

# THE TIMES

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## WEEK'S NEWS DOINGS FLASHED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

January 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Political wisecracks state that presidential contest has narrowed down in Republican party to two men—Taft and Roosevelt—the LaFollette boom having collapsed, that of Cummins never launched and that of Beveridge they take merely as a joke.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rumor reports that Mayor W. W. Seymour will resign, the alleged reason being illness, but the popular belief is that he is tired of the office, on account of "knocks" because he cannot give everyone who asks for it a political job.

TEHERAN, Persia.—W. Morgan Shuster, American Treasurer General of Persia, vacating his office, leaves for Europe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court, in dismissing the kidnapping indictments against Detective William J. Burns in the McNamara cases, commended the great sleuth and said that he had "rendered a great service to his country," adding that "if I or this court had had anything to do with the arrest of Mr. Burns in the first instance, I should certainly now tender him an apology."

January 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Taft, in view of the non-committal attitude of Colonel Roosevelt in regard to the Republican presidential nomination, is stirred to an active campaign, and by his determination to stay in the game, shows himself to be a good fighter.

TACOMA, Wash.—British steamer Stratobyn and American Hawaiian liner Virginian, collide in Puget Sound, halfway between Tacoma and Seattle.

LONDON.—Italian war vessels in Red Sea overtake and sink seven Turkish gunboats.

SALEM, Ore.—State taxes for 1912 will equal \$3,063,815—a total exceeding the combined amounts for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mark A. Wilkins is hanged at San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. Vernie Carmen, committed in 1907. Wilkins protested his innocence to the last.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—John Reeh, Italian rancher, is sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his own child, committed November 2, 1911.

January 13.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Four-masted schooner Admiral, propelled by terrific wind drives through south jetty of the Columbia, is turned bottom up, and lies a complete wreck on the sands off Peacock Spit. Entire crew are saved.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chances of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New York for Democratic presidential nomination seem to be weakening. Reasons assigned are numerous. Principal among these are a former letter signed by Wilson placing Bryan in the political nuisance class; Grover Cleveland's denunciation of Wilson and his utterances in a baccalaureate address charging labor unions with giving employers as little as possible for their money.

ROSEBURG, Ore.—C. F. McMullen receives word that he has inherited money and property to the value of \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock, the bachelor member of President Taft's cabinet, receives a proposal of marriage from a Texas woman, who exercises her leap-year rights.

January 14.

SALEM, Ore.—Eastern brewers, seeing necessity to strengthen their position on Pacific Coast appropriate \$500,000 and plan the planting of 1300 acres of hops in California and Oregon this year.

From 200 to 250 acres will be set out near Independence, Oregon.

PASADENA, Cal.—Pasadena hotel burns, causing a loss in property and baggage of wealthy Easterners at about \$250,000. No lives lost.

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish Cabinet and Jose Canalejas, Premier, resigns.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock decides to recommend to Congress the acquisition of the telegraph lines of the United States by the Government and their operation as a part of the postal service.

January 15.

NEW YORK.—Violet Buehler, missing Chicago heiress, is discovered in New York acting as a nurse for a sick woman.

NEW YORK.—300,000 Catholics of New York and surrounding country plan a rousing reception for Cardinal Farley, on his return from Rome, January 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of employers' liability law passed by Congress in 1906, of all cases embodying the principle before the court. Also decides state courts may enforce the act when local laws are appropriate.

PEKIN.—Reported massacre by rebels of 10,000 Manchus is confirmed, occurring in the Shen Si district. Kan Su imperial army is within 60 miles of Sian Fu.

AD JAN. 15

PEKIN, China.—A bomb is thrown at Premier Yuan Shi

(Continued on page 4.)

## DON'T WANT NON-UNION JURORS IN WILDE CASE

The work of securing a jury in the Wilde case still drags wearily along. Perhaps some day "twelve men, good and true," may finally fill the jury box and then the case may go on to a final conclusion.

Surprising features have developed in this case. Among them are the statements of two prospective jurors who have declared that they were approached by some man, name unknown, whom they believed to be working in the interest of the defense, who attempted to sound them on their views in the case.

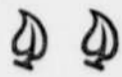
Back of all this were the long delays before the defendant would come here from California.

Then, again, there was the mysterious breaking into District Attorney Cameron's office one night, and into that of Special Prosecutor Clark, and the abstraction of certain valuable papers in the case.

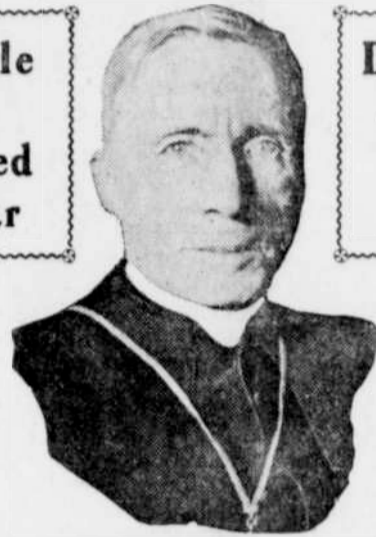
More recently still there was the murderous attack upon Special Prosecutor Clarke, at Salem, by an unknown man with a revolver, and the wounding of Mr. Clark.

There are still more ramifications in this case. Down in San Diego, Cal., the Labor Council, having its interest in this case, sought to secure the aid of the Central Labor Council of Portland in the matter. It desired the Portland body to use its influence to prevent any nonunion man being placed on the Wilde jury. The Portland Council, it is said, wisely declined to mix in the matter. However, some subtle influence has been at work with the result that during the week Louis Haertlin, a non-union moulder, employed by the Independent Iron Foundry, was eliminated from the panel. In legal parlance, Haertlin, gotten rid of by the defense, although passed for cause previously by both the prosecution and defense, was released under a pre-emptory challenge.

**Terrible  
Loss  
Involved  
by War**



By the  
Most Rev.  
JAMES  
GIBBONS,



**Dear Ones  
at Home  
Suffer  
Most**



Roman  
Catholic Cardinal of  
Baltimore

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LET us cherish the hope that the day is not far off when the REIGN OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE will be firmly established on the earth; when the spirit of the gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers that standing armies will yield to PERMANENT COURTS OF ARBITRATION; that contests will be carried on in the council chambers instead of on the battlefield and decided by the pen instead of the sword.

IF WE DO NOT INSIST THAT BEFORE MEN GO TO WAR THEY SHALL DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO SETTLE THEIR DISPUTE BY ARBITRATION, THEN MIGHT BECOMES RIGHT.

The truth is that the most frightful sufferings of war are borne by the WIVES AND CHILDREN of those who fight in the field. The bitter agony of their waiting and anxiety is far worse than the mere physical hardships and sufferings of the armed men. A wound to the loved one in battle strikes MORE CRUELLY those who have to wait at home.

PHYSICAL SUFFERING USUALLY DISSIPATES THE FEAR OF DEATH. MEN CAN SUFFER AND DIE BRAVELY IN THE EXCITEMENT OF WAR, BUT HARDER, MUCH HARDER, TO BEAR IS THE MORAL AGONY OF THOSE WHO MUST WAIT, WITHOUT POWER TO HELP THEIR DEAR ONES IN DANGER.

Men will not fight if they have time to grow cool. Nations will not fight if they have time to think. The penalties and degradations of war are too great, the agonies of the weak and helpless, the aged and other noncombatants are too horrible, the waste of wealth, the destruction of industry and commerce, are too VAST to be endured when there is a WAY TO PEACE.

## Laws Are So Numerous That We Become Bewildered

By GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Formerly  
Secretary of the Treasury

WHATEVER may be the reason, law with us is not held in as high regard as it should be. I do not mean simply law in its narrow sense, as the punishment of petty offenses or the mere routine administration of justice, essential as both are, but I mean law in the BROAD SENSE of general and willing conformity to the well settled teachings of our experience as embodied in those rules which have been established for the regulation of our social and industrial relations.

It must be admitted that the somewhat lax attitude of our people toward law in certain of its aspects is NOT WHOLLY WITHOUT CAUSE, and, though this cannot be excused, it can at least be partially explained by the way in which many of our laws are made. Along with obedience to law must go wisdom and moderation in the making of law.

But it too often happens that laws are PASSED IN A HASTY AND SLOVENLY MANNER, with no proper study or consideration and with little or no thought for their effect on the general welfare.

EVERY YEAR SEES THOUSANDS OF NEW LAWS PUT ON OUR STATUTE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM INSPIRED BY PARTISAN OR PRIVATE MOTIVES, UNTIL THE CITIZEN IS BEWILDERED AND DISCOURAGED BY THEIR VERY MULTIPLICITY AND BY THEIR PERPLEXING AND OFTEN CONTRADICTORY PROVISIONS.

When this process has gone on for a considerable time RESPECT FOR ALL LAW IS IN DANGER OF BEING WEAKENED. So, while we appeal for a FULLER AND MORE THOROUGH OBEEDIENCE TO LAW, we must couple with it an appeal for more sane and conservative and patriotic methods in the making of laws, for MORE SIMPLICITY in their construction, for a material reduction in their number and for the highest standard of ability and integrity in our judiciary.

Appearances go to show that union proclivities is desired by that side of this somewhat celebrated case. Can anyone tell why?

## MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA PUT TO ROUT HOWLING MOB OF TEXTILE OPERATIVES WHO ARE ON STRIKE

LAWRENCE, Mass.— Disorders before the gates of the great textile mills of Lawrence became so frequent and menacing January 15th, that seven companies of militia were called from the armory to assist the police in controlling the turbulent foreign operatives.

The uproar at the mill gates was so great that seven of the big plants were shut down. Several shots into the air were fired by the police and some arrests were made. The militia charged with the bayonet and a battery of artillery was ordered out.

A dozen or more operatives were injured, but none seriously.

The trouble began with an attempt by the strikers to rush the doors at the Wood Worsted Mills and the Prospect Woolen Mills. The attempts at both places were repulsed by the police, who used their clubs and made several arrests.

The strikers raided a train of coal cars and bombarded the windows of one mill with chunks of coal, injuring six operatives. The police then charged the mob and fired into the air, but the shots did not scare the strikers and orders were given to turn on the water in the mill hose. At this time two companies of militia under Captain Randlett were ordered out.

Captain Randlett's orders to the crowd to disperse were not obeyed immediately, and he ordered the militiamen to charge with bayonets set. In the charge many of the bayonets were pressed against the crowd, but the

militiamen were careful not to inflict wounds. Two rioters were hurt, but not seriously.

Battery C, Light Artillery, was ordered, whereupon the crowd dispersed. Additional police were requested from Boston, Lowell, Salem and elsewhere.

Vincenzo Lamarest, who, the police say, was one of the most violent in the crowd, was arrested charged with assault. He carried a revolver and 32 cartridges, a large dirk and a stiletto. About 30 other arrests were made.

It is estimated that nearly 30,000 hands are idle, half of whom are actually on strike, and the others were forced out by the stopping of the machinery. The trouble, which began last Friday, when a mob stormed several of the mills and injured employees and property, is due to a general reduction in wages necessitated, the manufacturers say, by a cut in the working time from 56 hours to 54 hours a week, and by a new state law governing establishments where women and children are employed.

The mills closed are the Wood, Ayer and Washington, controlled by the American Woolen Company, and employing 15,000 persons; the cotton mills of the Arlington, Everett Pemberton Corporation and the mills of the Lawrence Ducey Company, employing 8000 more. Other woolen and cotton mills, the employees of which aggregate 9500 are running on a small scale. It was believed that practically every mill in Lawrence would be forced to close.

## W. C. LUCKENHILL EX-PICKETER GETS 10-DAY STRETCH

One time W. C. Luckenbill had a job, even if it wasn't a very respectable or manly sort of a job—that of a picketer at the Albina carshops in Portland. Even the Luckenbill and laid him off. But there was the force of habit hanging over him, and he simply couldn't resist to inclination to loiter around that vicinity and become a general nuisance. In fact he has so much in evidence that he has been a source of much annoyance to policemen, which culminated on Tuesday at Russell avenue and Delay street, when he showed no regard or respect for constituted legal authority as personified in the blue coat and brass buttons of Sergeant Harms. He belched forth words that were not nice, and the Sergeant took him in tow.

A night's sleep in the city's palatial quarters at Second and Oak streets didn't improve Luckenbill's disposition. In due course he was yanked into Judge Tazwell's court. Though the case was clearly proven against Luckenbill, showing him to be a chronic trouble-breeder and the court imposed a fine of \$10, the Judge, desiring to show a lenient spirit, suspended the sentence.

Being of shallow calibre, Luckenbill didn't have sense enough to appreciate a good thing. He yelled: "Don't suspend sentence on my account. You might as well put me in jail while you are about it."

This was a little too much for the judicial dignity to bear. Still, Judge Tazwell in a spirit of fairness to the swaggering Luckenbill, told him that he could pay his fine. It was very weak and foolish for Luckenbill, after the manner of his class to defiantly hurl out, "Go ahead, put me in jail."

The only thing Judge Tazwell could do was to order his incarceration for ten days in the bastille. After Bailiff Butler had

dumped him into the "pen" he realized that monkeying with the courts of law isn't an easy game. He will now have an opportunity to feel the fangs of remorse, unless his hide is too thick.

## CLASH BETWEEN THE MILITIA AND THE STRIKERS

LAWRENCE, Mass.— Three thousand striking textile workers and militiamen clashed Wednesday when the former refused to change the line of march of a parade and attempted to force the soldiers' line.

The militiamen belabored their assailants with clubs, but no one was seriously hurt, although many were badly bruised and several women and children were trampled on.

At the central power plant of the Pacific mills 100 strikers made an attempt to disable the machinery by throwing junk through the windows, but were unsuccessful. The militia responded to a call for help and the strikers fled.

The authorities at Washington have instructed Immigration Inspector F. R. Gordon, of Haverhill, to come to Lawrence and determine whether the alien contract labor law has been violated by mill corporations. Many of the strikers claim they were induced to come here from Europe by certain corporations.

Increased numbers of operatives went to work in the security thought to be guaranteed by the continued presence of the mill district of eight companies of the state militia.

There were slight disturbances early at two small mills, but no actual clashes between the troops and the strikers then.

Progress toward bringing together representatives of the 15,000 strikers and the mill owners came to a halt, the latter refusing to delegate representatives to meet the strikers. The mill owners maintain they have nothing to discuss. Arrangements were made for a parade of all the strikers Thursday.