

shal during the railroad strike of 1894, played the same sort of game for the railroads that the notorious Jeff Farr of Colorado played for the coal barons at Ludlow, Colo. Here is Walker's statement in part:

"No union man who knows anything about Mr. Brinton's past record or his present attitude personally as an employer and business man toward workmen could think of supporting him.

"In addition to running 'scab' plow works at Dixon, where men are poorly paid and where no safety appliances for the men exist and where no organization of the workmen is recognized or permitted, in the railroad strike in 1894 as United States marshal he not only placed his position and enormous influence absolutely at the disposal of the railroad corporations and allowed himself to be used as a tool to crush the railroad men's organization in their strike, but his epithet as applied to the coal miners throughout the state as well, and his action toward them, made clear that it did not make any difference what kind of workmen were involved he and every influence he could exert were at the disposal of the corporations at whatever time and in whatever manner they cared to use them.

"If Mr. Brinton is elected governor of the state of Illinois there is no question in my mind but that John M. Glenn and the labor-crushing corporations of this state will absolutely dominate the governor's office and use its every influence in their interests and against the common workmen of the state."

Behind the endorsement of Brinton is seen the Illinois Manufacturers' ass'n. John M. Glenn, lobbyist of that organization, who leads all the anti-labor battles, is a pal of John P. Hopkins and Roger Sullivan. Glenn is preparing to put the knockout on union labor during the coming session.

One of the big bills to be asked for

by union labor is the anti-injunction bill. If that is defeated it will rob union strikes of their effectiveness. All an employer has to do if that bill is walloped is to walk into court and get an injunction that would tie up the strikers completely. The Illinois Manufacturers' ass'n is watching that bill. All their power will be used to beat it.

After Glenn induced Hopkins and Sullivan to accept Henry W. Huttman, anti-labor union man, as their candidate for lieutenant governor, he took advantage of Roger's hatred for Dunne to grow bolder. He put it up directly to the gas boss to back Brinton, a member of the Ill. Manufacturers' ass'n, as his candidate. And Roger bowed to his wishes.

The Illinois Manufacturers' ass'n is said to be digging down deep today to put Brinton and Huttman over tomorrow. This is the best chance the nonunion employers ever had. But one Sullivan leader, who voted for Brinton "on orders," thinks differently. He said:

"None of us fellows were told by Roger what sort of a fellow Brinton was. We were sore at Dunne and we figured Brinton a good fellow with plenty of money to pay his way. Now if he does get the nomination the union fellows are liable to turn on us in November and elect Republicans in the state and county. It's mighty poor politics. Roger should have known better."

Following is the letter sent out by the Chicago Federation of Labor over the signatures of John Fitzpatrick, E. N. Nockels and Victor A. Olander.

"That Brinton was the U. S. marshal in the railroad strike of 1894 who personally shot at the railroad workmen and coal miners and who ordered his deputies to do the same.

"That Brinton was responsible for the militia being called out.

"That Brinton stated 'that the foreigners were cowards at heart, but that they would not hesitate to