

The Legal News.

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The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the Chicago anarchists, and it is to be hoped that this pestilent brood will now be removed, without further delay, from opportunity for mischief. The *Albany Law Journal* comments on the case as follows:—"A perusal of the opinion of the Illinois Supreme Court in the anarchists' case ought to convince any lawyer that the defendants had a fair trial, as free from error as possible in judicial proceedings, and that they are all guilty, and richly deserve extirpation. A more depraved set of scoundrels never infested the earth, and society will be safer for their permanent absence. 'Throttle the law or the law will throttle you,' said one of them in his incendiary speeches. So it will, if there is any justice under the heavens, and any backbone in society. 'Ruhe'—peace—was the preconcerted word published in their newspaper as the signal for the uprising. Society will get no peace until it makes a few examples of these socialistic firebrands, haters of mankind, spoilers of property, defiers of God and judgment. We recommend to every lawyer to read Judge Magruder's opinion. A more masterly and convincing one was never uttered. It should always stand as a monument to his intellectual powers. It is marked also by perfect calmness and impartiality, stating the *pros* and *cons* of the voluminous and sometimes conflicting evidence with admirable clearness and absence of bias. The evidence against all the prisoners but two is direct and overwhelming, and as to those two it is sufficient to justify the finding of the jury. The prisoners are all of German birth or descent but two, who are respectively English and American. The indictment was for an executed conspiracy to murder Policeman Degan. The bomb which killed him destroyed six other policemen and wounded sixty more. The evidence showed that Spies, Schwab, Parsons,

Engel and Fielden, by numerous speeches and writings of the most bloodthirsty description, counselled the workmen to arm for a conflict with the police and militia, and that they (excepting Engel and Fischer) were engaged in handling bombs and experimenting with dynamite. That Engel and Fischer organized a conspiracy to throw bombs into the police stations and shoot down the escaping policemen, as a preliminary to a general attack on capitalists and property. That Spies continually incited the attack through the columns of his newspaper, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, with the co-operation of Schwab, an editorial writer for his newspaper, and that the two composed and published bloodthirsty circulars, and announced the time for striking by publishing in the newspaper the agreed signal 'Ruhe' on the evening in question. The Fielden, the Englishman, delivered an incendiary speech in the Haymarket, the scene of the conflict, on the evening in question, and fired several shots at the police. That Parsons, the American, played a similar part as to speech-making on the evening in question. That Lingg manufactured bombs of peculiar form and materials, like that which did the work, and distributed them among the socialists on the evening of the murder. That Spies not only made an incendiary speech on that occasion, but actually handed the bomb to Schnaubelt and lighted it, after which Schnaubelt threw it. (This last evidence was strongly controverted, as was also that of Fielden's shooting, but there was amply enough to justify the finding of direct action as to both.) That Neebe was a socialist, stockholder in the newspaper, and next to Spies and Schwab, the most active in its management; active in preparing for the movements counselled, presiding at meetings where the use of dynamite against the police was urged, distributing incendiary circulars on the night before the attack in question, his house full of arms and a red flag in it. The whole case shows that the socialists had been armed, drilled and instructed in the manufacture and use of dynamite-bombs for many months, and that a preconcerted attack on the police was fixed for about May 1, 1886. On Monday, May 3rd, the police broke up a strike riot