Injured By The Detectives

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., July 22—John J. McNamara sends the following greeting through the National Socialist Press to the workers who are so deeply interested in his welfare and the progress of the battle on the Pacific Coast:

"Give a word of greeting to my comrades in the field. Tell them I am never for a moment unmindful of their kindly interests, their efforts and their work. We are all fighting for our cause, each in his own place. At present my place is not the most pleasant but I know that much good is to come out of this by knitting the working class together. It is through solidarity that labor will win its battles and come into its own."

"Tell my brothers to keep up the work of education, and agitation to the end that our struggle will result in emancipation of the workers. Keep something doing all the time and we will win in the end."

John J. McNamara looks strong and robust. Despite the fact he takes daily exercise and works to keep in trim, he and his brother James are gaining in flesh and are philosophically making the best of their surroundings in the county jail.

"I have scarcely written a line today," said John in speaking of the constant stream of visitors that poured into the county jail all day to see the McNamara boys. The secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union spends much of his time writing and devotes his spare moments to reading and making notes. He is closely watching every move of the attorney for the defense and the action of the court. No detail of the proceedings is not watched and understood by him. He explains the finer points to his brother Jim.

"We will be ready when the trial opens and we are eager for the fray. Tell the boys everything is going as well as could be expected but we must win this fight for labor," was the final word of the big, handsome secretary as he turned to greet a party of friends who had just arrived.

Claence Darrow and Lecompte Davis of the defense have gone to San Francisco and it is likely the former will make a trip to Chicago before he returns to Los Angeles. Job Harriman and Joseph Scott are handling the multiplicity of details in Los Angeles and it is believed the defense will have a much stronger case when the time for trial arrives.

The failure of the district attorney to get Mrs. Emma McNamagal put in to jail or to force her to testify before the grand jury was a serious blow to the prosecution.

The woman broke down and came near dying in the corridor of the courthouse on Monday after the ordeal of hearing the assistant prosecutor plead to have her sent to prison for her refusal to answer questions propounded by the labor-hating members of the grand jury. The judges decision to the effect she need not testify in cases where indictments have already been returned, was based on good law as well as good judgment.

Public sympathy took such a decided swing in favor of the defense after the facts became public of the torture of Mrs. McNamagal that the prosecutors became alarmed. Mrs. McNamagal's troubles have scarcely ceased a moment since she arrived in Los Angeles. She was tortured into insensibility in the grand jury anti-room, then while the protracted woman was on the way home the brutal Burns operatives who had given her the "third degree" contrived to cause a collision between their automobile and the one in which the physician

was taking the woman to her home. On Sunday night a Burns automobile which had been following the McNamagal party ran down little Evelyn McNamagal and seriously injured her. The detectives machine was running without lights and it was a wonder the child was not killed.

George Behme, uncle of Ortie McNamagal is in Los Angeles and he has paid two visits to his nephew. Behme is a locomotive engineer from Portage Wis. He says the story told by Ortie is fantastic and that he can disprove a part of it; that Ortie was with him at the time some of the dynamiting was alleged to have been done by him.

Behme declares Ortie acts strangely as if his mind were affected or that he is strangely influenced in some manner. He is convinced the detectives are wielding a mysterious power over the young man and that he is weak enough to yield to the Burns men.

Mrs. McNamagal says she will visit her husband no more as it seems to be a futile task to try to persuade him to tell the truth about the whole affair. She had hoped that he would abandon the Burns outfit and tell the whole truth about the influence the "operatives" are exerting over her husband. She believes he could shed a great light on the methods of the Burns outfit.

Ortie McNamagal has lost 18 pounds in weight since his confinement in Los Angeles county jail. He is thin gaunt and has a hunted look. No one but the Burns' man McLarin spends a couple of hours daily with the self-alleged dynamiter. It is the common expression among newspaper men and officials at the jail that Ortie is "getting his daily lesson" when McLarin calls. Operative Mills, head of the local Burns headquarters declares he was working for the Pinkertons during the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. He knew Harry Orchard well. In comparing the two "confessers" he says Ortie McNamagal is a much better subject than the notorious and discredited Boise stool-pigeon. Mills says Ortie will stand pat and stick to the story agreed on and that there is little danger of their man weakening.

Mills has spent much of his time following Mrs. McNamagal and, according to the attorneys for the defense, devising new ways of tormenting the woman and her little children. One feature of the case, devised with devilish ingenuity, developed when Ortie McNamagal was put in a cell on the side of the jail overlooking the Temple street entrance to the court house. It was hoped he could shout at his wife as she passed on her way to answer to a charge of contempt of court. She went into the building by another entrance and the prisoner clung to the bars peering in vain onto the paved street below.

After her ordeal in the courtroom the woman was assisted to the door. Emerging from the Temple street entrance the woman fainted and fell on the steps. Ortie saw her fall and he shrieked like a madman. The prisoner rushed to his cell door and shook it fiercely shouting for the jailor to see what was the matter with his wife.

The woman was picked up and carried inside the court house and out the other entrance and taken away in a physicians automobile. It took hours to convince McNamagal that the woman had not died under the torment of the detective and the prosecutors.

McNamagal's health is breaking badly and it is known the detectives are afraid he will give way mentally before the trial opens. Burns operatives here are almost at a point of rebellion. They say their

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