O LIBERTY, what crimes are committed in thy name! Thus may labor apostrophize the crime of the McNamaras. In the name of light they brought the darkness. They answered violence, injustice, trickery, iniquity, and trickery, with the words of the Holy Bible. They come wearing the purple of wealth, the purity of the last ten days, and the halo of corporate legitimacy, unassuming, innocent, but no whit less evil. The indignant soul of man, the soul of the world, will not stand idly by, nor will a people skilled in injustice be overly astonished that a people skilled in injustice. They have been educated. They would never have become the victims of the sinister figures that tower above the McNamaras, cry for vengeance as they forge another link in the chain of human slavery. But organized labor and the Socialist party must not forget these figures. They must not allow the world to forget that the crime of the McNamaras is of the same class as Chicago, Hazleton, the West Virginia coal fields and a thousand others, where the earth has drank the blood of men whose only crime was that they stopped making dividends to claim a man's place in the scheme of things. But violence from the worker is not an answer to violence from the employer backed up by the state. Labor is forever the victim of violence, whether committed directly against them or by one of the workers. The state is the employer, the worker is the employee. The state can only rise through united effort, and this comes through education. Labor must put the teacher and the press in the earner's place; the battle, not dynamite, will win the day. Whatever amendment capitalism may express is because the act came from below instead of its customary source. It served those false. Capitalism's sorrow is feigned. Whatever tears were given the victims at Los Angeles came from the workers: the masters were too greedy for revenge — and profits — to weep over workingmen. Why should the victims of Los Angeles claim their tears rather than the men in the Triangle shirtwaist factory, the Homestead boys, the Dupont fire, the Iroquois fire or the Harpers Ferry and Monongah mine disasters, along with thousands of other victims claimed by Magnates' greed? Why? Because life is sweet? Listen to the cry of the children in their mills. Was it because life is dear? Behold the white slave. The victims of the McNamaras will not sleep less peacefully than those of Homestead, nor are the hands of these brothers more bloody than those of the man who has endorsed a Peace Congress, an institute and written his name above a thousand libraries. But what a difference in the punishment! What a contrast between the mastery of the world's greatest industry, freedom to ride the world's highways in state and levy tribute from every land and age and the two narrow cells San Quentin. What a difference it makes whether a man hires detectives to kill or does it himself. What a difference in the attitude of the two classes toward two crimes that shocked the world. Labor drew back in horror and amaze-ment from the Los Angeles tragedy, doubly hurt that the blow was made by a worker who held a place in the industrial community. She bowed her head above their graves; the victims were the children of her breast. Then with stern resolve she turned upon those who had shown her her trust, violated her home before the world, denounced her betrayer and repudiated the principle embodied in the bloody deed. But there was no horror nor amazement in capitalist circles when the Winchester of the Pinkertons gave their answer to the strikers at Homestead. There was no regret for the dead. There was no pity for the living. With broken ranks they went back to tasks that were to grow ever greater with wages ever less. An industry that is a shambles, a fearful protest against industrial despotism, a cry of warning to all the world against the irresponsible control of a master. The employing classes have not abandoned the tactics they used so effectively at Homestead. They now use detectives in the unions, and when their work is done the militia or the regular army is called, from Chicago or from d'Alene, from 'Frisco to Tammany their bloody trail takes its way. Their injunctions extend across states and last until a corporation's vengeance is satisfied. In the end, masters of the bread, labor is ready to give her answer to the tragedy at Los Angeles. Her greatest sorrow is that one of her sons should have used your weapons. Her regret is so deep that the union is rest from the list of sons, no local broth-er's hand will be stretched out to strike them down behalf, the memory of their crime a fearful monument to ignorance, driven by bony, a warning that will cry through all the embatt-led states to the peace-ensured heights. This crime was the spawn of despair, the desperate act of a man who could drop no plummet to the depths of oppression's abyss, who saw the star in the tillers' night, so he groped in the dark for a weapon and found a fearful one. It could not reach so far as your injunctions or rifle guns nor sneak so often as your Maxim's, but it was an awe-some thing. By devias ways he took it, and in the dark he placed it, and the awful deed was done. Masters, beware." -- GUY E. MILLER.

Editorial Comments from the Labor and Socialist Press on the McNamaras' Plea of Guilty

(St. Louis Labor.)

J. B. McNamara pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. J. J. McNamara was sentenced to fifteen years of imprisonment. This ends the drama of the Los Angeles trial. Had the McNamaras been class-conscious Socialists they would never have become the vic-tims of the tragedy in which they were the principal actors.

Personally we are convinced that way back behind the scene of the horrible work there stands the crime-breeding agent provocateur whose mission it was to lead others into the trap. The Harry Orchard. And McNamara is the class of criminals who work for the glory of the Pinkertons and the Burns; who prepare the fields for occupation; who suggest, scheme, conspire; who worm themselves into the confidence of foolish and inexperienced workers; who operate in all kinds of criminal work and gradually get the other fellows deeper and deeper into trouble. Finally the trap is sprung, the crime-breeding secession is on the safe side and the poor fellow is caught.

For years, the powerful corporations have conspired to break up the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. No doubt paid police agents were working with them. The need was great. The high mogul of the National Iron Workers' Association, said that a prosecuting attorney Frederick and Judge Bordsnell, before the Mc- Namara were sentenced, that in all the many dynamite explosions in which McNamis was involved, together with J. B. McNamara, there were no human lives lost, except in the Times explosion. Now the question might be in order: Why was J. B. McNamara pushed to the front? What are the interests that live at stake? Why did McMani-gal not take part in this work?

The Russian revolution had its Father Gapon's, its Aseff's and other agents provocateurs. The American labor movement has its Orchards and McNamars.

The dynamic work of the McNamaras in the alleged defense of their organization was the work of despair of men whose conception of the aims and objects of the modern labor movement was very limited. The union man who understands Socialism has a higher conception of the working man's problem. He sees the need for the abolition of the proletariat, the class struggle, the growing power of his class on the economic and political field and will work unceasingly to gather the millions of wage earners under the banner of the Socialist party, with the object in view to conquer the political power in city, state and nation and make the government a government of the working class.

The man or woman engaged in this great work will never fail to point out the folly of the McNamish and Orchardism, which will help the capitalist class to demoralize and destroy the bona fide labor movement.

The men, who are placed in responsible positions in trade unions should realize that their proper place is in the Socialist party. There is the backbone of the trade union movement. We are not chil-dish enough to claim that the Socialist movement has always and every-where done the right thing toward the trade unions. Mistakes and er-rors were made on both sides. The time has come when closer rela-tions and stronger ties of solidarity become absolute necessities. There are two powerful weapons: the trade union and Socialist party. Now let us use these weapons for the benefit of the working class. These two forms of organizations are necessary for the success of this great, grand, world wide labor movement.

The combined forces of capitalism will do all in their power to break up the legitimate labor movement. They will let loose their hordes of detectives, agents provocateurs and others. They will find more victims, and unless the Socialist party succeeds in reach-ing the masses of the wage slaves and gather them under its banners we fear the McNamaras will not be the last victims caught in the capitalist trap.
THE MINERS MAGAZINE

Limited Mine Workers' Journal.

We know now that McNamars are guilty. With their own lips they have confessed of having committed a fiendish outrage, the magnitude of which is such that it challenged the credulity of mankind, the intemperance of human conduct such a stupendous sin requires the lowest kind of moral depravity.

Labor's sympathy was with these moral degenerates, because it thought them truly guilty. But not only accused, they have conspired with a satanic calculation a monstrous design whereby a score of people were hurled into eternity. The lives of these unfortunate victims were just as sacred as the lives of those who were unjustly killed by the McNamars who, when the hand of justice was upon them, despaired for their own lives.

No mercy should be shown such criminals. It is a serious mistake to express their clemency. The maximum penalty prescribed by law should be administered.

Some people are inclined to believe that this will harm labor. It will not with intelligent people. It is not true that labor went against the support of the McNamars; but this attitude was largely dictated by the circumstances under which these criminals were arrested and their repeated affirmations of their innocence. Had the officials who made the arrest observed the law, the erudition of millions of people, union and non-union, would not have been imposed upon it. It should not be necessary to break the law in order to punish a crime.

Now that this disastrous effort is ended some method should be adopted to dispose of the funds contributed by generous working people to help Hickey and his followers. The aggregate amount of money—$190,000, of which considerable was expended in conducting the trial. The balance, we think, should be distributed among the widows and orphans of the Times victims. If labor's sympathy is to be properly applied it must be in another way.

We hope that the labor movement will be purged of dynamiters forever. The conduct of this degenerate type of mankind is as damnable for labor as for society. But dynamiters should be exterminated. There are also dynamiters among the capitalists, as Ira Tarbell has shown where oil refineries were blown up in order to enrich the Oil Trust's competitors.

Labor is no more responsible for the unlawful acts of the McNamars than capital is for the unlawful acts of John D. Rockefeller's agents who blew up the oil refineries.

The Milwaukee Leader.

When the McNamars confessed on the eve of the municipal election, the Los Angeles Socialist ticket became one of the most bitter enemies of the Socialist party. But in the certain consequences of the denunciation that sympathy for them had been misplaced and that they were guilty of the villainous crimes of which they were accused. It was not that the Socialists of Los Angeles in any way had given connivance to violence that they were made to suffer from the anarchistic acts of the McNamars. Organized labor for the moment stood discredited and the Socialist party as the political arm of labor was obliged to suffer with it. The character of the campaign waged against the Socialist candidates is indicated by the appeal made on the eve of election by the Los Angeles Realty Board in behalf of Bosses' candidates:

"If you desire to vote for the good old days when the man of the people was king, then cast your ballot for the candidates of the City Republican ticket."

"We implore you to drop all other business from this time until 6 p.m. Tuesday, December 3rd, and keep your mind and eyes upon the proposition as mayor of Los Angeles and all of the candidates on the Good Government ticket. Do you know that there is now in this city the greatest gang of professional criminals that has been found in any city in the United States? Why are they here? Why have we from 2,500 to 3,000 strikers from all parts of the West in this city at this time. Why have these men deserted their homes in the open shop city and a free city—a mountain city. You must know that all this is the issue."

A great body of women voters had been just given the ballot. Women, far more than men, are moved by their emotions. So intense had been the conviction of organized labor and the Socialists, both with and without the ranks of the organized workers, that the McNamars were the victims of a conspirator, that they so identified themselves with the defense of the accused men that the confessions coming immediately before election placed a club in the hands of the enemies which they could use to tremendous effect. In a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune Monday it was stated:

"A radical change has taken place in the political complexion of thousands of women voters as the result of the McNamars' confessions. This was indicated this morning when thousands of Harriet man buttons were swept up in the downtown districts by the street urchins."

Without opportunity to look beneath the surface or to consider the situation in its fuller aspects, the voters whose sympathies were with the Socialists, were thus naturally led to believe that this ballot was a sham. This reflection was accentuated by the McNamars, by voting for the "Good Government," "Nonpartisan" candidates placed in the field by the capitalist interests which seek to hold labor in political subjection. And this was especially true of the newly enfranchised voters, whose sensibilities were shocked by the confession of villainy by men high in the councils of a great labor organization.

The McNamars had by no means taken the time to consider the situation in all its aspects, they would have seen that Socialism is the one great hope that is offered to the American people and to the civilized world of escape from the anarchy which threatens if capitalism is permitted to develop without any conscious and organized effort to control its course. The fatality of the McNamars' confession is that it will come whatever we do—needs modification. Unless based on the assumption that the workers will be educated to the significance of the industrial revolution, the McNamars' confession might prove deceptive. It is quite possible that with an uneducated and unprepared proletariat we might relapse into barbarism and be compelled to retrace our steps in the evolution, through which we have been brought. It would be a fatal blunder to move upward to a higher stage of civilization. Such is the mission of Socialism—to educate and prepare the workers that they may assist in the useful development of our civilization.

Socialism is the very antithesis of anarchy. The McNamars had no sympathy with Socialism. They have stood with croppers and bitten it as its bitter opponents stand by their side. But when the weapons of craft unionism failed them, hope was blotted out. With no knowledge of economics or the forces which are swiftly revolutionizing the condition of mankind; the working-class century mental horizon, they have been incapable of understanding or grappling with the forces with which they have so ineffectually contended. The Trepdelian garrison firing its brass cannon at the Italian fleet of steel-clad ships did not present a more pitiful or impotent spectacle that of the men who have bowed under the delusion that in this age the battle of labor is to be won by brute force rather than the intelligent use of labor's economic and political power.

In Milwaukee where labor is organized in both the economic and political fields, where it comprehends the significance of our industrial development, there has been a marked absence of violence in disputes between the worker and the employer. The leaders in the labor movement are students of economics. They understand a capitalist system of production, profit is the motive of production and that to strip the employer of his profit is to leave him without incentive to operate.

Men who understand the forces that are active in our industrial life can cope with them more intelligently and more successfully than men who have an idea that the solution lies in the destruction of the existing order and leaving the worker to bear its burdens and suffer its cruel injustices.

The result in Los Angeles in its larger aspect is a victory for the Social movement. Its enemies are outside the shrinking world which bas no room for Socialism and which is alive with the conviction that Socialism has alienated the hearts of the people and will lose the support of the Socialists.

(California Industrial Review.)

All labor stood astounded when the awful news of the Times explosion and the consequent loss of life was wired from Los Angeles. When the news was laid at the door of labor unions, not one but what honestly believed that it was a conspiracy to destroy labor. When the McNamars were first accused, a roar of protest from the ranks of labor, world-wide, was voiced at the supposed outrage.

Meetings were held in every community to arouse public sentiment against the illegal deportation of them from their homes. Strong men sobbed in sympathy for these toilers who were to be offered up on the altar of capitalism. Money was raised for the "victim" ticket. When theÚrrible journey arrived to Los Angeles, the hearts of all went out to her in her anguish, and prayers went up from the hearts of thousands that this mother might not be made child less through vengeance.

None doubted their innocence, for none through whose veins coursed the red blood of manhood could conceive of a soul so depraved as to look into a humanity smeared with blood and vengeance. Few in labor's ranks but would have staked their lives on the innocence of these men, and none but would have pledged their last dollar to have guaranteed a fair trial. What was considered the master mental mind of America, a man who had engaged in innumerable labor cases, and on whose honesty and fair dealing all were willing to bank, was engaged to conduct the defense for one of the McNamars.

When he demanded a free hand and stipulated that no attorneys except those he chose should be associated in the case, labor wondered, but their confidence was such that no question was raised. Every trade union pressed its vote for the McNamars and those who had caused the arrests, knowing that such conspiracies had been consummated in the past.

None in Los Angeles had built up a powerful political machine in order to carry the city for the workers, and insure a fair trial for these men. Joe Harriman, one of the associate counsel for the defense, one night to Darrow's confidence, told him of the power of the Socialist ticket. The recent J. F. of L. convention had given a vote of confidence in the innocence of the accused and had received a wire assuring the convention of their acquittal. With this in mind Harriman breathed the great trial, hoping against hope that the men might be liberated and the fair name of labor cleared. The progress of the workers' campaign for control of the city was an inspiration to the working people. The election saw, yes, millions, eagerly awaiting the tidings from the election knowing that if victory perched on the banner of Socialism, a square deal for the "improvised" would be certain.

And in the midst of our hopes, when it seemed to all the sum of victory was to rise on labor's banner, when the fair flower of hope blossomed in every heart, their confession came like the knell of doom.
itself. All the fairy-like structures of perfected innocence dissolved like a mist. Then the reaction; men strong in the right who believed in the innocence of their brothers, made frenzied by this betrayal of the flesh, fight with the arch enemies of labor in their demands for the blood of the workers.

The great campaign in Los Angeles is at an end and Job Harri- man, who was the hero of the fight against corruption and the chief leader in breaking the strike, has been defeated. Capitalism of the City of Angels has accomplished its ends. The workers feel that they have been betrayed into the hands of the men they thought, from the bottom of it, were "Good Government" forces, who have stood for graft and corruption, were returned to power because two traitors from labor's ranks had betrayed them.

Traitors they are to labor's highest ideals; traitors to the mother who bore them, who still believes them innocent; traitors to the cause of labor itself, who, not at least until the crime is bared to the public, "Good Government" forces, who have stood for graft and corruption, were returned to power because two traitors from labor's ranks had betrayed them.

They have betrayed those who believed in their innocence. It were better for their honor had they hung, convicted of murder, than to tell their mother, who has always believed in them, that they had betrayed her confidence. The case has worked on the sympathies of organized labor like no other case in recent years, and small wonder if their nerves are out of "tune." A week from now and a great pity for the nation that the heart and spirit of labor is weakened.

When you can't remedy your wrinkles by the ballot, it is because of ignorance in our membership. Violence begets deeper violence and hatred and he who advocates its use is a dangerous factor in society.

(United Labor Bulletin, Denver.)

The dynamiting McNamara's have been sentenced, but behind they leave a nation of workers rent with heartaches; millions who are heartbroken, because of misplaced confidence, they leave a great world- men's broken edifice—shattered by dynamite.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Dominion to the Gulf there were few of the workers of the world who did not believe implicitly that a great game was being played that would fasten on the McNamara's a crime which they had not committed, and for which their lives would be forfeited. Demonstrations were made in their behalf; thousands of columns were printed; letters were saved and donated for their defense; and in many sections prayers were offered up to the Creator of All Good to save them. The masses were firm in their convictions—men of the world believe that a crime was committed.

And then, as dynamite shatters its nearest opposing force, the confession wrung from the men shattered the very souls of their friends and created the greatest sensation and exposed the greatest conspi racy of a decade.

What can we think? What can we say?

They have confessed—and their confession came on the eve of what was expected to be the greatest political labor victory in the history of the world—the election of a mayor in the City of Angels. The election was a majority of 32,000.

If they were guilty, they should have received more than the sentence imposed; if they confessed through some compulsion of attorneys for fear of what they called "big business," then no sentence is too severe. But let it be said that a bargain was made, and that bargain was lived up to by the attorneys and the presiding judge. Under the law of California they are subject to parole in seven years. Their sentence was imposed.

The damage to organized labor cannot be guessed at until the extent of the dynamiting conspiracy is exposed—or until the trial is shown up.

We want a full investigation that dynamite and corruption in the labor movement may stop.

(Indianapolis Star.)

The McNamara trial came to an end with the sentences passed upon John J. McNamara and James R. McNamara last Tuesday. The confession of the defendants by having obtained the destruction of the Times building and the Llewellyn Iron Works, unexpected and therefore surprising as it came, created a sensation almost as great as did the dynamite bomb which caused the death of twenty-one human beings.

Millions of men, and with them the Brewery Workers' Journal, firmly believed the McNamara brothers innocent. The similarity of the McNamara case with the Moyer-Haywood-Petitbone case, the demonstration of the accused and other incidents and circumstances fully justified such belief. Even such a short time ago as during the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta, Ga., the accused as assured organized labor of their innocence, and only a few days later they made their confession. There can no more be disbelief as to the guilt of the McNamara. Although still reluctant, the latest developments forced us to change our opinion. It seemed to us utterly incredible that there could be men so degraded as to be guilty of such enormity. The news of the confession of October 8, 1910, only a few days after the Times explosion, we said:

"It is true that there may be some feeling against the Times of Los Angeles, but there is no feeling of the extreme hatred that paper chose to assume against organized labor, but all human feeling resists the thought that there could be a man who would think of taking re- venge in such devilish way—a way by which the destruction of lives of persons innocent of the actions of the Times could not be avoided. Anything so unalterably evil as all these violations of the rights and struggles of the workingmen, and we cannot believe that a labor organ- ization as such should have done something which could give reasonable ground to charge it with the crime of an horrible crime. We hope the investigation now under way, if conducted honestly, will bring to light the real cause of the disaster. Should there be a crime exposed in the McNamara case it would be too severe for the inhuman monsters who committed the crime.

That is still our standpoint today.

Several statements contained in the reports from Los Angeles need further explanation. It is stated, for instance, that Clarence Darrow on the day he was engaged for the defense already knew that the defendants were guilty. It is further stated that certain officials of labor organizations also had knowledge of that fact. It is predicted that the McNamara's are not the only guilty persons and that arrests of others will follow. Doubts about the honesty of Darrow and even that of the defense itself is whispered in many quarters.

When you can't remedy your wrinkles by the ballot, it is because of ignorance in our membership. Violence begets deeper violence and hatred and he who advocates its use is a dangerous factor in society.

(Toledo Union Leader.)

The Union Leader has nothing to regret in the humble part it played in arousing interest in the McNamara defense. We are appalled at the confessions of these murderers, and now ask Mr. Burns and his "open shop" advocates, these men and thus freed labor to their defense when he had in his possession at that time all the evidence necessary to take them out of Indiana in a lawful manner.

This was a case that aroused organized labor and resulted in the notable decision at Indianapolis of trade union officials to have the American Federation of Labor take charge of the defense.

In this case stands today under indictment for kidnapping a Marion county, Indiana, grand jury. This point must not be forgotten, for labor would be untrue to itself if it did not protest against such a denial of constitutional rights.

Does Burns believe that Indiana public officials—or even organ- ized labor—would support dynamiters if he presented enough evidence in the extradition proceedings to warrant an assumption of guilt? How can the Union Leader regard the defense of dynamiters and murderers as a case that would be taken advantage of by our enemies. At this time it is impossible to predict the future, except that our unions, will be forced to depend more on logic, reason, education and literature and less on sentiment and hysteria, to combat the forces that will take fresh courage in their fight against us.

Our movement will continue. It has survived greater tests than this.

Burns led us into a trap by kidnapping a dynamiter he could easily have extricated before any court in the land. We put the McNamara's, John O'Connor, dynamiters and murderers, in the same class with those who grind the lives from outraged forms of little babies, women and men in the sweat shops, mills and mines.

Our only regret is that we have been tricked, and put in a position where we defended murderers, but the gods of Mammon may do the same thing again.

A fear of this, however, will not change our course or alter our views on the righteousness of our cause, which must always abhor force of all kinds and ever insist on an observance of constitutional guaran- nees.

(Philadelphia Press, N. Y.)

The McNamara brothers pleaded guilty to the charges against them at Los Angeles, they have been sentenced to prison. Harrison Gray Otis is temporarily satisfied, but the conditions and forces which gave birth to the state of mind of Otis, the labor hater and labor bater, and the McNamara brothers etc., will not be changed. There's the rub at the close of the most dramatic case in the history
of class conflict in this, or any other nation, and there's a lesson to be learned from the McNamara case, a big lesson for workers.

Why did the McNamara case fail?

When John J. McNamara began learning the structural iron and bridge building trade, every branch of the iron and steel trades was organized, and the craft unions in the different branches were strong organizations.

With the birth of the United States Steel Corporation, however, a bitter battle raged between the union and the steel craft unions. J. P. Morgan was the master mind of the Steel Trust, and unquestionably it was he who directed the war of extermination against the organization then existing by the U. S. Steel Corporation.

One by one the powerful craft organizations went down before the attack of the trust. A billion dollars and possession of the jobs brought the different crafts to the terms of the trust.

The Structural Iron and Bridges Builders' organization, of which John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer, was the only one of the craft organizations, iron and steel trades, with any strength left. Morgan and those back of him were determined that it should be smashed.

Out of this sprang the McNamara case.

John J. McNamara was a Democrat; he always opposed Socialism; he could see nothing but his craft organization, and that was threatened with extinction. He could not see, nor may even power of industrial organization among the workers.

He was a pure and simple trade unionist, with the faintest idea of the value of class solidarity at the polls.

John J. McNamara's vision was the workmen's union.

The Structural Iron Workers' Union was being pressed harder and harder. Its death was clearly close at hand. For all the police power of every city and county in the State, Mr. Morgan's police power was used against the union. The union had kept its wages up when he was working at the trade, had given him and his fellows a measure of protection, and if he would have remained under the then-void contract, Mr. McNamara knew. That the union was not a protection to all workers in the business didn't matter.

Morgan and his friends were smashing his union.

With no idea of advising the workers to use their ballots to get control of more and more police power, with no idea of how to meet the police power, the workers organized a class as on the political and industrial fields, it was as certain as the day must follow night that John J. McNamara, and labor leaders of his type, should be foolishly swept with disaster. Out of despair springs the condition of mind which can only see the value of physical force—this case a crude kind of direct action.

The trial in the McNamara case.

First, the toilers must learn to use their political power as a class to capture more and more of the divisions of the capitalist state, must get possession of more and more of the police power now in the possession of the capitalist class. Second, under the protection of the police power in their hands the workers must perfect their organization as a class on the industrial field. The steady triumph of the Socialist party will aid in developing industrial unions, but until the workers, until the time shall come when the workers, fully conscious of their power as a class, will take possession of the nation, its natural resources, and the political power which those resources control, by themselves.

The McNamara case serves to show the need of more hard work in educating the workers along class lines on both the political and the industrial field. For it shows that there is no such thing as more determination than ever. Let us look up; the sun of freedom is slowly rising.

—Liberator, Scholos, Mo.

When the news was flashed over the wires on Friday night that the McNamara case was to be brought up of the Times building and Llewellyn Iron Works it cast a pall of horror over the entire labor movement, not only in America but throughout the civilized world. The labor men everywhere believed the McNamara railroad men to the gallowas strengthened them in the belief that another and greater conspiracy had been planned to discredit the organized labor movement. The manner of their arrest and the confession of McNamag, which had all the semblance of a frame-up, the pretenses of innocence on the part of the McNamaras, and the former good name of the company, strengthened the belief that they were being made the victims of a foul and danmous conspiracy. In that belief the union men everywhere sprang to their defense and the best and best men employed to defend them in the courts. For this the union men of America have no apologies to offer. They acted in good faith.

This McNamara case is the part of the McNamaras does not clear up the mystery surrounding the case. It is a remarkable case, it only exposes the dupes and the willing tools of this foul conspiracy.

Of the many factors are to be considered in connection with this case. The order that for a number of years a labor war has been raging on the coast, which centered in Los Angeles. As the organization movement increased in power and influence the employment class also fortified itself. The McNamara case is an example of organized labor.

It was an economic war. Supial privilege saw its interests threatened by the growing power of labor. As labor became more thoroughly organized higher wages and better working conditions were demanded. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, composed of Los Angeles capitalists and businessmen, and any against the forward movement of labor. Higher wages and shorter hours cut into their profits. The conflict did not end with shorter dividends and lower profits to them. The conflict did not end with shorter dividends and lower profits to them. The conflict did not end with shorter dividends and lower profits to them. The conflict did not end with shorter dividends and lower profits to them.

The union men are being driven by the economic interests at its most vulnerable point. Labor united politically. It is exposed to the public. They are afraid of the people of their heritage, and interference with their plans on the part of the union men and aware then into fury. The Times began a relentless warfare upon organized labor. Its united front of all sorts of organizations was the first to be scared off. The Times used its power to bring about the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910.

Another factor in this nation-wide tragedy was the conflict between the Structural Iron Workers and the Erectors' Association, subsidiary corporation of the Steel Trust. The Structural Iron Workers is comparatively a young organization. The nature of the employment of an iron worker is such that only men of great daring and nerve engage in it. The wages up to within the last six or eight years were no more than those paid to common laborers. Seventeen and one-half to 20 cents per hour was all these men received. They organized, and as the number of men who have the physical qualifications to do this kind of work is limited, a struggle started to ensure that the building and construction trades wages until today they are perhaps the highest paid in the United States in some cases receiving as much as $1 and even more, per hour.

The reason that the McNamara case was not believe in high wages, it loses profits and decreases demand for buildings. The Erectors' Association declared for open shop and became a relentless warfare climbed. A series of dynamite explosions followed. Bridges and buildings with dynamite were destroyed. It was a serious damage done to property, which finally culminated in the destruction of the Times building in Los Angeles.

At once the era was a day when organized labor was recognized for the integrity. It was plainly evident that the purpose was to fasten some curse upon organized labor and if possible crush it.

Two theories were advanced for the cause of the destruction of the Times building. One was that it was caused by an explosion of dynamite, the other that of gas. The Times building was an old ramshackle building and was about to be torn down by the owner of the Times, who had about completed a new building for his paper. At least an explosion was known to contain liquid. As a series of dynamite explosions followed. Bridges and buildings with dynamite were destroyed. It was an era of terror. This was the two lines along which the campaign was unbounded to cause the blood. The prosecution intended to show that dynamite had caused the explosion, while the defense prepared to show that it was caused by gas.

The case had been in the courts for over two months. The trial was a farce, the jury was being selected.

But let us not forget that a political contest was on in Los Angeles. Job Harriman, the Socialist labor candidate, had received about a majority over all his opponents in the primary election. The Plummer faction was dismembered. They said of this, "it is a workers threatening than ever before united labor vote." But war was never more destructive than in this case. The question of police action was brought up. The prosecution attempt to show that this was the case. The prosecution was the cause of the destruction of the Times building.

We will venture the theory that John J. McNamara is not guilty of having encouraged the use of dynamite. It is barely possible that he had knowledge of its use, and that as far as his connection with these outrages went. McNamag is a detective who was emplaced to in vigils James R. McNamara into committing him with the dynamite outrages to which he is in no way connected. In their visits, our exposures, purely made to the national headquarters of the Structural Iron Workers. John J. McNamara was by design placed in a compromising position. Our political evidence was fixed and at the proper time arrested followed.

When the whole inside facts of this horrible tragedy are cleared up, it will be seen that the McNamara case was a case of a man who has no connection with the labor movement and who has not been involved in any organized labor, has confessed to dynamiting, should not create any organization in the ranks of the Trades Unionist.