

DR. SAMUEL PERVERTS FACTS

After Equivocal Delay He Gives Answer to Questions Which Did Not Answer.

An Absurd Pretense.

With characteristic disregard of propriety Dr. Samuel has given to the newspapers which favor his election what he alleges to be a correspondence between himself and a couple of prominent citizens of this county, Mr. J. S. Campbell and Mr. C. H. Dildine, of Rohrsburg.

If Dr. Samuel had given the entire correspondence there might have been some excuse for making public a personal letter without the consent of the writers. But he withheld not only one of his own letters to the gentlemen who, as citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional District and constituents of his own, had asked him questions which they regarded as relevant to existing conditions, but another letter of infinite significance.

Mr. Campbell is Master of the Grange at Rohrsburg and Mr. Dildine a member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange. They had read in the papers and heard in the course of their conversations with neighbors and others certain things respecting Dr. Samuel's official labor. As citizens, as they distinctly indicated, "interested in the legislation of Congress," they addressed the following letter to Dr. Samuel:

Rohrsburg, Pa., Oct. 6, 1906.
Hon. Edmund W. Samuel, M. C.,
Mount Carmel, Pa.

Dear Sir:—
You have been nominated by the Republicans, the Lincoln party and the Prohibitionists for Representative in Congress, for the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and having accepted the nominations, are in the position of soliciting the support of the electorate of the District. Therefore, as citizens interested in the legislation of Congress, we desire to submit to you the following questions, and we entertain the hope that you will answer them at your earliest convenience:

1. The Penrose machine is the agent in this State of "The system," that is of the trusts and monopolies, which have for years monopolized the people not only of property but rights. If elected, will you continue allegiance to that machine in the future as you have given it in the past?

2. When the question of completing the railroad rate legislation was giving the President and the country the greatest concern, the friends of the measure endeavored to get a caucus of the Republican representatives in Congress for the purpose of expediting action on the measure and you refused to sign the call. What influenced you to that refusal?

3. The oil trust has been adulterating sweetmeats which are consumed by the children of the country to the prejudice of their health, and the beef trust poisoning their products. Why have you failed as a representative in Congress to insist on the prosecution of these offenders?

4. Republican Representatives in the Legislature voted against the resolution introduced by Representative Creasy of this county to strengthen the hands of the President in his struggle for legislation to regulate the railroads. Why didn't you re-monstrate against that perversion of power and opportunity?

5. Your only speech during the last session of Congress was against the parcels post legislation. That measure was of the highest value to the farmers and workmen of the country. Its defeat could have been advantageous to nobody else on earth other than the express companies which have been charging extortionate rates for carrying parcels. Why did you speak and vote against the interests of the people and for the benefit of the express companies in that way?

6. The laborers in the Panama canal zone work under the most adverse conditions. The contractors require them to work long hours in an unhealthy atmosphere. The eight hour law was enacted as a measure of relief for them and in the expectation of its extension to the States. Why did you vote for its repeal?

7. You say you are for the President but the records show that you were against him when the exigencies of the machine required you to be so. Assuming, however, that you are correctly representing your sentiments, do you think your duties are to the President or to the people whom you represent in Congress?

(Signed) J. S. CAMPBELL, Master.
C. H. DILDINE, Executive Co.
Pa. State Grange.
To this letter Dr. Samuel replied as follows:
Mt. Carmel, October 14, 1906.
Mr. J. S. Campbell, Master,

Mr. C. H. Dildine, Executive Committee Penna. State Grange,
Rohrsburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—
Your letter of the 6th propounding certain questions and making false charges and insinuations, received upon my return home today.

I note you affix your official titles as officers of the Grange, and assume you are acting in your official capacity. Therefore, I have forwarded a copy of your letter to Mr. W. F. Hill, Master of the Grange of the State of Pennsylvania, requesting him to advise me whether it is in accord with the principles of that noble institution for the officers of the same to address such a letter, and upon the receipt of his reply I will answer your letter.

Yours truly,

E. W. SAMUEL, M. C.

Pursuant to this petulant and somewhat puerile statement Dr. Samuel sent a copy of the letter of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Dildine to Mr. Hill, Master of the State Grange ostensibly for the purpose of getting Mr. Hill's advice with respect to his obligation to answer, but really hoping for a rebuke of the gentlemen. To this letter Mr. Hill replied that the gentlemen were acting in the capacity of citizens.

On October 20th, four days after the date of Mr. Hill's letter and after ample time had elapsed between the receipt of the original letter to sound the bosses, Dr. Samuel made the following reply:

Mt. Carmel, Pa., October 22, 1906.
Mr. J. S. Campbell,
Mr. C. H. Dildine,
Rohrsburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sirs:—

Although your letter of October 6 bears no evidence that it came to me by any direction of any Grange, or that you were authorized in your official capacity, to address the interrogations to me, I recognize the right of any constituent of mine to write upon any questions of interest, either to him or the community at large; this consideration has prompted me to answer your questions at length:

1. During my course in Congress, I have acted on all legislation, as in my judgment, seemed for the best interests of my constituents and the country, and without being subservient to any man; this course I shall continue.

2. I did not refuse to sign a call for a caucus to consider the rate-bill but on the contrary I was always in favor of and voted for the rate bill.

3. My votes in favor of the pure food law and the meat inspection bill show my position on those questions.

4. My duties as a Congressman required my attendance at Washington, and I did not deem it right or proper to neglect them in order to be in Harrisburg to lobby either for or against the passage of any resolutions by the legislature.

5. I did not vote or speak against parcels post; the only reference in my speech to parcels post was the part of the Postmaster General's report, commending the merging of third and fourth class mail matter, you are respectfully referred to that part of the report of the Postmaster General.

6. I did not vote for the repeal of the eight hour law in the Panama canal.

7. In all my official acts, I have faithfully represented my constituents, and in so doing, have supported the policies of President Roosevelt, believing his policies to be for the best interests of my constituents, as well as the country at large.

My votes and action on all legislation are contained in the Congressional Record, which is the official report of all legislation in Congress, to which you are respectfully referred.

Yours truly,
E. W. SAMUEL.

If the answers had answered and Dr. Samuel had conveyed his answer to the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, the incident would have been closed. But the Doctor stupidly sent a part of the correspondence to an equally stupid newspaper which falsely declared that it purported to come by direction and authority of the Grange. As a matter of fact it didn't purport to come from the Grange but as Master Hill of the State Grange promptly pointed out, the writer was acting as "citizens interested in the legislation of Congress."

But the answers don't answer. The first question is, will you continue allegiance to the machine and the answer is that he is subservient to no man. Possibly Penrose does write himself plural and the machine may be called a collective noun, but the record is that Dr. Samuel was subservient to the machine always.

The second question is why the Doctor refused to sign the call for a caucus to expedite the completion of the rate bill and the answer that he didn't refuse to sign. Nevertheless the call was out several days searching for signatures and Dr. Samuel never got his name on at all.

The third question is, substantially, why have you as a Representative in

Congress failed to insist on the prosecution of the Standard Oil trust and the Beef trust for adulterating their products and the answer is that he voted for the pure food law. That wouldn't be an answer if it were true and as a matter of fact there was no record vote on the pure food law and nobody, not even the Doctor himself, knows how he voted on that measure.

The fourth question is why didn't he remonstrate against the votes of Northumberland county Representatives in the Legislature in opposition to the resolution endorsing Roosevelt's attitude of the rate bill and the answer is that his duties held him in Washington. But the mails and telegraph and telephone lines were accessible and he might have used them and probably would if he had been a friend of the President.

The next question is why did you speak and vote against the parcels post, and the answer that he didn't. Nevertheless a speech published in at least some of the Republican papers of this district purporting to be his speech was against the parcels post.

The next question is, why did you vote for the repeal of the eight hour law on the Isthmus of Panama and the answer is that he did not vote for the repeal. Mr. Samuel Gompers says Dr. Samuel dodged the vote which is equivalent to a vote with the majority. But the test vote on that measure was that on the resolution to consider and on that he voted affirmatively.

Taking the questions and answers and the circumstances attending the correspondence together it is not easy to see what there is for Dr. Samuel or his friends to crow over.

SAMUEL AS P. O. BROKER.

Not Much of a Figure in Washington but a Crack-er Jack in Post Office Traffic.

A Juggling Operation in Jamison City that Caused Commotion

Dr. Samuel didn't cut much of a figure in the public life of Washington during his first session in Congress but as a Postoffice broker he held high rank. Speaking of his Congressional service one of his associates on the floor writes: "Mr. Samuel's record thus far in Congress has been entirely uneventful, as he not only accomplishes little or nothing in the interest of his constituents, beyond the formal introduction of a few minor bills and a like number of petitions, but he took no part in National affairs, having made no speeches outside of a few casual remarks on one occasion, excepting which nothing was heard from him during that session of important measures and voluminous discussion.

"As a politician he is held in very high esteem by his contemporaries in the House," continues the colleague in question, "and one of very mediocre ability. He seems to have followed blindly the lead of his party machine in his voting, advocating everything that favored the trusts, and opposing everything that advanced the cause of labor, thus indicating his approval of such a course."

But as a Postoffice broker Dr. Samuel shines. Senator Penrose is the dispenser of Postoffices in Pennsylvania and any Congressman who is servile to Penrose can pledge postoffices in his district to the limit. The limit is one postoffice to a town, and only the experts can exceed that number. Of course there is only one postoffice in a town and the ordinary Congressman wouldn't be able to promise more than one in a town. But Dr. Samuel isn't an ordinary Congressman. As his associate on the floor has indicated, he doesn't cut much of a figure in the debates or in the political affairs of Congress, but in the distribution of Postoffices he is great in promises.

For example the Postoffice in Jamison City, Columbia county, may be cited. That office has always been a fixture in a certain store. For various reasons, inadequacy of capital and ill health among them, the present Postmaster wanted to dispose of the store but was a trifle more than willing to retain the Postmastership. He suggested to Dr. Samuel as local representative of the Postoffice Department that he would like to remove the postoffice because he had a chance to sell the store. The Doctor instantly protested that the Postoffice belonged to the building rather than to the Postmaster, and couldn't be removed. Consequently the Postmaster sold the store and the postoffice.

When the people of Jamison City learned that the Postmaster had sold his store they began looking out for a new Postmaster. The purchaser of the store pretended to be a Democrat though he had not been in the habit of voting, so the people thought it would be an easy thing to get a

new Postmaster. Later they discovered their mistake.

While laboring under the delusion that the public had the right to select the Postmaster for a town, the people of Jamison City induced Mr. Harry Miller to enter the field as a candidate. In obedience to their request he got out a petition which was signed by three-fourths of the patrons of the office. It looked like an easy thing. Mr. Miller's friends began to congratulate him on his victory. He had lived in the town longer than anybody else, they reasoned, and was the only Republican aspirant. It was a cinch they said. But they counted without their host.

The purchaser of the store hadn't been a Republican or an active man in politics but he had bought something and the Postoffice was among the chatties. He didn't take the trouble to ask for signers to a petition, because he was a friend of the Republican boss and that was enough.

Meantime Mr. Miller forwarded his application and petition to the Postoffice Department and advised Congressman Samuel of the fact. In the same mail Mr. Morgan Gavit, a Republican and prominent citizen of the town dispatched a letter to the Congressman in the interest of Mr. Martin. To both of these letters he replied on the same day, apparently about the same time, for they arrived in the same mail, but they were of diametrically opposite import. That is to say the letter to Mr. Miller assured him that "when the matter is referred to me (the Congressman) by the Postoffice Department for recommendation on the matter, your application will receive careful consideration." That to Mr. Gavit was more candid. "I have already forwarded to the Postmaster General," he writes, "my recommendation for the appointment of Mr. M. H. Smithgall. Didn't know that there was any other candidate for the appointment." Both letters were dated September 26th.

Dr. Smithgall was the purchaser of the store and incidentally owner of the Postoffice, but the people were not satisfied. Up in that mountain region men are of a sturdy type who cherish their rights and insist on exercising them. They began to "kick," figuratively speaking, and the echo of their discontent went down through the serpentine Fishing Creek Valley to Bloomsburg where it disturbed the serenity of the bosses located there. Mr. Martin was sent for and implored to be kept still. He was not inclined to yield at first and the importunities grew warmer until finally he was offered \$25 in cash, the money to be paid in hand or through the medium of the local boss at Central if he would keep quiet.

A few days ago Mr. Miller wrote to the "main guy," at Bloomsburg, declining his munificent offer.

STUART AGAINST MINERS.

He Tells Republicans of Lackawanna Co. To Trade Him Off in Order to Defeat Tom Nichols, the Miner.

The antipathy against workmen which permeates the Republican machine was revealed in a speech delivered by Ex-Mayor Stuart, Republican candidate for Governor, at Scranton, on Saturday evening, last.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Lackawanna county district is District President Thomas D. Nichols of the United Mine Workers of America. His Republican antagonist is Thomas H. Dale, a machine emissary and corporation servitor.

The fusion sentiment is very strong in the district and the indications are that Emery will not only have an immense majority, but that the entire Democratic county ticket will be overwhelmingly elected. Mainly for the reason that Mr. Nichols is a workman, the machine has determined to defeat him at any cost and Mr. Stuart has most earnestly fallen into the scheme.

In fact in his speech on Saturday evening, he urged the Republicans of Lackawanna county to sacrifice him self in the interest of Dale. In other words, he told the voters to trade him off for votes for Dale. He realizes, no doubt, that his defeat is a foregone conclusion and that something may be saved out of the wreck by defeating the coal miner candidate for Congress.

Nichols proclaims himself to be what he terms a Roosevelt Democrat and his stand has enlisted to his side a large following of Lincoln Republicans. Nichols has also back of him a large following of mine workers.

Emery Will Pay the Freight.

In his speech at Wilkes-Barre the other evening Lewis Emery, Jr., declared that after his election the Departments will be investigated whether the Legislature appropriates expense funds or not. In other words, "he will pay the freight."

Dr. Samuel Convicted Of Fraud.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor Exposes His False Pretense.

At the outset of the present campaign Dr. Samuel set up the claim that his candidacy was endorsed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers is really the Legislative Committee of organized Labor in Washington. His office is at the National capitol and part of his business to keep a record of the votes and actions of Senators and Representatives in Congress on labor legislation.

The endorsement of Mr. Gompers is a strong card in industrial centres. Every Labor organization accepts it as a guide in political action. If Mr. Gompers were less vigilant his name would be used freely by enemies of labor who covet the support of workmen at the polls and stab them in the back in Congress. Occasionally a man is found with sufficient temerity or enough stupidity to take chances of not being found out. Dr. Samuel appears to be in this class and he boldly claimed that Mr. Gompers has endorsed him for re-election.

Like his Lincoln party nomination, however, the claim was spurious. Mr. Gompers has promptly repudiated it and unsolicited, but obviously as a token of appreciation of John G. McHenry's faithful friendship to the cause of labor, notified him by letter which follows. It ought to be read by every workman in the Sixteenth Congressional District. It brands Dr. Samuel as a falsifier and inferentially as a forger for the issue of a false claim is morally a forgery. Does any citizen of this district want to be represented in Congress by such a man? We think not. The Letter:



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council:
John G. McHenry, President
John G. McHenry, Secretary
John G. McHenry, Treasurer
John G. McHenry, Assistant Secretary
John G. McHenry, Assistant Treasurer
John G. McHenry, Assistant Secretary
John G. McHenry, Assistant Treasurer
John G. McHenry, Assistant Secretary
John G. McHenry, Assistant Treasurer

4234 G ST., N. W.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1906.

Mr. John G. McHenry,
Benton, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a newspaper clipping, being an editorial from the Daily News of Shamokin, Pa., under date of September 6th, in which it is stated that I had given an endorsement to the candidacy of Congressman E. W. Samuel for re-election. Let me say that I have given no such endorsement, or endorsement of any kind to Congressman Samuel.

Some time ago, a document known as Labor's Bill of Grievances was submitted to the Members of Congress, with a request for a reply from them, and among those who replied was Mr. Samuel. His reply was published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and I am sending you under separate cover, copy of same, which appears on page 683 of the document. Where the editorial above referred to goes on to say—"that Mr. Samuel voted in favor of continuing the eight-hour law in the construction of the Panama Canal," it is an error. As a matter of fact, Mr. Samuel is on record as not voting on this proposition, thereby dodging the issue.

The clipping referred to above was forwarded here a few days ago and some of our friends suggested that I ought to write you the facts in the case.

Very truly yours,
Samuel Gompers
President
American Federation of Labor.

MINE WORKER'S CHAMPION FOR JOHN G. McHENRY.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Great Labor Organization Appeals to the Voters in Behalf of a Worthy Man.

W. B. Wilson is the International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. In all the great struggles for the rights and interests of labor in the Anthracite Coal region he has been President John Mitchell's "right hand," so to speak. His life, his energy, his splendid ability have been devoted to the cause of labor. He is essentially the faithful, efficient and conscientious champion of Labor in Pennsylvania.

Appreciating the importance of having the faithful friends of labor in the next Congress, Secretary-Treasurer Wilson is taking an interest in the Congressional contest in this, the Sixteenth district, of this State. He understands and appreciates John G. McHenry and with characteristic candor appeals to the voters in his behalf. The following is his address to "the Miner, Farmers and other citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER
W. B. WILSON
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Blossburg, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2nd, 1906. 190

To the Miners, Farmers and other Citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen:

The Hon. John G. McHenry, of Benton, Penna., has been nominated for Congress in the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McHenry's past record and his effective work in the interests of the Farmers and wage workers of our country should commend him to the favorable consideration of every voter in your district irrespective of former political affiliations.

I trust that the Miners, Farmers, Business Men and other Citizens of the Sixteenth District will give him their earnest support at the polls.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. Wilson
International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.