

Industrial Freedom means better labor conditions; freer expenditures by capital--This means better living, happier families more opportunities for you to have your own home and make money

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INDIANAPOLIS GRAND JURY PUT PROBE INTO DYNAMITING CASES PLANNED MAYBE BY McNAMARAS

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Federal Grand Jury, which is to probe into an alleged conspiracy whereby explosives were carried into many states to blow up bridges and other structures erected by firms employing non-union men, formally began its deliberations December 14.

Years of correspondence taken from the office formerly occupied by John J. McNamara, the convicted secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, were in possession of District Attorney Charles W. Miller, and former clerks and stenographers of McNamara were ready to go into the Grand Jury room. These included Miss Nora Haley, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Dye, of Pittsburg, who, until three years ago, worked as confidential secretary to McNamara.

W. S. Hockin, acting secretary of the ironworkers' association, who was closeted with District Attorney Miller before the Grand Jury met, professed not to know the whereabouts of Frank M. Ryan, president of the ironworkers, but Mr. Miller intimated that Ryan was available to the Government. Hockin would not say outside of the juryroom that any of the papers left by McNamara had been turned over to the Government "voluntarily."

Detectives of the National Erectors' Association, who have been co-operating with the District Attorney and Walter Drew, counsel for the erectors, who furnished a list of 100 explosions with a view of showing complicity of others than the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal in the explosions, were in touch with Mr. Miller.

A detailed list of 100 explosions in structures erected by firms employing non-union workmen, as furnished to the Government by the National Erectors' Association, was prepared for the Grand Jury.

The list, beginning with wrecking of structural works in Connecticut and Massachusetts in the Summer of 1905, cites the damage done up to October 16, 1911, and points out, as indicating participation by others than John J. McNamara and James B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal, that crimes of this nature were perpetrated in 17 states.

The explosions began two years prior to the employment by the McNamaras of McManigal, who, according to his confession, blew

up his first building in Detroit in June, 1907, with 20 sticks of dynamite, and they extend into the present years, several months after the arrest of the McNamaras.

There were two explosions in 1905, 8 in 1906, 6 in 1907, 26 in 1908, 20 in 1909, 25 in 1910, and 13 in 1911. They occurred in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, Washington and California. Ohio, with 20, heads the list. Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Missouri come next.

After the arrest of the McNamaras, explosions took place at Mount Vernon, New York and at Cleveland. The last attempted explosion is recorded in the list as having taken place October 16, this year, near Santa Barbara, Cal., at a bridge erected three years ago. Dynamite was found near the bridge just before the special train bearing President Taft passed over it.

After the explosions of the year just preceding the National Erectors' Association was formed in May, 1906, in pursuance of a plan to maintain an "Open Shop," and detectives were employed to investigate the dynamiting.

The announcement that W. E. Griffin, Chief of Police of Kansas City, Mo., would arrive here late today prepared to testify concerning various explosions in Kansas City, drew attention to the part which the confession of McManigal is to play in the probe.

Details of the blowing up of five structures in Kansas City—on December 24, 1908; April 29, 1909; June 26, 1909; August 23, 1910, and December 30, 1910, which resulted in the partial wrecking of viaduct, building and derricks under construction by firms employing non-union men, are in the hands of the Government investigators. Bearing on these, McManigal, in his confession, quoted at least one of the dates, saying:

"On August 23 I pulled off the McClintie-Marshall job at Kansas City. I did not see J. J. McNamara, although he was in town at the time. From Kansas City I went to Peoria, Ill. J. J. McNamara returned to Indianapolis August 29 or 30, 1910, at which time he paid me for doing the Kansas City job. I told him about the bad luck I had had on the Peoria and Kansas City jobs, and he gave me \$100 about not getting back the clocks that did not go off."

UNION LABEL IS SQUELCHED BY CITY ATTORNEY

Councilman Clyde, perhaps playing to the union gallery, recently slid in a nice little ordinance that fails to hold water. He sought to bind the city down, it would appear, to the unbearable condition that all jobs of city printing amounting to \$250 must bear the union label.

This didn't look well to City Attorney Grant, to whom it was referred for an opinion as to its legality. He decided sensibly and in accordance with the rule of law that the Council could not legally enact so vicious a measure. Of course, it couldn't. The "Open Shop" printers still have some rights.

City Attorney Grant follows well-established precedents. The Supreme Court of Georgia decided that a similar law enacted by the City of Atlanta was unconstitutional, in that it encourages a monopoly, is class legislation, and restricts competition. Other cities have tried a similar law, and have learned its acts were discontenanced by the highest judicial power in the state.

BITS OF WISDOM (Selected.)

The time to do your worrying is when a thing is all over.

There is one excuse for every mistake a man can make, but only one.

What you know is a club for yourself, and what you don't know is a meat-ax for the other fellow.

It isn't what a man knows, but what he thinks he knows that he brags about. Big talk means little knowledge.

When a fellow makes the same mistake twice, he's got to throw up both hands and own up to carelessness or cussedness.

When a fellow has half knowledge of a subject, he finds it's the other half which would really come in handy.

Remember that when you're in the right you can afford to keep your temper, and that when you're in the wrong you can't afford to lose it.

Putting off an easy thing makes it hard, and putting off a hard one makes it impossible.

It isn't so much knowing a whole lot, as knowing a little and how to use it, that counts.

NATIONAL BUSINESS CONGRESS DESIGNATES A. F. OF L. AS A MOST UNSCRUPULOUS COMBINE

At a large gathering of business men at Chicago, Union Labor Leader Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and the McNamara brothers were discussed at the second day's session of the National Business Congress, December 12.

The attack upon union labor made by Henry M. Wallis, of Wisconsin, was followed by an arraignment by John Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Kirby's subject was announced as "The Relation of Industrial Abuses to Our Foreign and Domestic Trade."

Kirby's remarks concerning the "Labor Trust," as he called the Federation, were sharp. He called the Federation of Labor "Samuel Gompers' Monopolistic Labor Machine," and said organized labor had a "determined policy either to

control or ruin the commerce and industries of the country, which left no shadow of doubt that its purpose is to employ any means, no matter how brutal, unlawful, or unreasonable, which would produce a condition where workers would be absolutely at the mercy and dictation of a gigantic labor trust."

Again, he characterized the labor organization as "a cold, merciless organization, with no regard for the flag," and said labor leaders asked punishment of the McNamaras, not because of guilt, but "because they confessed."

Frederick Townsend Martin, of New York, was on the programme at the morning session also for a speech on "State Insurance," an insurance for the benefit of the man hurt, or his family—not the lawyer.

CITY OFFICIALS APPEALED TO BY S. P. WORKERS

Declaring that strikers at the Harriman shops in Albina are abusing mechanics who have refused to strike, and that unless troubles which have been growing worse in the last few weeks are checked, bad riots will follow, 14 non-strikers appealed to the Executive Board yesterday for police protection.

Attorney A. C. Spencer, of the O.-W. R. & N., headed the committee of workmen, and declared that appeals to the police department have been of little or no avail in preventing trouble. He said there is a wild scene every night when the workmen leave the Albina yards, the strikers jeering the workmen, attacking them and following them to their homes. Following Mr. Spencer's appeal, other committeemen told of recent troubles which the police had not attempted to check.

"I have worked for the Harriman company for 11 years," said Sol Stromberg, a mechanic, "and when the strike was declared I did not go out. I am an old man and have a family. I have a home which is not paid for, and I could not afford to strike. Every night when I pass through the company's yard gates I am surrounded by strikers who jeer me, shove me about and abuse me. As I proceed up the street as many as 150 of them have upon several occasions followed me home and stood outside jeering."

A. J. Clark, who said he had worked for the company in the Portland shops for 25 years, declared he had to have policemen take him home at night. He said there was always 100 or more strikers at the gates to abuse him when he quit work at night. Similar experiences were related by a number of others, who said they have been working for the company for periods ranging from six to 25 years, and could not afford to strike when the walkout was ordered.

Old-time workmen complainants include Edwin Taylor, Christ Brown, John J. James, Gust Monprier, Henry Wieden Keller, George Ferenstein, Peter Miller, E. Carlyle, George Hinkle, A. J. Clark, J. J. Hanlon, Sol Stromberg, Frank Ladow and W. Perkins.

There would be no such a thing as a strike if there was not violence. The workmen are not those who do the slugging. It is the recognized policy of union leaders to employ thugs and prize fighters to beat up the independent workman, who is desirous of maintaining his family, not because he desires to break a strike. Mayor Rusklight said he would make a personal investigation of conditions and would see that immediate action was taken to protect the workmen. He said he had heard other reports of the situation at the scene of the strike, and

S. P. REMOVES SHOP GUARDS IN R. R. SHOPS

(Special.)

ROSEBURG.—Indications here are so strong that the Southern Pacific strike has its back broken, that it is almost conclusive. The company has posted announcements that on January 1 it will discontinue its commissary department, and that the guards at the railroad shops will be removed. After that date the independent workers will be stationed at their homes and boarding-houses.

The Roseburg police feel themselves amply able to cope with any complication that might possibly arise.

Public opinion is that the strike has so weakened and the railroad company's position been so strengthened, that only the remotest possibility of any act of violence by strikers remains.

had issued orders to the police department not to take sides.

Why should he not give orders to protect Portland's citizens? What are we, as citizens, paying our taxes for to support the police and other departments, if it is not for protection? The railroads have been one of the most important factors in making our city and state, and one of our largest taxpayers. This strike was not called against all railroads, thus it is impossible for one road to take on conditions that cannot be imposed upon others.

It is not any desire upon the railroads to take an advantage of the workingmen. Ask the men in the shops who have worked for this company if they have not been satisfied.

It is our plain duty to encourage justice and allow our citizens to obtain the payroll now going to the rover to be spent on the families here in Portland.

BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

(Hunches From the Boss.)

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.
2. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.
3. Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase your interest.
4. You owe so much to yourself that you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my employ.
5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women,

DYNAMITE THROWERS HAVE BEGUN THEIR "STRETCH" AT SAN QUENTIN --- DOING TIME IN THE JUTE MILL

Last Monday the McNamara brothers were received at San Quentin Penitentiary, where one began his life sentence and the other his "stretch" of 15 years.

The Associated Press reports on the eve of their departure stated the following:

"I'm a union man, and I'm for union labor," was John J. McNamara's parting comment to the world, according to Clarence S. Darrow, his chief counsel, who was last with him. John J. also expressed the hope that the sentiment of union labor toward him would change, remarking that in time the case would be better understood.

The route to be taken by Sheriff Hammell and his prisoners was kept a profound secret, and even the time of departure was unknown to the general public.

By previous arrangement with Sheriff Hammell, however, a coterie of newspaper men and photographers were concealed behind the jail, and were informed of the exact moment of departure of the McNamaras, so they collected about the entrance only long enough to see the brothers enter a waiting automobile. James B.'s right hand was manacled to John J.'s left. Both men looked pale and cheerless and walked the few steps from the jail with bowed heads.

Sheriff Hammell was accompanied by Robert Brain, Claude Mathewson and Martin Aguirre, his deputies. As soon as the prisoners were seated in the machine, the canvas laps on both sides of the hood were drawn and with a quick start the automobile dashed up the hill beside the jail and away to the northward. Whether the prisoners would be taken all the way to the state penitentiary by automobile was not known to the general public.

The prisoners were actually taken by train, but to put the morbid sensation-seeker off the scent, it was given out that the Sheriff intended to take them to San Francisco by boat, thence to San Quentin by launch.

The prisoners were carefully groomed, and had prepared in no way for their departure, except to order their belongings sent to Eastern relatives. One of them had \$125 and the other \$132, which was turned over to the Sheriff today.

"They'll be in stripes soon," commented one of the jailers.

So quickly was the getaway made that hardly 20 persons witnessed it.

George Gallagher, chief jailer, heaved a sigh of relief when his charges left.

"They have behaved well," he declared, "but we always had to be watchful about people from the outside."

Gallagher said later that the McNamaras had told him they expected their mother to visit them soon at San Quentin. The McNamaras came here on April 26 last, and, except for their appearance in the courtroom here, they have been in the jail ever since.

Sheriff Hammell kept curiosity-seekers puzzled today over the hour of departure.

"They aren't here; they're gone," he said to those who asked to see them.

"Gone?" demanded the visitors. "Yes," said Hammell. "They're not in jail."

He smiled at some newspapermen, and afterward told them that, though not in the jail, the prisoners were not out of the jail

building. This turned out to have been true at the time he said it.

Ten thousand men, Hammell said, privately, could not have taken the prisoners away from the officers while in jail. The brothers, until they were spirited away, were confined in a steel tier, built independent of the jail walls, and if these were entirely destroyed, the prisoners would have been behind the bars.

Attorney Scott, of counsel for the defense, paid a final visit to the McNamaras shortly before their departure. He found them packing their clothing and chafing under the delay in getting away. As they talked, Sheriff Hammell came in.

"There are some photographers outside, and they want to take your pictures, boys," he said.

"Nothing doing," said John J. "We've been photographed enough. How soon do we start?"

"Within a few hours," said Hammell, and the men fell to asking questions about the location and climate of San Quentin.

They will arrive there just a little before the beginning of the rainy season, and John J. was solicitous for his brother's health.

"I guess we won't be out in the rain enough to hurt us," he said, when assured that the drainage was good.

He asked Mr. Scott if association with the case had injured Scott's chances in the recent election, where the attorney was re-elected to the School Board, of which he is president. He expressed relief to know that Scott had won.

"It worried me," said John J. James B. McNamara had little to say, listening to his older brother most of the time.

The Federal Grand Jury was not in session today, but will convene again next Tuesday to take more testimony in alleged dynamiting conspiracies. Oscar Lawler occupied himself today with several of the witnesses. He was for a time with District Attorney Fredericks.

Mr. Lawler, who is in charge of the Government's investigation, expressed irritation today that the newspaper men had yesterday identified one of the Government's important witnesses, J. W. Kaiser, of Muncie, Ind., who is alleged to have sold nitroglycerine to James B. McNamara, John J. McNamara and Ortie E. McManigal. When approached at first, Kaiser had refused to give his name. Later they "shadowed" him and learned his identity.

"If there's any gumshoeing to be done," declared Mr. Lawler, "I'll do some of that myself."

He added that many of the witnesses were apprehensive of danger in coming here to testify.

"All the sluggers are not done away with, you know," remarked Mr. Lawler.

Every effort will be made to conceal the identity of those who are subpoenaed here, but as many of the witnesses are known to newspaper men who have been working steadily on the case since the Times building was destroyed, 14 months ago, it is not believed that much secrecy will prevail.

Mr. Lawler admitted today that so far as he knows, Attorney-General Wickersham had not yet decided whether to make Indianapolis or Los Angeles the center of the Government's probe, but that the latter probably would be determined before December 14, when the Federal Grand Jury is to convene at Indianapolis.

sipation affects what you do next day, and you do half as much as is required, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet for my vanity, but one for my business.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're corrected, your services are valuable.—Toronto Globe.