

# THE TIMES

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## PRELIMINARY WORK OF GETTING A JURY IN THE WORTMAN MURDER CASE SLOWLY DRAGGING ALONG

The present week has witnessed the preliminary skirmishes in Judge Gatens' courtroom of the Wortman murder case, in which Bert Hicks, an employer, was placed on trial for the alleged murder last Fall of W. A. Wortman. The public is very familiar with the case, and only a brief review of the facts is necessary. The lamentable occurrence was the outgrowth of the machinists' strike, which has been under way for more than a year. Mr. Hick's employes were nagged at and insulted by picketers working in the interest of the union, and it was often necessary to send them to their homes under the special protection of patrolmen. At last there came a day when Mr. Hicks was followed and rudely jostled about. Evidence at the time went to show that Wortman was the aggressor. It was evident that Mr. Hicks had good reason to fear that he was in bodily danger, and being backed into a tight position, fired the shot which killed Wortman. The theory of the defense is that Hicks acted in self-defense.

In addition to the district attorney, W. M. Davis and John A. Jeffrey are engaged as special

prosecutors in the case, while Dan J. Malarkey, John F. Logan and John H. Stevenson are conducting the defense. There have been the usual verbal flings between the attorneys, marking all such cases, with wordy jangles regarding the competence of jurors. Early in the week it was believed that it would require the full week to get an acceptable jury. By Tuesday night William Candy, a retired restaurant man, Ernest Balgeman, a contracting carpenter and George Gammie, of the Ladd & Tilton Bank, were passed into the jury box, while E. H. Lambert, a carriage painter was under fire touching his qualifications as a juror.

Among the veniremen excused were: C. S. Sawyer, proprietor of the Cody Apartments at 431 East Taylor street; J. A. Walker, a delicatessen proprietor at 503 East Twenty-first street; T. Eberle, E. B. Palmer, E. H. Lampert. One thing has been particularly noticeable, even thus early in the trial, and that is the intense interest taken by the opposing forces—those in favor of the open shop and the rights of independent workmen, and that espoused

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## NON-UNIONIST ENTERS PROTEST AGAINST PICKETS

Anent the subject of baiting, beating-up and assaulting non-unionist or independent workmen, for which no remedy has as yet appeared, THE TIMES reprints the following communication appearing in a recent issue of "The Evening Telegram":

ARLETA, Or., Feb. 14.—(To the Editor of The Telegram.)—This morning a boilermaker was coming to work, trying to make an honest living for himself and family, when he was brutally assaulted by a striker with a ball bat and put out of commission. This shows something of the feeling that still exists between the strikers and the men at work in the Harriman shops. The shops have never been closed shops, there are several men here that have been here for years and never joined the union or one connected in any way with this place. Therefore, I fail to see why men are scabs even though they came in after some of the places were made vacant by a so-called strike, nor do I understand why a lot of overgrown children are permitted to line up on our streets, "The Rose City," and day after day call names, such as "scab." Is this true Americanism? Suppose some of us should take a dislike to our Mayor or Police Judge, or other prominent citizen, and shout at them daily. Would it be right or just? Is it legal for a mob to incite to riot? I asked several of the strikers if they owned the S. P. R. R. or stock in the company if they would be willing to recognize the federation and the demands made on the S. P. Co., and they answered no, as every other honest man would. Now, is it possible, in the land of the free, when men are in the right and no one disputes it, they must submit to insults and abuse, and Judges will wink at a mob that spends months in simply calling men names. I am sorry we have two great and powerful classes—labor mania do not stop at any crime, strikes, arson, dynamite or murder, to gain their end, and their end would be nothing less than the overthrow of all things that go to make up a nation; their demands in time would exhaust a God's resources, and in the same manner the money mania would take the gold from the new Jerusalem, if possible, to add to their

already increasing income. If decent people could move out and leave the two classes to fight it out, they soon would mix up in such a way that the world would be rid of two very disagreeable factors, but as this we cannot do as men, we must face the problem. We do not question any man's right to quit his job if he so desires or to ask for more pay if conditions justify the demands; however, if other men want to take the vacant places, it is their privilege.

I wish to say that many of the strikers are fair-minded men, but have not stopped to look at both sides of these questions.

J. I. MONTGOMERY.

## LABOR COUNCIL LETTER ROASTED BY THE AD CLUB

A special committee of the Portland Ad Club prepared the following resolution censuring the infamous letter sent out by the Portland Labor Council recently:

Our attention has just been called to a most vicious, untruthful and uncalled for attack upon the State of Oregon by the Central Labor Council in a letter which it has sent to the several Governors and the newspapers throughout the States.

The evident purpose of this attack is to create a labor monopoly, and to do this it wishes to restrict immigration into the State. It is willing to sacrifice anybody and anything to accomplish the selfish ends of the leaders of organized labor.

(Signed),

CHESTER A. WHITEMORE,  
Chairman Committee Portland Ad Club.

## SIX I. W. W.'S LAND IN SAN DIEGO LOCKUP

SAN DIEGO.—Six more arrests for violation of the "free speech" ordinance were made during the demonstration here last Saturday night.

Leaders of the movement announced that they had received notice that hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World are now headed toward the city to swell the ranks of their fellowmen in jail here.

This bunch would look well at work in a chain gang on public roads.

## King George V. and His Bag Of Tigers In the Jungle



Photo copyright by American Press Association, 1912

**K**ING GEORGE is said to be one of the three best shots in England. From the reports of his bag of tigers in the jungles of Nepal one may judge that he lived up to his reputation during his recent hunting trip in that Indian state. Thirty-four tigers were shot by the party, and twenty-four were killed by the king. This looks as if some of his party had been better courtiers than sportsmen, but their politeness in letting his majesty shoot first has nothing to do with the accuracy of his aim, and nobody is likely to question the claims to nimrodship of any man who has killed two dozen tigers, even though he shot from the back of an elephant as towering as the one on which the king-emperor is seen in our illustration.

## Strike Scenes at Lawrence, Where 30,000 Workers Went Out



Photos by American Press Association.

**L**AWRENCE, Mass., takes its place among the American cities which in the last few years have been the scene of the most serious conflicts between capital and labor. With two regiments of militia and a strong body of metropolitan police to re-enforce the local force the city has been practically under martial law, while frequent disturbances resulted in bloodshed and death. The arrests of strike leaders on the charge of being accessories to murder and of a city official for his alleged "planting" of dynamite to discredit the strikers have been notable features of the dispute. The first of our photographs shows militiamen keeping the crowd of strike sympathizers back with their bayonets; the second the crowd closing about one of the electric cars which were attacked because they carried strike breakers.

## CROOKED LABOR LEADERS PRIVATE TALKS RECORDED ON DICTAGRAPH SO GOVERNMENT GETS EVIDENCE

INDIANAPOLIS.—Whatever Frank M. Ryan and other union officials have said about their office about the dynamite conspiracy since last October is alleged to have been learned by the Government through a phonographic device discovered in the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The apparatus, hidden under a drawer in the desk about which Ryan, the president; Herbert S. Hockin, the secretary-treasurer, and J. B. Butler, first vice-president, and other officials conferred concerning their defense and pleas is said to have enabled two Government stenographers in a room below to take daily reports of the conversations.

The use of the apparatus was disclosed when the Government decided that it no longer was of value because a woman clerk of Ryan's office was heard to say: "Well, I suppose they are hearing now whatever we say." That, with statements by Ryan, convinced Assistant District Attorney Clarence Nichols that the apparatus no longer was useful.

The discovery of the apparatus was made soon after the Government had received intimations that some of the defendants were ready "to tell all they knew."

About District Attorney Miller's office it was said that "something had been expected," but Mr. Miller declined to say what it was.

Mr. Miller said the apparatus had worked satisfactorily for months and that many volumes of stenographic notes had been taken and would be used at the trials. The instrument was still working when the following was recorded:

Woman's voice—I wonder if those wires go to the jail and whether they are listening to us now?

Voice—I suppose so. I wish I could find out where the sound-board is.

Hockin—Say, Ryan, do you know what a dictagraph looks like?

Ryan—It's about as big as a hat, I am told, but I never saw one.

Hockin—I hear there is one on exhibition in this city and I believe I will go and take a look at it.

## TRUE BILLS ARE FOUND AGAINST LABOR LEADERS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Olaf A. Tveitmo, secretary of the California State Building Trades Council, and E. A. Clancy, former member of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, were arrested here Monday by United States deputy marshals on indictments found at Indianapolis, charging them with complicity in a country-wide dynamiting plot.

The warrants charged both Tveitmo and Clancy with illegally transporting dynamite from one state to another. Both were immediately released on bonds, Clancy furnishing \$10,000 and Tveitmo \$5000. Jafet Lindeberg, an Alaskan millionaire, and Mrs. Tveitmo qualified on the bonds for both men.

Tveitmo and Clancy arrived from Los Angeles Sunday in accordance with an agreement with United States Marshal T. C. Elliott. Immediately upon their release the indicted men, through their attorneys, announced that extradition from San Francisco to Indianapolis would be resisted.

Both Clancy and Tveitmo will be given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Krull on March 11.

As further showing the operation of the apparatus, Mr. Nichols gave out a sample of the conversation known to have taken place last Wednesday soon after the arrests were made:

Hockin—Go right in, boys. I'll be there in a minute.

Voice (evidently reporter)—Will all these men be able to get bond?

Hockin—We hope so, but we have no money to furnish.

Voice—How much money is there in the iron workers' treasury?

Hockin—About \$20,000, I think.

Voice—By the way, is McNamara's picture in this group?

Hockin—Yes, that's him right there.

Voice—Is it your idea the Government will pay the expense of these men coming to Indianapolis on March 12 for arraignment?

Hockin—Well, now, that puts an idea into my head; I hadn't thought about that. It beats the devil how there are so many things to think about. It seems the Government ought to.

Ryan was told there was a phonographic device in his office. He consented to have his informant search his office.

An examination of Ryan's desk exposed the annunciator of the apparatus, hanging by its wires against the back wall of the desk, directly beneath the top. Disconnected, the annunciator was shown to Ryan and then carried away.

"What do you think about that?" said Ryan. "How did they get it in here? When told that records had been taken of conversations in the office since last October, Ryan said the Government must have a transcript of many consultations between officials of the union on the subject of the investigation of the dynamiting conspiracy.

The wires from the annunciator ran from the back of Ryan's desk through the floor and into a room below rented by the Government. Here sat every day two stenographers for the Federal Court, with the receiving apparatus at their ears. The stenographers worked in relays except at such times when it was desired to take a double record for corroboration.

## WEAKENING BY STRIKERS MAKES R. R. STOCKS RISE

NEW YORK.—Wall street heard the report that the striking shopmen on the Harriman system were returning to their labors and a sharp advance in railroad securities resulted.

The principal gain was in Union Pacific, which closed 1 1/4 points above the previous closing. Southern Pacific advanced a fraction less than a point. The entire rail group was affected to the extent of a few fractions.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo.—Fifteen striking carmen, machinists and boilermakers have applied for reinstatement to their old positions, of whom 9 were put to work and four were promised jobs very soon.

Assistant General Manager M. J. Buckley of the O-W. R. & N. company, stated that eight old employes who went out as strikers at Starbuck have applied to Superintendent Conley at that place for reinstatement. Superintendent Conley telegraphed to Mr. Buckley for instructions and was authorized to reinstate the men if they had been orderly during the strike.