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JUDGE GALLOWAY ENJOINS THE PARKISON PETITIONS BECAUSE THEY SHOW RANK FRAUD

SALEM.—Thursday, Judge Galloway, of Department No. 2 of the Circuit Court, handed down a decision in the case of the referendum petitions against the University of Oregon appropriations. On account of the fraud proven in the vast number of forged signatures obtained by H. J. Parkison, editor of the Portland Labor Press, and his aides, decree was granted J. C. Friendly, permanently enjoining the Secretary of State from placing the petitions on the ballot. Among other things, Judge Galloway in his decree says:

"The right of petition, reserved by constitution to refer to a vote of the people any measure passed by the Legislature, was not intended to be used to settle or adjust private and local grievances; but contemplates the right to express the honest sentiment of the dissatisfied voters upon public matters only. The evidence in this case discloses that the petition originated in the case of a local neighborhood contention and spite; that in carrying into effect this unworthy motive, means were employed to obtain signatures upon a money basis, and further the personal spleen and revenge by the committee of Cottage Grove citizens. An order was first given H. J. Parkison to procure 3000 names, for which he was to be paid at the rate of 7 cents for each name so secured, each on two petitions referring to acts of the Legislature in this cause. This dealer in names for a price procured agents for which he vouched to go out into the street and the most questionable places in Portland to procure names. Some of these agents went under assumed names, and in this manner made the affidavits required to verify the petition. Long before this petition was filed, Mr. Parkison was advised that a large part of the names handed to him by his agents were fictitious and fraudulent. He so notified his principal at Cottage

Grove and agreed to place 600 to 800 names, admitted to be fraudulent, among those delivered by him to the committee of that place.

"A dispute arose among the gentlemen who originated the petition as to what should be done with it, and between some of the committee and Mr. Parkison as to the manner in which he should perform his contract. There is some testimony to the effect that he and Mr. Abrams filed the original 3000 names without taking out the 600 or 800 fraudulent names, but Mr. Parkison swore that he did not file them. It is certain, however, that he did eliminate all of the fraudulent names, for the defendant has been compelled to admit the existence of 3722 fraudulent names and others are suspected in the petition as filed. It is shown, however, that Mr. Parkison knew that Charles Falk had furnished him fraudulent and forged names; still he employed this untrustworthy person to procure more names, and he took no steps to ascertain this fact, but filed them with the others. These names form a part of those now admitted to be fraudulent.

"Doubtless few of the reputable signers on the petition knew their names were being used as articles of traffic for a money consideration, or as an agency to satisfy a petty revengeful spirit.

"In the opinion of the court, judged by legal considerations alone, the petition is void and ought not to stand because it is evident that it lacks a sufficient number of genuine names of legal voters to refer the measure and adjudged by the conscience of a court of equity, those seeking to maintain it are not in court with clean hands, and ought not to be granted the unusual request to purge the petition of fraud, of which they are more or less responsible."

CRIMES OF SONS BREAKING MRS. McNAMARA'S HEART

CINCINNATI.—Mrs. Mary McNamara, mother of John J. and James B. McNamara, convicted dynamiters, is in a serious condition at her home here.

She had planned to leave for

California soon to see her sons, but their confessions and convictions have so preyed upon her mind that she has been obliged to postpone her trip.

In the opinion of Rev. John Hickey, her pastor, who visits her constantly, she is slowly dying of a broken heart.

"High Living" In the Dining Car of the Airship Schwaben



Photo by American Press Association.

WHILE the aeroplane has lately had almost a monopoly of public attention in this country, in Germany, which honors Count Zeppelin as the pioneer of the air, interest in dirigible balloons is still acute. Only recently a number of Prussian princes and other royal personages made an ascent in the new dirigible Schwaben. Among them were Prince Eitel Friedrich, the kaiser's second son; Prince and Princess August Wilhelm and Prince George of Greece. As the Schwaben is fitted for carrying passengers—for a handsome fee—it is perhaps natural that it should have a dining compartment, although the appetite of some passengers would probably be too much affected by the novel circumstances of the meal to enable them to get the worth of their money out of the menu.

How the Governors' Train Brought West to East



"EAST is east, and west is west," but, notwithstanding Kipling's dictum, the governors of eleven states of the great northwest are determined that the train shall meet. So they have undertaken to show the people of commonwealths on the other side of the Mississippi some examples of the products of the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Nevada and Minnesota. The travelling exposition is housed in a train known as "the governors' special," for the chief executives of these enterprising states accompany the exhibits and are themselves by no means the least important feature of this novel show. Witness the display of gubernatorial dignity in the rear platform picture above. From left to right the governors are Norris of Montana, Hawley of Idaho, West of Oregon, Vessey of South Dakota, Carey of Wyoming and Burke of North Dakota. The man in the background is Lieutenant Governor Stephen R. Fitzgarrald of Colorado.

IN FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AT INDIANAPOLIS DYNAMITE CACHE OF THE McNAMARAS IS REVEALED

INDIANAPOLIS.—Persons who for weeks unknowingly lived near enough dynamite to have blown up the neighborhood, and whose children skated over the floors of a vacant house in which nitroglycerine had been spilled, testified in the Government's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy before the Federal grand jury. Witnesses from Muncie, Ind., were questioned concerning what they knew of the renting of a house in Muncie to Ortie E. McManigal in December, 1909. After paying rent for several months in advance, McManigal stored it with boxes and sawdust, in which he packed nitroglycerine.

The fact that the rent had been paid and the house, always in darkness, was visited periodically by a stranger created an element of mystery that still was unsolved after the place, again deserted, was thrown open, and school children skated over the floors upon which appeared grease spots.

Later it was found the spots were caused by nitroglycerine, and experts were called to destroy their explosive power.

Among the witnesses from Muncie were Mrs. Elizabeth Hiner, Isaac Grant and a manufacturer who sold boxes to McManigal.

The evidence was traced by the investigators, not only to confirm McManigal's confession, which implicated John J. and James B. McNamara, but also to bring out who, if anyone, assisted him.

Other expressions of horror at discovering they had been living

near explosives came from members of the family of S. D. Jones, a farmer near Indianapolis.

For a long time prior to the time of his arrest on April 22, 1911, J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, on the pretext that he was storing old records, kept in Jones' barn a piano box filled with dynamite from which McManigal replenished his supply. The piano box still had 25 pounds of dynamite in it when Jones was apprised of the fact by detectives who visited the place, the day John J. was arrested.

It was learned that the witnesses willingly told of the representations under which they had rented their places and both to whom the rent was paid.

So far as the Iron Workers' Association is concerned, there will be no opposition here to the removal of the books and papers taken from their headquarters from one jurisdiction to another. This was announced when an attorney for the iron workers withdrew an appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court from an order of the County Court to turn the records over to the Federal authorities.

Although action on the motion to dismiss the appeal will not be taken until after January 2, it is understood the records, including books and correspondence of John J. McNamara, may now be carried between any Federal or county jurisdiction without opposition.

HOTEL REGISTERS GIVE TRACES

INDIANAPOLIS.—Hotel registers showing the movements of those suspected of complicity in the dynamiting conspiracy, other than the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal, were taken before the Federal grand jury today.

Thomas J. Refington, of Youngstown, O., brought his hotel register and some account books said to show by whom certain bills had been paid. A bridge being erected by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Youngstown was damaged by an explosion on the night of October 30, 1907. This explosion was followed by others in Northern Ohio, all alleged to be depredations of the "dynamiting crew."

McManigal's and the McNamaras' movements are well known, and hotel records are being brought from places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, from the East, and as far West as Salt Lake City, with a view of tracing others.

Other persons examined are believed to know circumstances connected with the stores of explosives which the dynamiters kept. The stores were at Tiffin, O., where, in April, 1911, 540 pounds of dynamite were taken from a barn in the rear of the home of McManigal's father; at Indianapolis, where more than 100 pounds of explosives were found in the basement of the building in which was the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and in a barn outside that city; at Rochester, Pa., where nitroglycerine was found, and at Muncie, Ind.

United States District Attorney Miller said it was probable all the evidence would be in within a month.

Irene Hermann, a bookkeeper, and Grace Kaylor, a stenographer, who were employed by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers when John J. McNamara was arrested last April, were taken today before the Federal grand jury. They are among the witnesses whom, it is said, the Government regards as important in its effort to ascertain who, besides the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal, were involved in the explosions.

TAXI HITS A CAR--HURTS 15--BRICK THROWN

ST. LOUIS.—Fifteen persons were injured when a taxicab ran into a car near the Union station and caused the car to leave the track and crash into a curb.

William Pullen, a secret service man, riding in the taxicab, was injured perhaps fatally.

John Tucker, the chauffeur, said he had been struck by a thrown brick a few minutes before the accident and this caused him to run into the car.

Pullen was riding in the taxicab to protect the non-union driver from strike sympathizers.

It was reported to the police that there had been several attacks on non-union taxicab drivers since the strike of the union men against the two big companies began December 6.

In Portland and throughout the Northwest, the Harriman system is preparing to discontinue their boarding camps, and it is reported that shortly after the first of the year camps for feeding and lodging independent workers within the barricades will be abolished. Many of the new men have secured homes for themselves, and it is said that nearly 100 of the striking employes having established homes of their own, and who have returned to work, require no protection. As matters now stand, the Harriman system is only maintaining camps at the Albina carshops and at Starbuck, Wash.

Weeks ago THE TIMES predicted that so unreasonable a code of demands as those made by the strikers would never be granted, and they were not. THE TIMES stated that the strike would end in a fizzle, and is so proving, because public opinion never favored it. In fact, public opinion simply ignored the situation, and that of itself would have killed off the crowd of malcontents and their little strikelet in time.

Your business should be represented in THE TIMES. We interest ninety-two and one-half per cent. THE TIMES will give you the best run for your money you ever had. Figure it out with us.

Our Holiday Greetings

To All Our Friends and Patrons We Wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

In the Glad New Year May Prosperity's Richest Blessings Be Poured Forth In a Golden Shower

Here's to 1912! May It Prove the Best, Grandest and Most Prosperous That Oregon Has Ever Known